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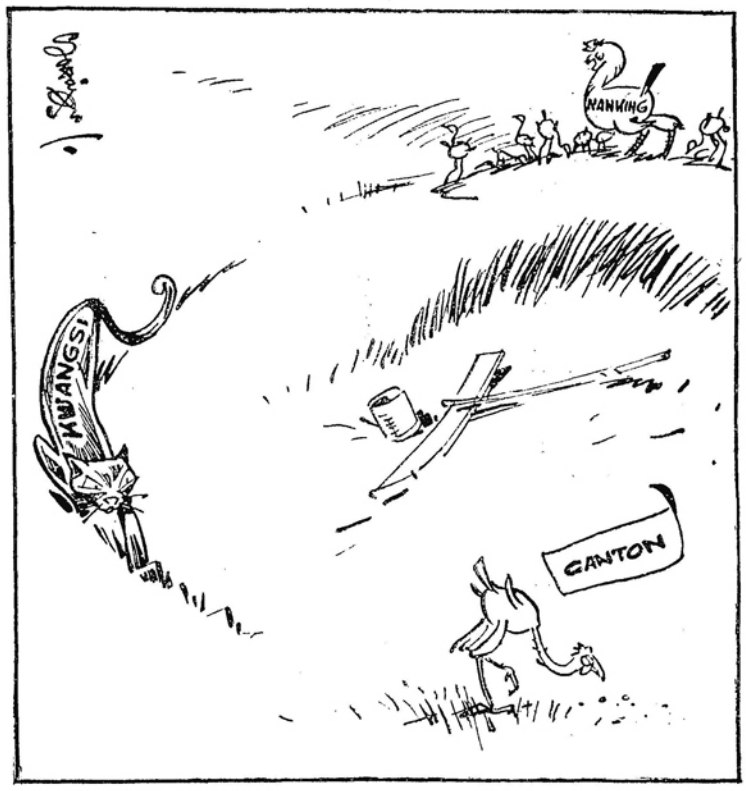

The Chicken that was Rather Far from the Nest.

BATTLE JOINED IN SOUTH CHINA

Kuangtung's Formal Declaration of War: Canton in Grave Danger: Nanking Sending Help from Yangtze

While war was not officially declared on Kuangsi by the military leaders of Kuangtung until May 7 skirmishing broke out on May 5 between the two provincial forces at a place called Huaichih, Kuangtung and heavy fighting is expected during the next few days. Apparently, the main forces have not yet come into contact as there is only a small outpost at Huaichih. Several towns in Kuangtung have been taken by Kuangsi without fighting.

Gen. Li Chung-jen, who has assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangsi Forces, has circulated a telegram announcing his strong opposition to the Central Government in Nanking, the members of which he denounces as traitors to both China and the Kuomintang.

Two battalions of Kuangsi troops reached Fungchan on May 4 as vanguard to the main force sent to invade Kuangtung, according to a telegram received by the Canton military leaders, who at once called a conference and decided to launch the anti-Kuangsi campaign. Martial law has been declared in Shiuhing, where there are at present several divisions of Cantonese troops. On May 4, we learn from the Chinese press, all vessels running between Shiuhing and Canton were commandeered for the transportation of troops and all rolling stock belonging to the Canton-Samshui railway has been seized in Canton.

North River the Main Line

The Kuangsi generals have received orders from Gen. Li Chung-jen to take the offensive in the North River region and to advance only as far east as Shiuhing on the West River. In the skirmishing which occurred at Huaichih (already referred to), the Kuangsi forces took the offensive and they are now preparing for a general attack on Tuchen, a town on the West River. The Cantonese were caught unprepared, with the result that both Takhing and Dosing were occupied by the insurgents, without bloodshed, the Ta Chung agency reports. Kuangsi troops, under Generals Wu Ting-yang and Chun Chieh-yuan, are advancing eastward along the West River, while those of Generals Wang Ying-yu and Lu Wen-yen will march towards Kuanning and Szchui. Gen. Huang Shao-hung, the youthful Governor of Kuangsi, has ordered these four generals to capture Sanshui before May 9 and to assemble their forces there in preparation for an attack on Canton City in as short a time as possible.

Kuangtung Mobilizing

While the Kuangsi forces were making their preparations for the invasion of Kuangtung, the anti-Kuangsi movement in Canton was going on apace. Posters appeared in all parts of the city bearing such slogans as "Down with the Kuangsi clique," "Overthrow the traitors," "Support the Central Government," "Kuangtung for the Cantonese," etc. A defensive attitude, it is said, will be adopted along the North River front, where Kuangsi threatens to take the offensive, and all available forces will be thrown into an offensive in the West River sector. Canton City will be garrisoned by the troops under Generals Yu Han-mei and Chen Chang-fu. All troops in Canton are confined to barracks with instructions to prepare to move to the war front at a moment's notice.

Admiral Chen Chak, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Squadron, has sailed up-river with a number of gunboats, several of which have already arrived at Shiuhing, and will personally direct the naval operations. Six more aeroplanes will be sent to Shiuhing. Already more than a dozen have arrived there.

Canton's Campaign Cry

In the course of a manifesto, announcing his assumpton of office and declaring war on Kuangsi, Gen. Chen Chi-tang said—according to the Chinese press—that while Li Chung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi were mobilizing their forces in Hunan and Hupeh, Huang Shao-hung took part in the conspiracy against the Central Government by mobilizing his forces and by attempting to persuade the Cantonese leaders to fight against the National Government. Despite his, Gen. Chen's, advice and repeated protests, Huang Shao-hung worked and conspired together with Li Chung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi and insisted on opposing the Central Government. Huang purposely deferred giving a reply in order that he could mobilize his forces and then, without cause, he suddenly ordered his troops to invade Kuangtung. "For this reason," said Gen. Chen, "I have assumed command of the 8th Route Army to repel this invasion and to suppress the insurgents. The anti-Kuangsi campaign is hereby launched."

Thousands Fleeing to Hongkong

Hongkong, May 7.

Owing to the imminence of war between Kuangsi and Kuangtung thousands of persons are fleeing from Canton to Hongkong.—Reuter.

Hunan Marching

Hankow, May 7.

It is stated at the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief that the order for a general offensive against the Kuangsi Forces by the Hunan Expeditionary Forces under General Ho Chien will be issued to-morrow, Wednesday. According to a telegraphic report from General Ho, the Hunan units are now concentrated along the Hunan-Kuangsi border ready to advance at a moment's notice. A previous report from Changsha states that part of the division under Brigadier-Commander Liu Chien-shu has already crossed the Kuangsi border.

Eight of the Chinese commercial liners of Shanghai left for Hankow yesterday morning, says the Kuo Wen news agency, to transport the national armies from the Upper Yangtze to Canton for the reinforcement of Kuangtung forces. These steamers carry 14 days' coal supply.

Kuangsi's Initiative

Hongkong, May 8.

In the course of a proclamation yesterday declaring war against Kuangsi, General Chen Tsai-tong, the military Commander-in-Chief of Kuangtung, states that General Huang Shao-hung fired the first shot and is now marching into Kuangtung.

Unless General Huang Shao-hung is eliminated and his forces permanently disarmed, the proclamation continues, there can be no real peace.

"We are determined," the proclamation continues, "to mobilize all our strength and annihilate the rebels in the shortest time possible."

Cantonese Concentrate at Shiuhing

Cantonese troops are being concentrated at Shiuhing, on the West River, roughly 50 miles west of Canton as the crow flies.

The greater portion of the Canton fleet has been ordered to proceed to Shiuhing, while an aerial squadron of twelve 'planes is now on its way there.

Kuangsi troops are being rushed against Shiuhing

Later.

Serious fighting is reported to be taking place along the Canton-Kowloon Railway between the forces of the Kuangsi General Hsu King-tong and Cantonese generals.

Railway Suspended

The railway authorities at Kowloon have been advised by the authorities at Canton to cease running all trains to Canton. The service was suspended this morning and it is not known when it is being resumed.

Chinese firms in Hongkong are exporting no cargo to Canton for the time being.

The Chinese papers state that Kuangsi troops have captured Shiuhing, on the West River, and are rapidly advancing towards Canton. The papers add that the Cantonese troops are retreating.—Reuter.

Fall of Shiuhing

Hongkong, May 9.

According to advices from Canton, Shiuhing, on the West River, was captured by the Kuangsi troops at 2 o'clock this morning and Samshui also is in danger.

The Cantonese fleet under the command of Admiral Chen is reported to have declared independence and is refraining from taking part in the campaign against the Kuangsi troops.

A large number of refugees are arriving here from Canton, where, it is reported, martial law is proclaimed.—Toho.

Hongkong, May 9.

A very vigorous censorship on all news pertaining to the hostilities between Kuangsi and Kuangtung is being enforced by the military authorities at Canton.

The Kuangsi forces have occupied Hokhau, near Samshui, a town close to the confluence of the North and West rivers, roughly 25 miles west of Canton, and are rapidly advancing towards the Kuangtung capital, the early fall of which is expected.

H. M. S. Tarantula has proceeded to Canton.

A group of American women and children who received Consular instructions to evacuate the Kweilin district, in the northeast corner of Kuangsi, are at present held up at Wuchow, on the West River, near the Kuangsi-Kuangtung border.

H.M.S. Moorhen is proceeding to Wuchow.—Reuter.

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GEN. CHIANG ON GOVT. POLICY

Centralized Power, Party Unity, Reduction of Troops

Nanking, May 7.

In a lengthy statement issued this morning General Chiang Kai-shek declares that peace and unity is the only policy of the National Government, and the building up of a powerful Central Government is the most effective way of successfully carrying out that policy.

"The Kuomintang party," he continued, "has been responsible for the establishment of the Central Government. Whether there will be peace or disorder in China depends upon the existence or otherwise of a powerful central party. It is essential, therefore, with the National Government only recently organized, that all efforts be made towards strengthening the power and prestige of the country."

It is impossible, says General Chiang, for any individual or any one political clique to build up a powerful central authority. Although it is extremely difficult, even with their united efforts to build it up; once it is established, it is also difficult to destroy it.

Kuangsi Clique's Ambitions

"The Kuangsi clique, ignoring the central authority, wishing to establish an independent authority of its own, has brought about its own downfall. The Chinese have always been a peace-loving people. At the present time, especially, the people of the country are tired of further warfare.

"The selfish ambitions of the militarists, in many ways, have been responsible for the incessant civil warfare of recent years. The way to peace is, therefore, to annihilate such militarists and to eliminate from the minds of the military leaders the idea of occupying territory for themselves. In order to accomplish this it is necessary that we have a powerful central government.

"The programme of the National Government is, first, to reduce the number of troops in the country: secondly, to place the various troops throughout the country under government control: and, thirdly, to re-organise the present government forces for National defence purposes."

The people of the whole country and all the members of the Kuomintang should uphold the central government. All civil as well as military leaders of the Government party should co-operate with each other in their efforts to bring about peace and unity in the country and to carry out the policy of the government, concludes General Chiang's statement.—Reuter.

Gen. Feng's Plea for Poor

General Feng Yu-hsiang is reported to have sent a letter to General Chiang Kai-shek by one of his principal political lieutenants, Mr. Hsueh Tu-pu, Minister of Health. The fact that there is this exchange of correspondence and that Mr. Hsueh is in Nanking would seem to indicate that the rumours of war between General Feng and Nanking were, at any rate, premature and that General Feng seems to be ready to talk terms for the time being. His concentration of troops on the Honan-Shansi border, however, is bound to be ominous.

According to the "Ta Chung News Agency," this letter discusses General Feng's attitude toward party, military and political questions and contains a powerful plea for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor. Their translation and summary of the letter follows:

(1) The opinion of the various Party Headquarters should be united. The Kuomintang is one, and the only political Party in the country and, therefore, there should be no dissenting opinion nor should the members hold different views from one another, in order that the Party may be strengthened. At present the opinions and ideas as expressed by the various Party Headquarters are often different from those held by the Central Party Headquarters. Such a state of affairs will certainly offer the Party's enemies many opportunities for attack, thus threatening the very existence of the Kuomintang. Therefore, appropriate measures should be immediately devised for a readjustment of the various branch Party Headquarters, so that the opinions and ideas of the members thereof will be the same, for this is the only way to solidify and strengthen the Party.

Words into Deeds

(2) The resolutions recently passed at the Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference should be carried out immediately and the aims of the Kuomintang in this respect should be realized. There must be no more empty talk. As regards military reorganization, only those units which have achieved meritorious services in the history of the Revolution, and those who are well disciplined should be incorporated into the National Army. For it is only such an army which can be fit for our National defence.

(3) The people's chance of a decent livelihood must be considerably improved, so that they can believe in the utility of the Revolution. Owing to years of continuous warfare and national calamities, there are hundreds of thousands of people who are suffering from want of food and even clothing. Bark of trees and grass are being used as food by the famine-stricken in the Northwest where thousands are dying daily. Those who have managed to eke out an existence are finding life a living hell. Such woeful afflictions and pitiable plights are not known to the officials who are daily enjoying their palatable food and many other luxuries. However, unless, the authorities take notice of the sufferings of these unfortunate people and devise measures for their relief the Revolution which was originally started for the benefit of the people will lose its meaning. Not only that, it will merely mean so much more suffering to the people.

(4) General Feng then explains the financial difficulties of the former 2nd Group Army (Northwestern Army) and expresses the hope that the Commander-in-Chief's previous commitment that the former 2nd Group Army would be treated on the same basis as other armies will soon be carried out.

Finally, with reference to pensions to the deceased and crippled soldiers of the Revolution, General Feng expresses the opinion that the Central Government should immediately appropriate large sums for distribution to the families of the martyrs in order that the survivors of the Revolutionary heroes may be adequately taken care of.

No Money to Nanking

There is no way of knowing what money has been sent from Nanking to General Feng, but the Nanking contention is that General Feng Yu-hsiang taxes the people in the provinces under his control with a heavy hand and that he keeps all the money he gets in that way. Whereas the taxes which come to Nanking have to be used to finance the entire Government and all the armies and the Kuomintang party work, General Feng is able to keep all the taxes he gets for his own use. The Nanking Government then, seems to be of the opinion that as long as General Feng holds on to national taxes which should be collected by the National Ministry of Finance and dispensed by the National Government, the amount which is sent to him by the National Government must be proportionately smaller. This seems to be the principal bone of contention between them.

THE INTENTIONS OF FENG YU-HSIANG

Officers Said to Be Pacific But Wives Leaving Honan

Hankow, May 3.

A telegram received to-day from General Ho Yao-tsu, General Chiang Kai-shek's Chief-of-Staff, who is now at Chengchow, states that the attitude of the Kuominchun leaders there is decidedly pacific and that rumours to the contrary are baseless.

Later, General Ho wires, he is proceeding to Tungkuan, near the Shensi-Honan border, to interview General Feng Yu-hsiang.

The situation here continues normal, and there are no evidences of anxiety.—Reuter.

Chen Tiao-yuan Holds Shantung

Peking, May 3.

It is learned from reliable sources that the wives and families of Kuominchun officers are leaving Chengchow and other places in Honan for Shensi.

Two brigades of General Chen Tiao-yuan's troops have reached the suburbs of Tsinan, while a body of General Fang Chen-wu's troops has arrived at Kushan, southwest of Tsinan.—Reuter.

Nanking, May 3.

The first executive meeting of the Central State Council since the return of President Chiang Kai-shek was held yesterday. It was decided that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, present Chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government and Defence Commissioner of the Southern Section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, shall be appointed acting Chairman of the the Shantung Provincial Government in place of Gen. Sun Liang-cheng.

Gen. Fang Chen-wu, Defence Commissioner of the Northern Section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, has been appointed acting Chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government.

An Official Explanation

May 6.

General Ho Yao-tsu and Mr. Hsueh Tuh-pi, Minister of Public Health, who visited General Feng Yu-hsiang at Tungkuan last week on behalf of Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, arrived here yesterday afternoon. General Ho Yao-tsu immediately reported to General Chiang his conference with General Feng. Mr. Hsueh Huh-pi also handed a personal letter from General Feng to the Commander-in-Chief. The two emissaries were entertained at dinner last evening by General Chiang.

In a lengthy statement to press representatives on the result of his recent mission, Mr. Hsueh Tuh-pi said in part as follows:—

"Due to the sudden departure of General Sun Liang-chen from Shantung, there have been many rumours and wild speculations. This new development, unfortunate as it is, has, however, no important bearing on the general situation.

"While poor health was undoubtedly one of the reasons for General Sun's resignation, I think there existed also some misunderstanding on the part of General Sun who, although a brilliant and capable military leader, does not understand the fine points of political issues, especially the Shantung situation which involves questions of diplomatic importance. The difference between the Government's order of April 26 and its original instructions to General Sun concerning the taking over of Kiaotung must have been misunderstood by General Sun who therefore suddenly departed from Taian.

Feng's Explanation

"General Feng Yu-hsiang, while highly appreciative of General Sun's unselfishness in giving up what is generally considered his territory, nevertheless considers it unfortunate and inappropriate for General Sun to have left his post without first asking for instructions from the Central authorities. General Feng has communicated his opinion to General Sun who, at our interview yesterday at Chengchow, expressed his intention to come to the Capital to explain himself and await further orders. I have reported this to President Chiang, who also hopes that he will soon be able personally to explain away this misunderstanding to General Sun.

"We are fully aware that attempts are being made to create discord between President Chiang and General Feng. At this time of the unification of the country, the need for rehabilitation is particularly urgent. We should, therefore, unite together and in a spirit of mutual respect and perfect sincerity, do our utmost for the reconstruction of China."

In conclusion, Mr. Hsueh stated that General Feng is now rapidly recovering from his illness and hopes to be able to attend the state burial of the late Party Leader in the latter part of this month.—Kuo Min.

According to the vernacular papers, the National Government is soon to appoint a National Harbour Administrative Commission to handle the affairs of China's harbours and the different treaty ports.

BRITISH NAVY TO THE RESCUE

Gunboat Takes Beaten Generals from Hankow to Woosung

One of the most interesting phases in the campaign against the Kuangsi forces has just come to light, the striking part of it being that at the request of both parties to the conflict the British Navy was requested to convey certain defeated generals to safety, although possibly into exile.

It transpires that the defeated generals in question were passengers in a British gunboat which reached Woosung on May 3. They had joined the man-of-war at Hankow, the original intention being to bring them to Shanghai from where they could take steamer to Hongkong. Apparently on reaching Woosung, however, they declined to be set ashore in Shanghai, and at their request were transhipped to a steamer proceeding to Hongkong. This was carried out, it is understood, on May 4.

The generals in question are:—

Hu Tsung-tao, former commander of the 16th Kuangsi Division and Garrison Commissioner of Wuhan He held the position at Huangpei during the Nanking advance, and was apparently taken by surprise when Nanking made its wide flanking movement. His troops retreated through Shasi and Ichang, but General Hu's movements during the subsequent phase are uncertain.

Hsia Wei, commander of the 15th Kuangsi Division. He was in control of the Hankow Defences.

Tao Chun, commander of the 17th Kuangsi Division. He was in charge of the Yanglo Section, which, it may be remembered, was entrenched against the advance of the Nanking troops.

Full details of the arrangements whereby these generals came down river aboard a British gunboat and what led up to the proposal are not available. It is, however, believed that the original suggestion was made by General Chiang Kai-shek himself, and apparently it was found possible to secure agreement to this step from the Kuangsi Party. In the circumstances the embarkation took place at Hankow, the transhipment at Woosung, and now the journey to Hongkong.

CHU YU-PU AT BAY

Attempt to Save Foreigners

Chefoo, May 7.

At the request of both factions the United States Consul and Doyen of the Consular Body, Mr. Leroy Webber, went to the besieged city of Fushanhsien to-day, accompanied by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, in an endeavour to arrange for the evacuation of the women and children there, as well as for peace parleys.

Fushanhsien, which is roughly ten miles west of Chefoo, is held by General Chu Yu-pu, one-time Governor of Chihli and a strong adherent of the defeated leader of the Shantung insurgents, Marshal Chang Chung-chang. General Chu has not capitulated owing to General Liu Chen-nien's refusal to accept his demand for freedom in return for surrender.—Reuter.

Tsingtao, May 6.

Three thousand rebel troops, remnants of Chang Chung-chang's army, who had been hiding in the Tochi Island in the Miao Tao Archipelago north of the Kiaotung Peninsula were surrounded and taken prisoner on the night of the 4th instant by the land forces from the gunboats Haichi and Chenhai under the direction of Admiral Shea Hung-lieh. A large number of rifles and fieldguns were also seized. Following the raid, the gunboats returned to their base in Chinwangtao.—Kuo Min.

Chang Chung-Chang in Japan

Tokyo, May 4.

Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the defeated leader of the insurgents in Shantung and one-time Tuchun of that province, arrived this morning at Shimonoseki from Dairen. He was permitted to land and has put up at the Sanyo Hotel.

Gen. Chang, who was accompanied by one of his wives and six male retainers, said that he planned an indefinite stay in Japan.—Reuter.

EDUCATION FOR ALL IMPOSSIBLE

36,000,000 Children Without Schooling: Going Slowly

Nanking, May 8.

In an official despatch to the Central Executive Yuan, the Secretariate of the Central State Council declares that the recommendation of the special Kuomintang office of the 6th Army Division for universal compulsory education in China cannot be fulfilled for the time being. There are, according to an estimate made by the educational authorities of the country, more than 36,000,000 children in China to-day without any schooling. It will require at least $250,000,000 annually to enforce compulsory education in China and at least 1,200,000 teachers will be necessary to take care of the work.

It is the policy of the Government gradually to improve educational work in the country by first bringing up sufficient numbers of teachers for given districts of the country from which educational work will be extended to children in other localities.

The Ministry of Education has been instructed to make an estimate of the initial amount of educational expenses required which will be appropriated by the Central Treasury.—Kuo Wen.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK AT HANKOW

Chinese Demand for Withdrawal of Japanese Forces

Hankow, May 9.

It is understood that the negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese authorities in connection with the case in which a Chinese coolie was killed by a Japanese naval motor cyclist last December have reached a deadlock.

The Chinese authorities are standing adamant for the withdrawal of the Japanese garrison here, while the Japanese authorities argue that since the garrison was here prior to the incident, its withdrawal should not be made a condition towards a settlement of the affair.

The Chinese authorities insist that the maintenance of the garrison indicates insincerity on the part of the Japanese. As no compromise has been reached, the negotations have again reached a standstill.—Reuter.

THE MOHAMMEDAN REBELLION

Ninghsia Falls to Government

Nanking, May 8.

According to reports received here to-day, the Kuominchun have recaptured Ningshsia from the Mohammedan rebels. The Mohammedan troops which turned over are being re-organized into the Kuominchun.—Reuter.

DR. SUN'S FUNERAL

Gen. Chiang Going to Peking to Escort the Body

Nanking, May 4.

It is reported that President Chiang Kai-shek may proceed to Peking to accompany the casket containing the remains of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to the Mausoleum here for the State Burial.

General Ho Ying-ching, in his capacity as Director-General in charge of the State Burial of the late Party Leader, is going to Peking shortly to inspect the guarding of the various sections of the Tsin-Pu Railway, and to supervise the final arrangements for the State Burial Ceremonies.

A telegram from General Hu Chen-chun at Peking reports that all military units stationed in the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin will each send a company of infantry soldiers to accompany the cortege, while General Chang Hsueh-liang will send a naval and a cavalry corps and a number of aeroplanes to take part in the ceremonies.—Kuo Min.

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CHINA ASKS FOR ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Notes to Great Britain, France and United States: A Legacy of the Old Regime No Longer Necessary: Experience of Non-Privileged Nations

Nanking, May 3.

As previously reported, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed identic notes to the British, American and French Ministers in China on April 27, asking them to transmit to their respective Governments the desire of the National Government of China for the extraterritorial privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed in this country to be removed as soon as possible. In these notes Dr. Wang said that, if the Powers could see their way to meet the wishes of the Chinese Government and people in this regard, it was certain that another obstacle to the full and frank co-operation between the Chinese people and foreign nationals would be happily removed.

Dr. Wang declared that certain countries, having ceased to enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China, had found satisfaction in the protection given to their nationals by Chinese law and had had no cause for complaint that their interests had been in any way prejudiced. He urged the Powers in question to relinquish their extraterritorial privileges in this country immediately in order to enable China rightfully to assume jurisdiction over all nationals within her domain.

Notes of a similar nature were sent on the same day to the Dutch Minister and to the Norwegian and Brazilian Chargés d'Affaires with slight alterations in the wordings of the documents.

Dr. Wang's Arguments

The text of the notes to the British, American and French Ministers is as follows:—

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Apr. 27, 1929.

Your Excellency:

I have the honour to recall to Your Excellency that the Chinese Government, through its representatives, has had occasion to express to the Paris Peace Conference its strong desire for the removal of limitations on China's jurisdictional sovereignty imposed upon her by the old treaties concluded between China and the foreign Powers and that the Chinese Delegation emphatically reiterated the same desire at the Washington Conference, which placed on record its sympathetic disposition towards furthering the aspiration of China for the removal of restrictions on her political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action.

Unification and a New Era

With the unification of China and the establishment upon a firm foundation of the National Government, a new era has been happily inaugurated in the relations between our two countries through the conclusion of the recent Tariff Treaty, and it is to be confidently hoped that the material well-being of our two countries will henceforth be greatly enhanced. But it is the belief and the conviction of the Chinese Government that the promotion of such material well-being will be accelerated by a readjustment of the relations between our two countries on a basis of friendly equality in matters of jurisdiction, and if Your Excellency's Government could see its way to meet the wishes of the Chinese Government and people in this regard, it is certain that another obstacle to full and frank co-operation, in trade or otherwise, between the Chinese people and foreign nationals in this country would be happily removed and that the desire of the Chinese Government for promoting to the fullest extent the material interests of all who choose to associate themselves with our own people would find its early realization.

Legacy of the Old Regime

It goes without saying that extraterritoriality in China is a legacy of the old régime, which has not only ceased to be adaptable to the present-day conditions, but has become so detrimental to the smooth working of the judicial and administrative machinery of China that her progress as a member of the Family of Nations has been unnecessarily retarded. The inherent defects and inconveniences of the system of consular jurisdiction have been most clearly pointed out by the Chinese Government on various occasions and also by the jurists and publicists of other countries in their official utterances as well as in their academic discussions. It is a matter for sincere regret that, while many Governments which are playing an important rôle in international affairs are eager and persistent in their endeavour to promote genuine friendship and harmony among nations, such anachronistic practices as only tend to mar the friendly relations between the Chinese people and foreign nationals should be allowed to exist at a time when justice and equity are supposed to govern the relations of nations.

New Codes and Courts

With the close contact between China and the foreign Powers, the assimilation of western legal conceptions by Chinese jurists and incorporation of western legal principles in Chinese jurisprudence have proceeded very rapidly. In addition to the numerous codes and laws now in force, the civil code and the commercial code have reached the final stage of preparation and will be ready for promulgation before January 1, 1930. Courts and prisons, along modern lines, have been established, and are being established, throughout the whole country.

Inasmuch as doubt has been entertained with regard to the advisability of relinquishing extraterritorial privileges at this juncture by the interested Powers, it may be pointed out that certain countries, having ceased to enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China, have found satisfaction in the protection given to their nationals by Chinese law and have had no cause for complaint that their interests have been in any way prejudiced. Your Excellency's Government may, therefore, rest assured that the legitimate rights and interests of your nationals will not be unfavourably affected in the least by the relinquishment of the exceptional privileges which they now possess.

Immediate Consideration Asked

As your Excellency's Government has always maintained a friendly attitude towards China and has always shown its readiness in the adoption of measures for the removal of limitations on China's sovereignty, I am happy to express to your Excellency, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the desire of China to have the restrictions on her jurisdictional sovereignty removed at the earliest possible date and confidently hope that your Excellency's Government will take this desire of China into immediate and sympathetic consideration and favour me with an early reply so that steps may be taken to enable China, now unified and with a strong Central Government, rightfully to assume jurisdiction over all nationals within her domain.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) C. T. WANG

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

—Kuo Min.

NANKING AND THE PROVISIONAL COURT

Notes to the Powers Suggesting Conference to Reorganize

Nanking, May 8.

Identic notes announcing the National Government's intentions regarding the Shanghai Provisional Court were despatched to-day to the Powers concerned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The notes were sent to the British, American, French, and other Ministers, and the text will be released for publication some time next week. The note was drafted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was revised jointly by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, President of the Judicial Yuan, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is reported that the National Government in the note points out that the organization of the Shanghai Provisional Court is incongruous with the Chinese judicial system and procedure and that the time has arrived to reorganize the Court, with a view to promoting the friendly relations already subsisting between the Chinese people and the nationals of the Powers concerned. Therefore the National Government deems it opportune, with the early expiration of the Rendition Agreement, to invite the Ministers of the Powers to discuss the formulation of measures for the reform of the Court.

In conclusion, the Government expresses appreciation of the friendly attitude of the Powers towards China's proposal at the Washington Conference of 1922 to abolish foreign consular jurisdiction and declares that the Commercial and Civil Codes of the Republic of China will be promulgated on or before January 1, 1930, so that there will be one law applicable to all foreign and Chinese nationals in China by 1930.—Kuo Min.

DR. WU ON CONSULAR COURTS

Failure to Conform with Standard Enjoined Upon China

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 4.

Dr. C. C. Wu, in a speech here to-night, vigorously supported the programme of the Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. C. T. Wang, for the early abolition of the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by nationals of the great Powers resident in China.

The Chinese Minister to the United States elucidated the demands of his government as contained in the notes to Great Britain, France, and the United States which were published this week. He said that Nanking's note to the United States was delivered to Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in Washington on Thursday. It expressed China's desire for the early removal of extraterritoriality, which, it asserted, was imposed forcibly.

Dr. Wu declared that the consular courts of the Powers in China do not conform to the standard to which the administration of justice by the government of China has been enjoined to aspire by foreigners.

"The apologists for this system (of Consular Courts) have emphasized the differences between the Chinese and foreign systems of jurisprudence," the Chinese Minister said.

"That is a weak argument. When a man goes to another country and does not like conditions there he is not obliged to stay.

"China should not be compelled to alter her basic institutions so that they will be entirely to the liking of guests who may choose to reside within her boundaries."

The Minister emphasized that "China is the only important and independent nation in the world to-day thus restricted in administering her own rules within her own borders."

The Minister concluded his address with a statement of the appreciation of the Chinese people for "America's traditional attitude of friendship and support," and expressed the hope of the Chinese people that the government of the United States will accede to the legitimate request which the Chinese Government has made.—United Press.

THE Greater Shanghai municipal authorities have passed an order forbidding the sale of "immoral" medicines, viz., quack and "spring" medicines.

THE Shanghai district authorities have followed the steps of the Greater Shanghai Municipality in issuing an order forbidding people to pray to the gods and goddesses for medical advice. Likewise, those in charge of temples have been warned not to give medical advice or issue prescriptions to the public.

FURTHER SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

Nanking and Hankow Incidents Disposed of: Blame Thrown on Communists: Regret Expressed by Nanking

Nanking, May 6.

The texts of the agreements settling the Nanking Incident of March 24, 1927, and the Hankow Incident of April 3 of the same year between China and Japan which were signed by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of the National Government, and Mr. K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China, on the 2nd instant were released for publication to-day. The documents are in Chinese.

Nanking Incident

Expressing regret for the indignities and injuries suffered by Japanese Consular Officials and other Japanese nationals in Nanking during the Nanking Incident of March 24, 1927, Dr. C. T. Wang states that the National Government, desirous of further promoting the friendly relations between the two peoples, is prepared to assume responsibility for the incident, although it has been established that the incident was due to Communist machinations.

Continuing, Dr. Wang recalls the fact that at various times in the past the National Government has repeatedly instructed the military and civil authorities to afford effective protection to Japanese lives and property and declares that the National Government will undertake to see that no similar incident will recur.

As for the troops who were responsible for the unfortunate event, Dr. Wang declares that they have been disbanded and appropriate punishment has been meted out to the responsible officers involved.

In conclusion, Dr. Wang proposes that a Sino-Japanese Commission of Investigation be formed with the object of ascertaining the injuries and damages suffered by the Japanese during the incident.

In reply to the above communication, Mr. Yoshizawa expresses agreement with the proposal and recognizes as the basis for the final settlement of the various Sino-Japanese questions arising out of the incident, the discharge of its obligations by the National Government within the shortest time possible.

Hankow Incident

With regard to the Hankow incident of April 3, 1927, Dr. Wang in a separate communication to Mr. Yoshizawa states that since it has been established that the incident was the result of Communist machinations, the National Government, with a view to promoting the friendly relations between the two peoples, proposes to indemnify in accordance with the principles of international law, to an appropriate extent, all personal losses and property damages suffered by members of the Japanese Consulate, the Japanese naval authorities and Japanese nationals in Hankow. For this purpose, the National Government is agreeable to the organization of a Sino-Japanese Commission to investigate the actual amount of damages sustained.

Dr. Wang further expresses the hope that the Japanese, on the other hand, will also award appropriate compensation to those Chinese who suffered at the hands of the Japanese during the incident.

Replying to the above communication, Mr. Yoshizawa states that the Japanese Government agrees to the proposal of the National Government and recognizes the proposal as a workable basis for the settlement of the various problems in connection with the Hankow incident.—Kuo Min.

CHINA TAKES OVER TSINAN

Military Police Enter City: Japanese Withdraw

Tsinan, May 4.

Arrangements having been made between Mr. Tsui Shih-chieh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung, and the Japanese Military authorities to-day, it is announced that the Chinese military police will enter Tsinan city from the East Gate at noon to-morrow, Sunday, and take over the various garrison posts in the city from the Japanese troops who are to commence withdrawing to the Commercial Area in the morning.

Following the taking over of the city, the Commercial Area will be evacuated by the Japanese on Tuesday. By the 13th all Japanese troops in the vicinity of Tsinan will be completely withdrawn.

The Military Police will be stationed at Tsinan, Tsingtao, and the region along the Kiao-Tsi Railway; the 46th Division under General Tan Hsi-chieh will garrison Weihsien and Kaomi while the troops under General Yang Yu-chen will be responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in Paoshan and Tsechuan. It is expected that the taking over of the region west of Kaomi will be completed by the 15th inst., and that of the region west of Tsingtao, by the 20th. The procedure for taking over the entire Kiaotung peninsula is being attended to by a number of special delegates, including the Provincial Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in accordance with instructions from General Chen Tiao-yuan, Acting Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government.—Kuo Min.

Definite Signs of Betterment

Tokyo, May 4.

Despite the latest outrage in Shantung, resulting in the death of one and injuries to two Japanese soldiers, it is learned that the authorities have no intention of altering their plans for the complete evacuation of the Japanese forces in Shantung by May 27.

On the other hand, definite signs of betterment in the relations between China and Japan are seen in the instructions issued to Japanese warships in Chinese waters to salute Chinese warcraft, while the Government is considering the despatch of a special envoy to attend the ceremonies concomitant with the removal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's remains to Nanking next month.

It is learned that the veteran politician, Mr. K. I. Inukai, who is the father-in-law of Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister to China, has agreed to the Premier's request that he should act as special envoy to China on the occasion of the removal of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's remains to Nanking.—Reuter.

A Rousing Welcome

Tsinan, May 5.

Amidst scenes of rejoicing, the entire military police comprising two battalions under Commander Wu Shih-yu entered Tsinan city through the South Gate at 9 o'clock this morning and marched immediately to the Provincial Government Building where the Headquarters of the Military Police will be temporarily established. The streets were crowded with people who gave the Government forces a rousing welcome as they marched to their garrison posts.

General Wu arrived about noon and shortly afterwards caused a proclamation to be posted all over the city assuring the people of effective maintenance of peace and order. General Wu's men are the first Government forces to enter since the Tsinan Incident in May, 1928.

One company of the military police is now in charge of the munition dump at the North Gate, while the rest of the three city gates are all guarded by other military police.

The Japanese troops completed their withdrawal to the Commercial Area by noon time. They are awaiting transportation to Tsingtao to-morrow when the Commercial Area will also be taken over by the Military police.

General Chen Tiao-yuan, Acting Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, is expected to arrive in Taian to-night from Pengpu to attend to all affairs of the Provincial Government as the Acting Chairman.—Kuo Min.

Tokyo, May 8.

The evacuation of Shantung by the Japanese forces there has been officially fixed to commence on May 11. The headquarters of the 3rd Division will leave Tsinan on May 12 and sail from Tsingtao on May 20. The aircraft attached to the garrison will leave Tsingtao on May 12, flying to Japan, via Korea, in two stages.—Reuter.

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REVISED TARIFF PROPOSALS

Increases Suggested in Various Products

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 7.

The proposed new tariff schedules were introduced into the House of Representatives to-day and provide for increases in the import duties on several products from China and the Far East.

China products affected include palm kernel oil which is made dutiable to the amount of one cent gold per pound.

The duty on sesamum oil, if the bill is passed, will be three cents gold per pound, while the duty on soya bean oil will be increased to five cents gold per pound.

Vegetable tallow is unchanged as is raw silk and straw matting.

The duty on cocoa fibre mattings and rattan will be increased to 10 cents gold a pound. Also pile mattings and the same materials will be increased by two cents gold per pound.

The schedules do not change the present duty on seaweed and products manufactured from seaweed.

The duty on eggs will be increased to 10 cents gold per dozen, but the present duty on dried eggs will not be changed. Egg yolks and egg albumen schedules range from unchanged to eight cents gold per pound.

The bill will increase the duties on cotton yarn, thread, textiles and clean wool. There is an increase of three cents gold a pound on raw hides and raw cotton.

The proposal of the western beet sugar interests to place a duty on sugar imported from the Philippines has been defeated. The schedules provide that Philippines sugar shall remain on the free list. Representative Timberlake, author of the proposal to tax Philippines sugar, has announced he will not press his plan for restrictions on Philippines sugar further. His bill provided for a high duty on imports of Philippines raw sugar over a fixed maximum amount.

Many China products are affected by the proposed new schedules. Under the new increased rates almonds, unshelled, will be subjected to a duty of five cents a pound. The present rate is 4⅞ths cents a pound.

The new shelled almond rate will be 16½ cents a pound compared to 14 cents at present.

The following table will show the proposed new rates as compared with the old rates:—

Walnuts, unshelled	—	5 cts. lb.
Walnuts, unshelled	—	15 cts. lb.
Almonds, unshelled	4⅞ths.	5 cts. lb.
Almonds, shelled	14	16½ cts. lb.
Pearl, genuine	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Pearl, imitation	60 per cent.	60 per cent.
Mother-of-pearl (Undressed)	—	Free
Rattan Furniture	60 per cent.	60 per cent.
Wrapper Tobacco (Un-stemmed)	—	$2.10 lb.
Wrapper Tobacco (Stemmed)	—	$2.75
Sausage casings	Free	Free
Cotton lace	50 per cent.	60 per cent.
Cotton rag rugs		55 per cent.
Oil seeds	—	56 cts. p. lb.
Flax Seed	—	56 cts. p. lb.
Soya Beans	—	02 cts. p. lb.
Peanuts, unshelled	03 cts. lb.	04 cts. p. lb.
Peanuts, shelled	04 cts. lb.	06 cts. p. lb.
Peanuts, blanched		07 cts. p. lb.
Soya Bean oil	02½ cts. lb.	05 cts. p. lb.
Eggs	08 cts. p. doz.	10 cts. p. doz.

Carpet wools nominally will be increased but a provision will continue whereby the duty is remitted if the carpets or rugs have been manufactured within four years (the present law requires manufacture within three years.) The present duty on Oriental carpets and rugs is 55 per cent.

The present duty on rattan furniture and wrapper tobacco is unchanged.

Rag rugs, made chiefly of cotton, will be dutiable to the extent of 55 per cent.

Tung oil and antimony are on the free list.

The duty on metallic tungsten will be increased to 50 cents a pound.

Jute butts are placed on the free list.

Jute products, bleached and dye-treated, will increased two cents a pound.

Manufactured ramie, China grass and raffia are placed on the free list.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT officials have been notified that, in future, they must not use foreign goods which can be substituted by home products, says the Chinese press.

THE AVIATION CONTRACT

Chinese Flyer's Views: Question of Sovereign Rights

While the National Aviation Association are exerting their utmost endeavours to oppose the contract entered into between Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, as president of the China Aviation Corporation, and the Aviation Exploration Co., an American corporation, on the ground that it is harmful to the interests of the Chinese people, that it grants the American company a monopoly and that China's sovereign rights are being surrendered, the Chinese papers give prominence to a conversation between the U.S. Consul and Capt. Ling Yoh-sung, a well-known aviator, who is an executive member of the Association.

Mr. Huston is said to have asked Mr. Ling what he thought of the contract and the latter replied that it was necessary above all things that no special company should be granted a monopoly and that China's sovereign rights should be respected. He said that Americans should uphold China's aviation rights and would personally welcome the contract if the United States Government promised unconditionally to assist China in the development of her aviation services.

Aviation School at Nanking

Nanking, May 7.

An aviation school for the training of competent Chinese aviators and mechanics will be established immediately at Nanking, in order that one of the clauses in the contract with the Curtis Aviation Corporation providing for the employment of Chinese in the air mail service may be carried out.

This decision was made to-day at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the China National Aviation Corporation, when the regulations governing the organization of the Corporation were also passed and the following appointments made: Dr. P. C. Hsieh, head of the General Affairs department; Dr. W. P. Lu head of the Mechanical department and also acting head of the Air Routes and Air Ports department.—Kuo Min.

HEALTH EDUCATIONALIST IN CHINA

Carrying Out Work at Shanghai, Nanking and Peking

Miss Sally Lucas Jean, a well-known American health educationalist, is giving a number of health lectures at the leading universities at Nanking by invitation of the Ministries of Health and of Education. Miss Jean has been visiting the Philippine Islands in her capacity as health adviser, and her present trip to China is to include Shanghai, Nanking and Peking in her itinerary. Lectures are now being given at the universities and normal schools in Nanking. Her lectures at the Central University College of Education, Nanking University and Ginling College were especially practical and inspiring.

Conferences are also being held with the responsible heads at both the Ministries of Health and of Education in regard to the fundamental problems of school health.

After visiting Peking, Miss Jean intends to go to Japan and Honolulu where she has been invited to assist health and educational authorities on her way back to the United States.

THE vernacular papers report that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have placed an order with a local American firm for ten locomotives from the United States.

THE Commissioner of Public Safety has reported to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai that he has received information to the effect that numerous Communists are in Shanghai awaiting an opportunity to start uprisings. As most of these people are scattered among the various mill workers, it is difficult to find out who is a Communist and who is not.

DEATH OF COLONEL MAX BAUER

Smallpox Caught During Wuhan Campaign

Colonel Max Bauer, military and industrial adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, died of smallpox on May 5 in the Isolation Hospital of the International Settlement, to which he had been brought from Nanking. It is believed that Colonel Bauer contracted the disease while in Hankow taking part in the campaign against the Kuangsi armies there.

Colonel Bauer was brought to China after protracted negotiations with General Ludendorff for German assistance in the organization of a national army for China. These negotiations had begun before 1924 but were suspended during the period when the Russians were dominant in Canton, but they were resumed after the split between Nanking and the Communists, General Chen Yi, heading a mission which went to Germany for the purpose.

Colonel Bauer first arrived in Canton during the December uprising there in 1927, when the Communists made an attempt to seize that city and were repulsed finally through the efforts of General Li Chi-sen. In the course of that visit, he came to Nanking and studied the situation as regards the Nanking Government. He returned to Germany, having only agreed to come to China if the Government were wholly purged of Communist influences.

Advisorship to Gen. Chiang

On November 14, Colonel Bauer arrived in Shanghai to take up his work as adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek. In an interview with the "North China Daily News," at that time, he said that he had come to advise General Chiang personally and who ever else would take his advice. He denied that he had come to organize a General Staff but rather that he was interested in the development of China's industry.

"You cannot have a General Staff," he said, "until you have a modern army and China has no modern army. You cannot organize and use a General Staff until you have industries to support an army. The organization of a General Staff may be the crowning glory of years of terrific work, but now is not the time."

Colonel Bauer's career in the German army was one of the most interesting and important ones during the Great War. He was attached to General Ludendorff's staff and was particularly concerned with the organization of German industries in the rear. General Ludendorff paid high tribute to him in his Memories as a most effective assistant. He remained throughout a monarchist and participated in the Putsch of March 1920. He then found service in Spain under the Dictatorship and in the Argentine. It cannot be doubted that his interest in China was based upon his inveterate hatred for everything Communistic and that he hoped to play a part in the destruction of Communist influence in this country.

The Wuhan Campaign

It is impossible to know exactly how much influence Colonel Bauer exercised in Nanking. It is, however, generally admitted that he planned the campaign against Kuangsi, particularly the forced marches at night, which were so spectacular and which brought Nanking's army to Hankow before General Feng's troops heard that it was there. It was too early for Colonel Bauer to have succeeded in accomplishing the reorganization of Nanking's army or for leaving a permanent impression upon the minds of those whom he assisted. His loss will undoubtedly be mourned by his Chinese friends.

Colonel Bauer who was 60 years old is survived by his widow, who lives in Swinemeunde on the Baltic and by a son, 18 years of age.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER

British Sailor at Shasi

Hankow, May 8.

Telegraphist J. H. Snow of H.M.S. Tern was stabbed to death by unknown persons at Shasi on Sunday, April 5.

Details of the affair are lacking.

The body was later recovered by the native police at Shasi and handed over to the British naval authorities for burial.—Reuter.

CENTRAL POLITICAL COUNCIL

Twenty-four Elected on Highest Political Organ

Nanking, May 6.

At a meeting this afternoon of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the question of the appoinment of the Central Political Council was brought up for discussion. After some debate, the following 24 members were elected to constitute the C. P. C., the highest politial organ in the Government:

Hu Han-min, Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei, Tan Yen-kai, Yeh Chu-chang, Sun Fo, Yu Yu-jen, Ting Wei-feng, Chen Kuo-fu, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, Ho Ying-ching, Tai Chi-tao, Yang Shu-chuang, T. V. Soong, Chao Tai-wen, Wu Tsz-huei, Chang Ching-kiang, Li Shih-tseng, Tsai Yuen-pei, Koo Ying-feng, Ling Seng, Wang Chung-huei and Shao Li-aze;

with the following substitutes:

Li Wen-fang, Shao Yuan-chun, Chen Li-fu, Wang Po-chun, Chu Chia-hua, H. H. Kung, Dr. C. T. Wang, Hsueh Tu-pei.

May 8.

The first meeting of the newly-elected Central Political Council was held here this morning.

General Chiang Kai-shek was elected chairman of the Council.—Reuter.

THE BELGIAN BOXER INDEMNITY

Chinese Statement as to Allocation of Funds

According to a statement made to the Chinese press by an official connected with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the first formal meeting of the Sino-Belgian Commission appointed to deal with the Belgian share of the Boxer Indemnity Funds will be held in Nanking on Friday.

It is learned, the "Sinwanpao" said yesterday, that 40 per cent. of the Belgian share of the Boxer funds will be allocated to the needs of the Lung-Hai Railway; 35 per cent. will be used in connection with the other national railways; and the remainder will be used for Sino-Belgian cultural and philanthropic development. The Commission will deal only with the latter portion.

ADMIRAL McVAY'S STAFF

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 4.

Rear-Admiral Charles Butler McVay, Jr., who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, will continue as a member of the General Board and Budget Officer at the Navy Department here until he sails for China from San Francisco on August 9 to relieve Admiral Bristol.

Admiral McVay intends to remain about a week in Honolulu *en route* visiting his son Charles and other relatives. On arriving in China he will probably go to Peking to visit the Minister, Mr. MacMurray, and then probably to Manila in December.

At present Admiral McVay is organizing his new fleet staff for the Asiatic Station consisting of the following officers:

Staff Captain:—R. T. Dillon.

Assistant Chief of Staff:—W. H. McClintic.

Fleet Secretary:—Commander W. S. Kilpatrick.

Gunnery Officer:—Lieut. Commander H. E. Oversech.

Intelligence:—Lieut. Commander H. E. Davis.

Flag Lieutenant:—Felix Johnson.

Engineering:—Captain Carlos Bean.

WORK ON CANTON HANKOW RLY.

Construction to Be Begun from Northern End in Kuangtung

Nanking, May 9.

Mr. H. S. Chuck, managing director and chief engineer for the unfinished portion of the Canton-Hankow Railway, arrived in Nanking this week to report on his inspection trip over the proposed route linking up Chuchow (in Hunan) with Shiuchow (in Kuangtung province). Mr. Chuck was accompanied by Mr. J. Weir, Consulting Engineer to the Ministry.

After reporting and conferring with the Minister of Railways, Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Chuck left Nanking yesterday for Canton, where he will arrange to start construction of the first 31-mile section of the line from the northern terminus of the Kuangtung end. The estimated cost for building and equipping this section will be approximately $7,000,000, and noteworthy engineering features include a bridge of seven spans with a total length of 760 feet at Shiukwan, and a 1,400 feet tunnel at Kaolin, which is about half-finished.

Piers and abutments for the bridge have already been completed, and the Kaolin tunnel was under construction until lately. Surveying parties sent out by Chief Engineer Chuck report that good progress is being made. As soon as construction is reserved, the Ministry of Railways will have taken the first step in completing the unfinished portion of the Railway linking Canton with Hankow.

A contract for the purchase of locomotives from Andersen, Meyer & Co. for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, was signed between the American firm and Sun Ho-kao, Managing Director of the T. P. Railway, yesterday. By order of the Minister of Railways, the sum of gold $63,525, is to be paid by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway as first instalment on the contract.—Kuo Min.

TRANS-PACIFIC CABLES

Plea for Greater Facilities for Press Telegrams

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 3.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, in annual convention here, to-day adopted resolutions submitted by the Seattle delegation regarding the need for improved facilities for the transmission of press telegrams in the Pacific areas and requested the United States Government to confer with China about obtaining equal treatment for American communication companies with those of other nations.—United Press.

ACCORDING to the Chinese papers, the Waichiaopu will abolish the various Commissionerships of Foreign Affairs as soon as consular jurisdiction is abolished.

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NANKING AND THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS"

May 6.

On Saturday morning we received the following letter, dated May 3, from the Shanghai Postal Commissioner:

Dear Sir, Consequent upon instructions issued by the Ministry of Communications through the Director-General of Posts, acceptance and transmission of the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald" by the Post Office is forbidden and this order is being enforced immediately.

Yours faithfully,
W. W. RITCHIE,
Commissioner.
CHANG YUNG-CH'ANG,
Co-Commissioner.

Simultaneously all newspapers sent to the post were returned. This action is presumably in fulfilment of a decision taken by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on April 18. It was there stated "that the 'North-China Daily News' has been anti-Kuomintang and has deliberately attacked the Central Government in spite of the repeated protests of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs". And it was decided that the circulation of the paper must be stopped.

It may be recalled that a similar boycott was enforced in 1927. On that occasion, however, it was the work of one local general who considered himself to have been affronted and the then Postal Commissioner had no excuse for acting on an order which no considerations could justify. In the present instance it is the Government of China which takes action, thus implicitly announcing to the world that it cannot brook criticism and will tolerate no expression of views differing from its own. We are not concerned to defend what the "North-China Daily News" has said from time to time. As for attacking the Nationalist Government, reference to our files and the recollection of many readers will tell that, since the Nationalists broke with Moscow, we have written at least as much in encouragement of them as in criticism. We certainly have written in criticism of the Kuomintang and there is not only no reason why we should not do so but every reason why we should. No political party is or ever will be immaculate, no democratic progress is possible in any country without a healthy opposition to check and stimulate the party in power; Chinese newspapers are muzzled; and we have good reason to know that large numbers of intelligent Chinese look to us for that fearless criticism which the "North-China Daily News" has always tried, and will continue to try, to utter in the interests of the Chinese people as a whole. If it is considered that the bounds of fair comment are over-stepped, there is the British court, in which action can be taken against this or any other British institution, with the certainty of full justice being done.

It is to be emphasized that, prior to the enforcing of the ban, no complaint had ever been made to any member of this paper either in writing or by word, of any article to which exception was taken. The report of the Central Executive Committee meeting alluded to above speaks of "repeated protests" having been made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We do not know to whom they have been sent. Certainly they have never reached this office. We have seen a number of more or less vague charges in Chinese papers and agency reports, which naturally we took for what they might be worth. The first official communication sent us is the Postal Commissioner's letter received on Saturday. This in itself is an aggravation of the attack, for the worst criminal is entitled to know of what he is accused. It is significant that the Central Executive Committee's decision of April 18 was taken at a time when all the principal members of the Government were away from Nanking, mostly at Hankow. There is some reason to believe that the Government is by no means unanimous as to the wisdom of the ban; and this would not be the first occasion on which a particular party or faction had seized a favourable moment to commit the Government to action which would not have been permitted except by a snap vote. It seems a good opportunity for the leading members of the Government to assert their authority for the undoing of an injustice which will certainly not redound to China's credit abroad.

In Saturday's issue we published the text of Dr. C. T. Wang's note to the British, French and American Ministers, asking for early revision of treaties and cancellation of extraterritoriality. In it appeared the following paragraph:

"Inasmuch as doubt has been entertained with regard to the advisability of relinquishing extraterritorial privileges at this juncture by the interested Powers, it may be pointed out that certain countries, having ceased to enjoy extraterritorial privileges in China, have found satisfaction in the protection given to their nationals by Chinese law and have had no cause for complaint that their interests have been in any way prejudiced. Your Excellency's Government may, therefore, rest assured that the legitimate rights and interests of your nationals will not be unfavourably affected in the least by the relinquishment of the exceptional privileges which they now possess."

It would be idle to pretend that the refusal of postal facilities will not cause the "North-China Daily News" some little inconvenience. But we would ask the Nanking authorities whether it will not cause China a great deal more—particularly in America, where the freedom, almost the licence, of the press is held specially sacred—as people contrast the summary methods used to shut this paper's mouth with the Chinese Foreign Minister's glowing assertions of the satisfaction foreigners may expect from Chinese law.

A RESIGNATION TO BE REGRETTED

May 7.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. A. C. Clear has found himself compelled to resign from the post of engineer-in-chief and general manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and undoubtedly many Chinese will share this feeling with foreigners. As is well known the resignation is not a voluntary one, except in so far as Mr. Clear did not think it advisable in the general interests of the line to press his rights; and the pity of it is that the dispute appears to have arisen over a question which really had nothing to do with the running of the railway as such and might perhaps more properly have been a matter for negotiation with the Board of Commissioners. On this point the public are largely in the dark. But that there was no cause for dissatisfaction with Mr. Clear's work as an engineer and railway manager is shown by the fact that, not long ago, Mr. Sun Fo, the Minister of Railways, invited him to become Acting Managing Director of the railway. Mr. Clear respectfully declined, but the offer was proof of the confidence that the Minister had in him.

Mr. Clear had his first taste of engineering in the hard school of the West African Coast railways, which he joined as a junior assistant, his natural abilities and keenness soon earning him promotion. He came to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in 1904, two years later was made executive engineer in charge of the line from Shanghai to west of Soochow and in 1908 became maintenance engineer of the whole railway. In this post his organizing capacity had full scope, labour conditions were improved, regular Sunday holidays arranged for all the Chinese staff, excepting those actually engaged in running the trains, and a system of signalling introduced which remains in force to this day. In 1913 he was the obvious choice for the post of engineer-in-chief and general manager and concurrently engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Hangchow line. Affairs were at a difficult stage; contracts and tariffs needed revision, goods traffic called for reorganizing and developing, and service conditions had to be put on a new footing. In all this Mr. Clear's efficient influence quickly made itself felt, to the thorough satisfaction of those both above and below him: there was a general sense on both sides that he was one to be depended upon thoroughly. Through all the vicissitudes of recurrent civil war this record has been steadily maintained. As an example of the adventures of engineering in China Mr. Clear found himself, after the autumn fighting of 1924, with two large bridges on the S. H. N. R. to be almost rebuilt. It was work of very great importance, excellently carried out. The Communist *régime* in the spring of 1927 caused havoc in the railway administration, but this too has been overcome and when Mr. Clear hands over to his successor he will have no cause to look back on the past but with just pride.

It is understood that the Minister of Railways has asked the Board of Commissioners to submit the name of an engineer to succeed Mr. Clear. From this it is to be inferred that the recently published recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry are not to be acted upon, at least in so far as transferring all the powers of the foreign general manager to the Chinese managing director is concerned. In point of fact, this could not be done without radical alterations of the loan agreement, requiring the approval of the shareholders, which, for obvious reasons, it would be very difficult to obtain, quite apart from questions of willingness or unwillingness. As we said last week, it can be understood that the National Government dislikes the inconsistency with the whole system of Chinese railways which the S. N. R. presents and wishes to obtain full control of it. Yet in this respect as in others the wisdom of going slow may be urged. China is not wanting in potential engineers: Mr. Clear himself gave great attention to the training of Chinese engineering students: but men of long practical experience are not so common. On the threshhold of what it is hoped will prove a new era, and the development of enterprises strange to her habits and traditions, China cannot dispense with the services of foreign experts, as the National Government itself has admitted in the appointment of the Kemmerer Commission and other advisers. This is a period not only of political tutelage, as we are so often told, but of tutelage all round. The quickest and most economic way of getting through this period is to recognize the fact frankly and turn for assistance and advice where it may be obtained in most efficient form. For many years the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has been in the nature of a training ground, from which to recruit men for service on other railways; its value as such was something far beyond what could be measured in the terms of balance sheets; and it will mean serious loss to China if over-eagerness on her part to be free from the trammels of study and tuition should cramp and curtail the railway's functions in this respect.

JOHN LAW, GENIUS AND GAMBLER

May 8.

Two hundred years ago this year there died in Venice, poor and forgotten, a financial genius named John Law who was one of the most remarkable gentlemen adventurers Great Britain ever produced. He was born in Edinburgh, the son of a goldsmith and money lender, and was therefore familiar from his earliest years with financial schemes and the mysteries of banking. Law was a young man of twenty-four when the Scottish parliament gave its sanction to the "Darien scheme" which was no less than the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. This was born in the brain of William Paterson who commenced life as a packman, or itinerant vendor of merchandise, travelling, with his pack on his back, through England and Scotland. He found his way to the Bahamas where he lived, as his biographer says, "as a preacher or buccaneer"—perhaps he combined the two trades; they are not altogether incompatible—and there conceived the daring scheme of uniting the two greatest oceans in the world by a narrow waterway. The scheme was launched with every prospect of success. £400,000 was subscribed in Scotland; a very large sum for those days. England gave £300,000 and Holland £200,000. But the King, William III, strenuously opposed the plan and the English and Dutch subscriptions were withdrawn. Undaunted, the Scottish adventurers launched their enterprise and 1200 men sailed for Darien in 1698. They landed, founded a city which they called New Edinburgh and built fort St. Andrews. But the climate decimated their numbers and, owing to the opposition of the King, the American colonists refused them supplies and the colony broke up. In the interim 1300 fresh recruits had sailed from Scotland. Spain sent a force of 1500 men with eleven ships to assert her rights over the territory encroached upon. The Scots attacked this army with a company of 200 men and scattered it. But the fort was invested by the Spanish squadron and ammunition was short, so the garrison surrendered on honourable terms and not more than thirty of the adventurers returned to the land that had been ruined by the failure of their dazzling scheme. Paterson lived to see King William champion, too late, the scheme he had crushed. He was awarded £18,241 as indemnity for his losses in Panama and left a monument in the Hampstead Water Company and the Bank of England; both of which he founded.

Law was, in his earlier years, a rake and a gambler. He killed his man in a duel and fled to the Continent, whence he returned with a fortune of £114,000 which he had won by gaming. France was, at this time, in a state of financial collapse and on the verge of bankruptcy. The Duke of Orleans, afterwards Regent of France, called Law to his aid and he founded a Royal bank which was empowered to collect the taxes, manage trade and currency and enjoined to free the country from debt. The bank was an immediate success. Its notes were, for a time, preferred to the actual coin of the realm because they were, like the notes issued by Chinese mercantile houses, of fixed value, whereas the currency fluctuated. Law preached, in season and out of season, the theory that a properly guaranteed paper currency was better than gold. This is a thesis which has its advocates amongst financiers even to-day. Note circulation, he asserted, could be guaranteed by other assets, with equal security, as by a reserve of bullion. Under his supervision the plan certainly worked and France was put on a financially stable basis. He came to grief over what was known as "the Mississipi scheme." The region drained by the Mississippi was then a French possession and the trade was in the hands of a syndicate like our own "John Company." As in our own case the affairs of the syndicate grew too big and complicated for the men handling it and it was put under Law's management. He was made a Councillor of State and Controller-General of finances. For a time he prospered amazingly. The shares of the company began to soar and the nation went speculation mad. The ordinary shares valued at 500 livres changed hands at 20,000 livres. This, of course, could not last. The inevitable crash came and Law, who had been the idol of the people, became the best hated man in France.

Law had to flee the country but it is by no means certain that his schemes were purely gambling transactions. He had real financial genius and, had he not been overwhelmed by the mad rush of speculators, it is possible that he would have weathered the storm to the infinite advantage of his adopted country. As a French critic said, "They ruined the bank without saving the company." Law had the superb self-confidence of a genius joined to the recklessness of a gambler. As Palissy, in his enthusiasm to discover the secret of making enamel, threw his household furniture into the furnace to melt his glaze, so Law staked all on the success of his schemes. Had he been more cautious; had he never climbed so high, he would not have fallen so low; but had he been more cautious he would never have climbed at all.

FOREIGN PRIVILEGE IN CHINA

May 9.

Dr. C. T. Wang's formal request that Great Britain, France and the United States shall proceed at an early date to a general revision of the treaties, for the abolition of extraterritoriality, has come sooner than was expected in most quarters. In the wholesale conclusion of new commercial treaties last autumn several countries, agreed to surrender their extraterritorial rights from the beginning of next year, conditionally on certain terms having been previously arranged between themselves and China. Clearly this was the thin end of the wedge. But it is unlikely that further pressure would have been applied so soon, if it had not been for the swift and complete

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success of the campaign against Wuhan. Not only has the power of Nanking been increased out of all previous calculation by that event, but the plea of unification of China under a single government can be urged with much greater reality than before. Excepting Kuangsi, which evidently means to go down fighting, the whole of South China and the Yangtze provinces own allegience to Nanking, which has further established itself in Shantung and has been given the right by General Yen Hsi-shan to collect revenues that can be classed as national in Shansi. The position in Szechuan is not clear but does not seem unfavourable to Nanking on the whole. In any case, like Yunnan, it is and always has been so remote, both politically and geographically, that its influence on events is temporarily negligible. There remains only that incalculable factor General Feng Yu-hsiang. No one knows his thoughts, his own countrymen as little as anybody. But, assuming that he means mischief, the odds against him are so great that he could scarcely do much. On the score of unification alone Dr. Wang has a strong case to show.

It is beside the point to argue that extraterritoriality, when acquired by foreigners, was not considered by the Chinese as any disgrace to themselves; that, on the contrary, if there was question of a stigma, it would have been held rather to fall on the foreigner as implying that he was not worthy to be judgedy by Chinese law. That is not the Chinese view now. They asked in Paris and again in Washington that extraterritoriality should be abolished, and in consequence of the second request, an international Commission was sent to tour China and to ascertain her readiness for the abolition of foreign privileges. As will be recalled, the Commission's report, though acknowledging that great progress had been made in codification of laws, prisons and reform of court procedure, was in essentials adverse. It found that judges were still too much under the thumb of local military commanders. In a different form this is still the crux. Dr. Wang will no doubt reply that this was in the bad old days of the militarists. But are the politicians more scrupulous? Have they been able to divest themselves of the idea that Governments have a right is use law courts for their own purposes? The example of the Provisional Court does not inspire confidence that they have. When the Chairman of the Municipal Council, speaking at the ratepayers' meeting, says that, so far from this Court having been the model for others in China which it was hoped to become, its functioning has only spread dismay and distrust in foreign circles, his words are bound to carry weight. On such an occasion he must be assumed to have thought carefully what he was to say and cannot be accused of blind prejudice. Indeed the facts are conspicuous. Dr. Wang argues that those who have lost their extraterritorial privileges have had no cause to complain of their new status, but we should like to hear their side of the question. The further argument that consular jurisdiction has become "so detrimental to the smooth working of the judicial and administrative machinery of China that her progress as a member of the family of nations has been unnecessarily retarded," calls for facts in its support. If it could be shown that any Chinese city were better administered than, say, Shanghai, with better policing, better financial management, greater protection for the individual, swifter detection and arrest of criminals, Dr. Wang's argument would have a solid basis. But this cannot be shown.

It is noticeable that Dr. Wang does not ask the Powers to fix a date for the abolition of extraterritoriality but merely to agree to discuss it. The plain fact is, of course, that extraterritorial rights cannot be wiped out by a stroke of the pen. They involve an almost infinite number of questions in which the interests of Chinese individually and China as a whole are closely concerned. Take, for instance, the freedom of foreign shipping to ply on rivers and coasts. If that were cancelled, communications and transport would be most seriously damaged owing to the poverty of China's mercantile shipping, which certainly cannot be built up to replace the foreign in five minutes. Again, there is the position of foreign banks and their right to issue notes, which form so large and valued a part of the currency; or of insurance companies, curtailment of which would damage business incalculably. Most conspicuous of all, there is the whole question of the status of Shanghai; for consular jurisdiction can scarcely be abolished outside it and not inside, and without such jurisdiction in Shanghai, its rights as a foreign reservation disappear. As has already been said in these columns, we are by no means averse to having the status of Shanghai brought up for discussion. At present we are living in an intolerable state of uncertainty which is unfair to residents generally and inimical to all enterprise. But that is a matter in which the Municipal Council has the right to assert itself and to be directly represented in discussions. Furthermore there is the question of the French Concession, which, once negotiations on the furture of Shanghai were begun, could not possibly be considered as a thing apart and unconcerned. In short, Dr. Wang's note to Great Britain, France and America opens up an infinite vista of questions, no one of which could fairly be considered apart from the rest. It is to be hoped that this will duly be emphasized by the Powers in their reply.

THE ANARCHISTS OF INDIA

May 10.

"Shouting 'Down with imperialism' and 'Long live revolution'," the two authors of the bomb outrage committed in the Indian Legislative assembly on April 8 entered the court room at Delhi to answer the charges against them. We are told that "their defiant demeanour was damped on an order being given by the Magistrate that they should be handcuffed." Since the outrage, the Indian police have obtained information of the widespread conspiracy that lay behind it. The chief base of the anarchical campaign of which the bomb-throwing was the outcome is in the Punjaub, with a secondary centre in the United Provinces. At Lahore an association has been discovered named "Naujivan Bharat Sabha" membership of which has specially increased since the arrival of the Simon Commission and which aims, by means of assassination and terrorism, to thwart co-operation between the Government and Indian political intelligentsia. In the same town there is also a "Hindustan Republican Army," whose methods may be gauged from the following notice which, written on red paper, was found posted on one of the city gates shortly after the police had had to use force in order to disperse a dangerous procession:

"The unlawful action of the police in Lahore on the 7th instant has compelled us to take further action in the matter. It has, therefore, been decided by the commander-in-chief of the Republican Association Army that the officer in charge of the Lahore Police be cut off in the same way as Mr. Saunders. Soldiers Nos. 203 and 182 are, therefore, hereby directed to take immediate action in the matter."

Add to these facts the recent bloodthirsty communal rioting in Bombay, the renewed rising by the Moplahs, and the fact that the Governor of Bombay has had to enforce compulsory arbitration in the millstrikes, which involves serious consequences for those who disregard the arbitrators' ruling, and it is clear that those who have set themselves to create anarchy in India have succeeded only too well.

In this atmosphere, four days after the bomb outrage, the Viceroy delivered a solemn address to both Houses of the Indian Legislature. He dwelt on the fact that all alike are concerned in such dastardly attempts: "let no man stand aside," he said, "and delude himself with the belief that the State's security is not the affair of the individual citizen." He contrasted the position of those who seek to further political purposes by crime, and the instinctive rallying against them of all ordinary men, who realize "that society itself depends upon the quality of protection that it can guarantee to the humblest of its constituent members, and that, if this guarantee were to be lightly violated and trodden under foot, society would rapidly revert to the order of the jungle, where strength and stealth are the only abiding sources of security." And, with no doubt some bitterness of recollection of the critics who would find excuse for the bomb-thrower and anarchy in the conditions prevailing in India, the Viceroy urged that reprobation of their crimes should be unqualified: "To condemn a crime in one breath and in the next to seek an excuse for it by laying the blame on those against whom it is directed is no true condemnation." The Viceroy's special object was to explain what the Government meant to do. By deciding that the rules of procedure did not permit the Legislature to discuss the Government's Public Safety Bill, while legal proceedings were taking place against a number of persons charged with sedition, Mr. Patel, President of the Assembly, had blocked the passage of measures urgently needed for public protection. The Viceroy, with characteristic courtesy, said that the interpretation of the rules must be left to the President of the House; but if they could be construed in the sense given them by Mr. Patel, they obviously needed amendment and this would be done. Secondly, the Viceroy said that, as the measures defined in the Public Safety Bill were of the most urgent importance, steps must be taken to enforce them. "We cannot," he said, "ignore the fact that the men behind the revolutionary movements against which the Bill is directed will not stay their hands because the enactment by the Indian Legislature of preventive legislation is postponed." By the powers vested in him under the Government of India Act, the Viceroy, therefore, announced that he should give the terms of the Bill the force of law. This was done next day by the issue of a "Gazette Extraordinary." The purpose of the Bill, which now becomes an Ordinance, is "to check the dissemination in British India from other countries of certain forms of propaganda." It is accompanied by a short survey of the deplorable and criminal events which have made it necessary.

Some surprise has been expressed at the promptitude and firmness with which Lord Irwin acted. When he was appointed Viceroy of India, it was generally recognized that he was peculiarly fitted to deal with sensitive and suspicious peoples and no one has found in him anything but unfailing courtesy and consideration. It has now to be recognized that these qualities are accompanied by equal firmness when that also is required. There is little doubt that the normal agitations of Indian revolutionaries have been stimulated by special efforts on Moscow's part, during recent months. This has been plainly stated in Russian publications and Lord Irwin, in his address to the Legislature, referred to certain facts which could not be made public, but which enjoined peculiar precautions. It seems strange that writers in some of the Chinese Nationalist papers should applaud in India the intrigue of people against whom the most rigorous repression is used in this country, and should thus encourage them in their efforts to deprive India of the national self-management to which it is the British Government's purpose that she should move, and to which she has been steadily moving. The intensive campaign pursued by Moscow has coincided with the investigations of the Simon Commission. Just as it was entirely contrary to Moscow's plans for China that the Nationalist movement should succeed, and as she strove in 1926 and 1927 to wreck the Chinese intelligentsia by rousing the proletariat against them, so it would be fatal to her plans that India should acquire an orderly form of constitution, progressing steadily to full self-determination; and in the blind and misguided antagonism of some Indian leaders, to the Simon Commission she found a ready means of stirring up disorder and violence. Five days after the bomb outrage at Delhi, Sir John Simon and his companions left India for England. Garlands were hung about their necks by Moslems and non-Brahmins; they were given an enthusiastic "send off"; and there can be no doubt that their work in India and, perhaps, particularly the patience and fair-mindedness shown by Sir John Simon has left behind them a very different impression of their business and intentions from what had been formed before they came. The process of fulfilling India's political aspirations will certainly not be retarded by sedition and bomb-throwing. But as certainly it will not be advanced.

THE FARMERS OF AMERICA

May 11.

The American farmer is supposed to be the richest plougher of the soil in the world. Not only has he all the mechanical devices which steam and electricity have bestowed upon a suffering mankind, but he drives to town in a high-powered motor car; he sends his sons and daughters to state universities; he tunes in on his radio and has the wisdom and culture of the great cities at his elbow. No other farmer, not in the Argentine, or in the steppes of Russia has such advantages and comforts; yet, the American farmer is dissatisfied and wants relief. He has for years been besieging the Congress of the United States for relief; both candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Smith promised it him.

It is sometimes difficult for one who does not live in the United States to know exactly what it is all about, for farmers, in most countries, seem to get along fairly well without government assistance. It would appear, however, that large scale wheat-growing, such as exists in the United States and Canada, which together produce 60 per cent. of the crop of the world, entails huge capitalization, particularly to pay for the modern improvements, and yet the farmer can not put a price on his commodity but is dependent upon outsiders. When a locomotive manufacturer makes a locomotive, he figures his cost, overhead expenses, competitive possibilities and profits, and fixes a price which he expects to get. The farmer, on the other hand, grows his product and then depends upon good luck to get him a fair price. Furthermore, whereas the manufacturer can generally control the conditions attending his operations (except labour troubles, earthquakes, wars and acts of God) the farmer is dependent upon the forces of nature. Excessive rain or drought, blights of numerous varieties, pests of infinitely more varieties, frost at the wrong time and countless other natural phenomena might leave him without a crop. Then, when the price has been fixed in Chicago or some other distant place, he has to borrow money from the bank to cover his charges until his crop is moved and he is reimbursed.

The matter comes down to this, that when the farmer worked on his patch of land, he earned enough to keep the wolf from the door, but now that he has become a huge capitalist and is engaged in an industrial enterprise involving enormous capital outlays, he is faced with that narrow margin of profit or loss which the modern large-scale industrialists face. The industrialist in the United States is protected by a tariff which goes higher as his industry requires more protection, but the farmer does not benefit so much by tariff protection, as he produces a world commodity, the price on which is fixed by international practises and conditions. He, therefore, has to seek some other form of protection. In effect, he has sought a subsidy.

The opinions of economists have differed on this subject. Most of them have opposed subsidizing the farmer, as a dangerous practice which would benefit one class at the expense of the entire community, for the subsidy would have to be carried by taxation. Furthermore, it has been feared that farm relief might result in the increase in the cost of food-stuffs. They have rather supported the idea of a most modern and economical management of the farm, the bringing down of the cost of operations and the elimination of middle-men. The farmer has, however, demanded more than that. Among his suggestions has been an equalization fee, which would have been a direct subvention and which has not generally proved acceptable.

Another proposal has been to organize a Government board which would assist co-operative farm associations to dispose of their price-depressing surpluses. In the past, farmers have been known to burn these surpluses in order to get a fair price, but this practice certainly does not prove popular with the consumer, who benefits by the low price. Some co-operative associations have made certain products internationally saleable by modern merchandizing methods, such as oranges and raisins. But generally, farmers have been individualists and have gone their own money-losing ways. It is estimated that the proposed board would require an enormous amount of money for its operations, ranging from one hundred to a thousand million dollars. From the cable reports, it would appear that President Hoover has not been an ardent supporter of the issuance of debentures to cover whatever amount is finally fixed upon as the Government subsidy and that he has met with a defeat in the United States Senate.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Low Water in the Yangtze

The abnormally low water in the Yangtze this year has set people to looking up records, and the statement is made that not since 1864 has the present condition been paralleled. The condition of affairs has further led people to consider the reason, and in the case of a great many something of a shock has been caused on learning that the reason for the customary great rise of the river in the spring is not because of the melting of the snows in Tibet. That, of course, is a contributory factor, but when it is considered from what a huge area the Yangtze draws its supplies of water, how many miles of country and how many smaller streams pay tribute to it will be realized that the Tibetan theory is not altogether so plausible a one as might originally have been supposed. Reports from these areas indicate that there, as in other parts of China, an especially dry season has obtained, and the tributaries have not been called upon to carry off the amount of water which is normally the case. As a consequence where there should have been 30 ft. of water, at places between here and Hankow there is no more than 14 or 15 ft., and ocean-going steamers are having the utmost difficulty in making their wonted trips at this season of the year. One hears of long delays at Woosung, and it seems doubtful whether some of the steamers which have actually reached Hankow will, unless a reasonable rise in the river occurs, be able to carry much cargo away with them.

Wireless Time Signals

Recently a query reached us as to whether action had been taken by the Chinese Government to stop the noon time signals issued on behalf of Siccawei through the local wireless station. One readily appreciates the grave nature of any such step, were it to be taken, and in the circumstances, we have made the most careful inquiry before publishing any information on the subject. Now, however, we have received a letter from the Observatory in reply to our inquiries, and the information cannot be conveyed to the public better than in the language in which it is written:—

"Up to the present date, I have not been informed of any protests made against the Koukaza wireless station. As you doubtless knew, that station belongs to the French Municipal Council, and any negotiations relating to it must be done with that institution. We have, however, not heard of any such protests.

"The people of the Woosung Station have approached us to know whether they could repeat our warnings, etc. We could not make any objections to it, but it must be understood that the repetition does not entail our responsibility. Our authentic messages are issued, at present, by Koukaza only, and for that reason these warnings end with the name of the Director of Siccawei. You will easily understand why: mistakes may be made, at Koukaza in receiving the telephone message, or in sending it by wireless, but as we note here all the words broadcast by Koukaza, we see the mistakes, and make the necessary corrections at once. Any other station making the repetition will repeat all the mistakes of Koukaza, without correction, and may add its own. That possibly will take place either in hearing Koukaza or in manipulating the wireless apparatus. You know that we cannot endorse that responsibility, for chiefly during the typhoon season, when a single wrong figure will give a false latitude or longitude, or direction of the storm.

"The letter of your correspondent leads me to ask whether he has received information that the wireless station is no longer at Route Vayron (Koukaza) but has been improved and transferred to Route Frelupt. At the same time the wave length is no longer 750 metres but 650 (undulated)."

We are asked to add to this statement that in connection with meteorological matters only (weather reports, etc.) all steamers, men-of-war and merchant ships may communicate with Koukaza (Route Frelupt) free of cost, both as regards inquiries and answers.

Box Numbers

The Post Office seems to have "let up a little" on its demand that all addresses must include a box number. Since the first day or two, when every envelope came stamped "Delayed," several letters have reached us with the ordinary address, without the new stamping, and seemingly without delay. It is sincerely to be hoped that a regulation, for which nothing can be said, is to be allowed to become a dead letter. In every country, street and number on a letter, and, in the case of a very big city, an indication of the quarter, are enough to ensure prompt delivery, and box numbers are for the special convenience of the recipient, not demanded by the post office. It is simply impossible to get correspondents always to put box numbers on the envelope, and the full and correct address ought surely to be all that is required.

Parks and Gardens

A good many letters have reached us recently on the subject of overcrowding in the parks and gardens, since they were opened to Chinese. Some are reasonably worded; others it would do no good to publish. There seems no doubt that far too many people use the parks now for general comfort, and that many of them are not particularly acceptable either to Chinese or foreigners. Now the object of charging an entrance fee was to prevent both overcrowding and unpleasantness. The representatives of the Chinese community took this point with perfect understanding when it was put to them a year ago. Clearly, then, the entrance fee charged is too small and the Council might well consider raising it. Possibly the ten-coppers entrance fee might be abolished altogether and entrance be obtained by season ticket alone, the price of which also might be raised. The subject is a difficult one, as it seems invidious to draw distinctions, though we have no doubt that Chinese of the better class would be just as glad as foreigners to have the meshes of the net drawn a little closer. In the case of a big park like Jessfield, it might be feasible to throw open one part, and to reserve the rest at a considerably higher charge than is now made.

Mr. Tuxford's Appointment

The appointment of Mr. Tuxford to succeed Mr. Clear in charge of the Nanking and Hangchow railways will meet with general approval. No one, we feel sure, regrets Mr. Clear's resignation more than Mr. Tuxford; but if the former goes, no better choice of a successor could have been made, Mr. Tuxford having served on these railways for many years and being well versed in all their affairs. That his appointment is at present an acting one is in accordance with the usual procedure, all railway officials first serving a probationary six months. The uneasiness which recent events connected with the S.N.R. have caused is largely allayed by this appointment. The Inquiry Commission made recommendations which would have meant rewriting the loan agreement in important respects. Apart from any question of management, it would not have been desirable to suggest such a course. The National Government has repeatedly expressed its intention to abide by existing agreements and to suggest rewriting of them, where no positive necessity exists, would not appear to accord well with this pledge. Mr. Tuxford's appointment is satisfactory proof that no such intention exists in respect of the S.N.R.

The Rebuilding of Nanking

On May 13, all being well, we publish the first of a series of articles by a special correspondent whom we sent to Nanking to describe what is being done for the conversion of the ancient city into a modern capital. It is important to say that the visit had been arranged and our correspondent had left Shanghai for Nanking before the ban at the post office was imposed on our mails. We specially emphasize this fact, because all Chinese officials with whom our representative came in contact at once jumped to the conclusion that he was there to make terms and that the description of Nanking was either a mere pretext or meant as an olive branch. There is not a shadow of foundation for either belief. Our correspondent never heard of the ban until he reached Nanking; no instructions were sent him from this office while he was there; and those given him before he left Shanghai dealt only with what he was to do in describing the city; finally, during his stay in Nanking he was particularly careful (on finding what was the general impression of his mission) to keep away from all who might be supposed to have anything to do with the ban. What he found generally in respect of rebuilding and town-planning was certainly surprising and interesting, as we think readers will agree.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs' clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.

Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.

Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.

At 7 p.m.—News service and market report, following on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections, other days dance music.

At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, May 12, 9 p.m.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Union Church
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
8 p.m. Gospel Mission.

MONDAY, May 13, 9 p.m.—A concert arranged by Miss Jansen at which the following artists will take part:—
Piano duets. Mrs. H. V. Stokely and Miss M. Jansen
Songs. Mrs. H.W.P. McMeekin
Songs. Mr. A. E. Nobbins
Piano Quartets. The Misses Jansen, Mrs. M. P. Walker and Miss K. Kuzmenco
'Cello Solos. Miss Kliene

TUESDAY, May 14, 9 p.m.—Short Addresses—Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY, May 15, 9 p.m.—A concert by members of the 2nd Batt. Norfolk Regiment.

THURSDAY, May 16, 9 p.m.—A concert under the direction of Mrs. Arnold-Jones and Mrs. E. G. Masters.

FRIDAY, May 17, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

SATURDAY, May 18, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

SUNDAY, May 19.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
8 p.m. Gospel Mission

MONDAY, May 20, 9 p.m.—The "Gay Maskers" Concert Party under the direction of Miss Venn Brown.

TUESDAY, May 21, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

WEDNESDAY, May 22, 9 p.m.—A concert is being arranged at which Miss Walli will contribute songs with ukelele.

THURSDAY, May 23, 9 p.m.—Short Addresses.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

FRIDAY, May. 24, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

SATURDAY, May 25, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra interspersed with other musical numbers.

THE forthcoming wedding is announced of the Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., (retired), Harbour Master, Hongkong, to Miss Dorothea Elisabeth Astley, of No. 504, The Peak.

THE National Aviation Association is still opposing the contract between the National Aviation Corporation, of which Mr. Sun Fo is president, and the Aviation Exploration Co., an American firm, on the ground that a monopoly is granted to the foreign company and that China's sovereign rights have been lost. A delegate, therefore, has been sent to Nanking to ask the Government to cancel the contract.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

GARTER INVESTITURE AT TOKYO

Prince Henry's Mission Performed by the Handing of the Insignia to the Japanese Emperor

Tokyo, May 3.

At 9.40 this morning Prince Henry, clad in his cavalry full-dress uniform and seated beside Prince Chichibu, in a state coach drawn by six horses, set forth from the Kasumigaseki Palace on his way to the Imperial Palace, there to confer on His Imperial Japanese Majesty the highest order of British knighthood, the Most Noble Order of the Garter. Behind him followed a number of two-horse carriages conveying the members of his suite and members of the Japanese reception committee, all in brilliant uniforms, while a further touch of colour was added to the cortège by the detachment of lancers acting as escort. The pomp of the procession was somewhat spoiled by the fact that the weather was unpropitious, rain falling steadily the whole morning.

Entering the Palace grounds by the famous Nijubashi, a fine old bridge in a picturesque setting of towering grey stone walls crowned with aged Japanese pine trees, gnarled and twisted into fantastic shapes, the procession halted and the Prince and his companions descended from their carriages.

An Impressive Assembly

A chamberlain who was there to meet them thereupon conducted them to a hall of waiting, where they rested while the other British and Japanese officials who were to be present at the Garter ceremony assembled in the Throne Room where it was to take place. Amongst this brilliant assemblage were the Imperial Princes and other members of the Imperial Household, the British Ambassador with the principal members of his staff, holders of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, marshals and Fleet admirals, the Premier, the President of the Privy Council, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Ministers of State and other high officials. These were all drawn up in two lines to the right and left of the Throne facing inwards and, glittering with gold braid and brilliant decorations, presented a striking spectacle.

Punctually at 10.20 the Emperor, attired in the uniform of Generalissimo of the Japanese armed forces, entered, attended by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, the Grand Chamberlain, his principal A.D.C. and others, and mounted the Throne while all present stood in silence with their heads bowed towards him. Then an unseen band struck up "God Save the King," very slowly and impressively, as Prince Henry and his suite were seen coming down a corridor leading to the Throne Room.

The Ceremony Described

Each member of the suite in turn advanced slowly and solemnly towards the Throne and, after bowing deeply before it, stepped back a few paces to the right and halted, facing inward. Last of all came Prince Henry himself. Halting before the Throne, he read a message from the King, asking the Emperor to accept the insignia of the Garter, this message being then rendered into Japanese by one of the chamberlains. This done, the Prince with great solemnity presented the autograph letter which he had brought from his Royal father, King George, and after another bow, stepped back a few paces, whereupon the Emperor, addressing Prince Henry, expressed his thanks for the courtesy of the British monarch in conferring this honour upon him and sending it by the hand of his own son.

His Imperial Majesty said he regarded the conferment of "this illustrious order of knighthood as a signal mark of the deep, unchanging friendship which His Majesty has always shown myself and my House."

"To this," he concluded, "I would add my heart-felt wishes for His Majesty's speedy restoration to complete health." Then the main ceremony took place.

Mounting the steps leading to the Throne, the Prince, kneeling with one knee on a cushion, solemnly adjusted the Garter on the left leg of the Emperor, who had raised his foot to a small stand placed there for the purpose. This done, the other insignia were, each in turn, presented to the Japanese Ruler, and the Prince and his suite then fell back bowing deeply and retired from the room to the soft strains of "God Save the King," played once more by the hidden band.

Thus ended the main ceremony for which Prince Henry has journeyed to Japan and, for the third time in history, a Japanese Emperor is numbered among the illustrious few holding the highest order of British knighthood.

The Prince Decorated

Twenty minutes after the Duke of Gloucester's return from investing the Emperor with the Order of the Garter, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to Kasumigaseki Palace and conferred upon the British Prince the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, with the collar, the highest Japanese decoration, which is held by only two Japanese subjects—Admiral of the Fleet Count Heihachiro Togo and Prince Kimmochi Saionji.

This afternoon the Duke of Gloucester will receive the Imperial Princes and Princesses, the heads of the foreign diplomatic missions and high Court officials, while in the evening he will attend a dinner given by the Emperor at the Imperial Palace.

Generous Entertainment

May 4.

While the Duke of Gloucester is being kept busy carrying out his full programme, the officers and crew of H.M.S. Suffolk are being royally entertained to lunches, dances and excursions, while the Railway Department has issued them free passes till May 9, when the official visit ends.

This evening the Suffolk's band is to march through the main streets of Tokyo to Hibiya Park, where they will give an open air concert in co-operation with a Japanese naval band.

Undeterred by the continued rainy weather, the Duke of Gloucester this morning visited the Imperial University, where he was given a rousing welcome by the students and professors. His main object in visiting the University was to present a Shakespeare medal to the president on behalf of the Japan Society of London, the medal to be awarded to the writer of the best essay on English literature.

Aged Litterateur's Work

After presentation of the medal the Duke inspected the library and other buildings of the University, following which he was given a rousing send off. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Naval Club to attend a luncheon given in his honour by the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Keisuke Okada.

Dr. Tsubouchi, who recently completed a translation of all the works of Shakespeare into Japanese, was to have given a lecture at the Kasumigaseki Palace, where the Duke is staying, at the special request of His Royal Highness, but was forced to decline the honour owing to old age and failing health.

The remainder of the Duke's programme for to-day includes attendance at a garden party to be given this afternoon by the members of the Japan-British Society, weather permitting, in the beautiful grounds of the Shinjuku Palace, which the Emperor has graciously lent for the purpose. After the garden party the Duke will proceed to the Imperial Theatre to attend a performance of "Kabuki," one of the most famous of Japan's ancient classical dramas. In the evening His Royal Highness will be the guest of honour at a banquet at the British Embassy.

The "Nelson of Japan"

Amongst those presented to the Duke of Gloucester at the luncheon given to-day by the Minister of the Navy was Admiral of the Fleet Count Heihachiro Togo, "the Nelson

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of Japan," who, by attending yesterday's investiture, is now able to boast that he has been present at the investiture of three successive Emperors of Japan with the Order of the Garter.

The garden party which was to have been held this afternoon was cancelled owing to heavy rain, but the weather cleared up later and large crowds assembled to witness the march of the Suffolk band through the principal thoroughfares of the city.

Headed by smartly turned out detachments of Japanese Sea Scouts and Boy Scouts, the British bluejackets proceeded to the Niju Bashi, the picturesque old entrance to the Imperial Palace. Before this they lined up while the Boy Scout band played "God Save the King" and the Suffolk band the Japanese National Anthem.

After the crowds had joined in three lusty "Banzais" for King George and three for His Imperial Majesty, the Suffolk band marched off to an hotel where the "Nichi Nichi" is entertaining them to dinner prior to the concert they will give this evening.

A Rugby Match

May 5.

Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed this afternoon when the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Chichibu and Prince Takamatsu attended a rugger match between H.M.S. Suffolk and a Japanese team at the Meiji Stadium at which from twelve to fifteen thousand spectators, mainly students, were present.

The team from the Suffolk put up a very sporting fight, but they were no match for the Japanese university players, who won by 29 points to nil.

A striking spectacle at the half-time interval was when a choir of several hundred male and female students sang the British national anthem in harmony, after which the Duke, who at the outset had shaken hands with the members of both teams, walked into the field again amidst thunderous applause and received an address of welcome from a delegation of students.

At the end of the game a large Japanese doll was presented to the British team, much to the delight of their fellow bluejackets.

Flag Presented to Boy Scouts

Another impressive sight was when earlier in the day the Duke reviewed some Japanese Boy Scouts in the Palace grounds and presented them with an Australian flag on behalf of Sir Thomas Coombe, the Chief Scout in Australia, who is at present visiting Japan in connection with the Scout movement.

At the same time a telegram from Lt.-General Sir Baden-Powell was read out, wishing success to the Japanese Scouts in cementing the brotherhood of scouts throughout the world.

The Souls of Heroes

Subsequently the Duke of Gloucester, who had attended divine service in the English church in the morning, went to the Yasukunijinja, the Japanese equivalent of the cenotaph, where the souls of all those killed in battle are enshrined, and laid a Sakaki branch of the sacred Shinto bush on the altar. He also laid a similar token on the altar of the Meiji Shrine, which is dedicated to Emperor Meiji.

This evening the Duke will be the guest of honour at a banquet given by Baron Mitsui, at which he will be treated to an exhibition of the classical "no" dance.

A Cavalry Display

May 6.

Brilliant weather attended the Duke of Gloucester's visit to the Cavalry School at Narashino, where he spent an interesting day gaining first-hand impressions of Japanese military efficiency.

The programme included an exhibition of horsemanship, fencing, bayonet fighting, lunch with the Minister of War and a cavalry encounter in which both mounted and dismounted cavalry, artillery, armoured-cars and aircraft participated, the climax being a spectacular cavalry charge across open moors to the accompaniment of machine-gun fire, the booming of guns and bombing by aircraft.

At the request of His Royal Highness, the programme was extended so as to include inspection of the stables and other parts of the Cavalry School.

An Unrehearsed Incident

There was an unrehearsed incident, which caused much amusement, when the Duke, after watching a sword-cutting test on damp straw trusses with a heavy two-handed sword, requested the Earl of Airlie to try his hand at it. The Earl, who is a very powerfully built man, wielded the sword with great vigour and cut the truss deeply, but he bent the sword, as special skill is required to cut a truss with a Japanese-style sword without bending the weapon.

Lord Airlie, knowing how highly the Japanese prize their swords, was very apologetic, but the owner of the bent sword put him at his ease by promising to present it to him as a souvenir.

Enthusiasm of the Populace

With the exception of short stretches in rural districts, crowds two or three deep lined both sides of almost the whole of the 25-mile route from Tokyo to the Cavalry School to get a glimpse of the British Prince. Both children on their way to school and parties returning from school waved British and Japanese paper flags when the Duke passed, while even the picturesque old thatched farmsteads, hamlets and village shrines were beflagged.

There was an interesting contrast between the welcome accorded the Duke by townsmen and peasantry, both were equally sincere in their welcome, but while the townsmen shouted "Banzai" vociferously, the peasantry stood and bowed in respectful silence in accordance with the custom of old Japan.

This evening the Duke of Gloucester will be the principal guest at a banquet at the British Embassy.

A Strenuous Day

May 8.

After a strenuous round of official entertainments since his arrival here on May 2 the Duke of Gloucester, despite rain, spent the morning and afternoon riding and playing golf with Prince Asaka, Prince Konoye, Prince Higashi Kuni and others, lunching informally at the Komazawa Golf Club with about 30 of the members.

In the evening his Royal Highness is giving a banquet to Japanese notables at the Kasumigaseki Palace in return for their hospitality, after which he will attend a ball at the British Embassy.

Returning the compliment of the Duke of Gloucester's presentation of an Australian flag to the Boy Scouts of Japan, Prince Takamatsu, in a short but impressive ceremony, to the accompaniment of a boy scout band playing "God Save the King" and the Japanese National Anthem, this afternoon handed over two flags to Sir Thomas Coombe for presentation to the Boy Scouts of Australia.

Interest was attached to the ceremony by the fact that a new precedent has thus been set, as no Imperial prince has hitherto taken a direct interest in the Scout movement.

The Duke of Gloucester, it may be recalled, on May 5 presented some Japanese boy scouts with an Australian flag on behalf of Sir Thomas Coombe, the Chief Scout in Australia, who is visiting Japan in connection with the scout movement.

Official Visit Ended

May 9

To-day ends the Duke of Gloucester's stay in Japan as an official guest of the nation. To-morrow he will leave for a fortnight's tour up country, where he will travel incognito, visiting Nikko and other places famous for their beauty.

This morning His Royal Highness paid a farewell visit to the Emperor and Empress to thank Their Majesties for the hospitality they had extended him, after which he had luncheon at the Imperial Palace.

The Emperor returned the Duke's visit this afternoon and bade His Royal Highness a cordial farewell, requesting him to convey to King George His deep appreciation at the honour upon him of the Garter.

In the evening the Duke will be the guest of honour at a banquet given by Prince Higashi Fushimi, after which he will return to the Kasumigaseki Palace to acknowledge the "Banzais" of 16,000 youths, representing various student bodies and young men's associations, who are organizing a lantern procession to march past the royal visitor.

A visit to Kabuki to witness an ancient Japanese drama will conclude the Duke's programme for this evening.

Japanese Hospitality

The Duke of Gloucester's visit to Japan has made an excellent impression. Japanese of all ranks vieing with each other to do him honour and show their appreciation of his mission, while full advantage has been taken of the visit of H.M.S. Suffolk for friendly contests in rugger, soccer and hockey between Japanese teams and British bluejackets. In these contests true sportsmanship has been shown on both sides and a very friendly spirit of rivalry has prevailed.—Reuter.

MISSIONARY'S DEATH IN KUEICHOW

Details of How Mr. H. K. Smith was Murdered

Details have now reached Shanghai of how Mr. Herbert Kenneth Smith, director of the east Kueichow Mission of the Seventh Day Adventists, was killed by bandits while travelling in the southwestern section of Kueichow Province on April 7.

Mr. Smith was making a trip from Kueiyang, the mission headquarters, to Huangtsaopa, near the borders of Yunnan and Kuangsi, where he was to meet an evangelist named Feng from Yunnanfu. With Mr. Smith were a Chinese evangelist, a Bible woman, Nosu (Lolo) and Miao believers, and several coolies. They had spent Sunday night at the village of Sincheng, and left there that morning about six o'clock. By ten o'clock, some 13 miles had been covered, and the company were ascending a mountain in single file. The Nosu believer happened to be in the lead, followed by a carrier; and Mr. Smith was the third; these three being out of sight of the rest of the party.

Bandits had taken up positions on the road; and as Mr. Smith came up where they were, one called out, "*Yang Tsou Djang, ah!*" ("Foreign officer, eh!") Mr. Smith possibly had no way of knowing whether these accosting him were soldiers or robbers. In an attempt to identify himself, he reached for his name-card, when the bandit opened fire. The shot is reported to have missed; but with the second shot Mr. Smith fell to the ground—mortally wounded.

The robbers evidently made quick work of looting, and then left the road; for first incomplete reports which came from the evangelist, Li Wan-chuen, indicate that he helped to carry the deceased down the mountain while he was still alive. The evangelist tried to talk with him, but Mr. Smith was unable to make reply. The members of the party who had been accompanying him, tried to do what they could for him, but in only a few minutes he had passed away.

The first word regarding this sad event was received in Shanghai on April 15, in the form of a telegram quoting from another telegram sent to Kueiyang from Huangtsaoba stating that Mr. Smith had been killed. An attempt was made by wire and wireless, through Kueiyang and Chungking, to learn the details; but no further word was received until May 7, when a letter reached Shanghai from Mr. A. B. Buzzell, of the Seventh-Day Adventist Mission headquarters in Kueiyang, conveying the information given above.

Members of the Mission in Shanghai realize that they have sustained a great loss, as Mr. Smith was a fearless and faithful worker in the cause. It is interesting to note that two aborigine believers were with him at the time, one a Nosu, generally alluded to as Lolo, while the other was a Miao.

$20 All the Booty

Reuter's Peking correspondent says that the brigands robbed Mr. Smith of $20, his eye-glasses and other small things, after which they decamped.

Mr. Smith lived for half an hour after he had been shot. Mr. Smith was a native of Zionville, Indiana.

Body Recovered

Peking, May 2.

The Rev. A. B. Buzzell of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Kueiyang telegraphs that the body of Mr. Herbert K. Smith, the American missionary who was murdered at Huangtsaopa, in the south-west corner of Kueichow Province, arrived at Kueiyang eleven days after the murder, having been escorted by soldiers part of the way.

Mr. Buzzell adds that he has no information that the authorities are taking steps to apprehend the murderers.

Mr. Smith, it may be recalled, was on an evangelistic tour of the province, having started from Kueiyang, when he met his grim fate. He was a native of Zionville, Indiana.—Reuter.

Soldiers the Criminals

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kueichow, Apr. 18.

Very sad news from Hingifu in the southwest of the province tells of the death of a Mr. H. K. Smith of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission of this city. He was escorting a Chinese lady on her way to Yunnan, and intended going as far as to Huangtsaopa (Hingihsien), where she was to be met and taken on by friends from Yunnan. When the party got to Tingtouyang (nearly seven travelling days from Kueiyang and in the hsien district of Hingjen) robbers held them up. Mr. Smith said who they were and when asked if they had revolvers, he replied in the negative and was getting one of his visiting cards to offer them, when one of the men fired at him, wounding but not killing him; a second shot, however, put an end to his life. I hear that his body is being brought back to Kueiyang for burial.

There is grave reason to suspect that these robbers are some of General Li Hsin's soldiers, and it is reported that the murder was at the instigation by Li himself. It is said that he left word with these men to take the first opportunity of killing a foreigner, in the hope of involving General Chow Hsi-cheng. If this is true it is a dastardly thing, but I suppose it will not be easy to prove it.

If I judge rightly, this sad event will but stir up our Governor to vigorous measures to once more suppress robbers throughout the province, and so make the roads as safe for travellers as they were for two years before Li began seriously to make trouble.

During these days memorial services for those killed in the fighting with Li and his men are being held. Report give over ten thousand as the slain on Chow's side alone. With all allowances for the natural tendency to exaggeration of numbers, the number must be large.

LADY MISSIONARY AND PIRATES

Held Captive on Board Ship in Yellow River Delta

Peking, May 6.

According to despatches from Chefoo, it is reported that Miss Monsen of the Norwegian Baptist Mission in Shantung, whose non-arrival at Huanghsien, where she was due on April 20, had caused much anxiety, is now on board the str. Peking at Litsing, on the Yellow River.

Miss Monsen, it may be recalled, was travelling to Huanghsien via Lungkow when the steamer in which she was making the journey was pirated in Lanni Bay, north-west of Lungkow.—Reuter.

Chefoo, May 7.

Miss Monsen of the Norwegian Baptist Mission in Shantung, whose non arrival at Huanghsien, where she was due on April 20, has been causing much anxiety, is reported to be on board the steamer Peking, on the Yellow River delta—a pirate-infested area over which no military faction exercises control, although General Fong Chen-wu's sphere of control now includes this region.

The United States Consul and Doyen of the Consular Body, Mr. Leroy Webber, is interested in the case of Miss Monsen, as she was going to co-operate with the American Baptist Mission at Huanghsien when the ship she was travelling in was pirated off Lungkow. Direct action, however, is impossible, as the shallowness of the delta makes it impossible for warships to proceed to the scene. Mr. Webber is now trying to locate the lady missionary through military channels.

The Norwegian Consul here has received a communication from the Norwegian authorities at Nanking stating that "the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Shantung has been instructed to afford Miss Monsen every protection."

MISSIONARIES SLAIN IN COLD BLOOD

Fatal Encounter with Leaderless Soldiers

Hankow, May 3.

Details of the murder of the three Catholic Fathers belonging to the Augustinian Order Godfrey Holbein, Walter Coveyou and Clement Seybold, who were slain in west Hunan on the 24th of last month, reveal that they were captured at Huachia, between Chenki and Yuanchow, by thirty leaderless soldiers and shot down in cold blood. The motive for the crime is not known, while it has not yet been ascertained to what body of troops the soldiers formerly belonged. The servants of the three murdered priests were taken prisoners, but later were released and brought details of the crime to Chenki.

Father Anthony Maloney and Father Miles McCarty set out from Chenki with a guard of 90 soldiers and recovered the bodies on the 27th, but the murderers have not yet been apprehended.

The corpses were conveyed to Chenki and an inquest held by the local Chinese magistrate, after which they were taken to the Mission headquarters at Shenchowfu for burial.—Reuter

Flung Into Pit

Peking, May 4.

The United States Legation has received details of the murder of the three Catholic Fathers belonging to the Augustinian Order, Godfrey Holbein, Walter Coveyou and Clement Seybolo, who were slain in West Hunan on April 24.

It appears that 30 bandit soldiers seized them at Huachia, between Chenki and Yuanchow, and marched them into the hills, about 50 miles away, to the mouth of a mine-shaft 50 feet deep, where they were stripped and shot, after which their naked bodies were flung into the pit.

The motive of the murderers and their affiliation with their victims are unknown.

Father Anthony Maloney and Father Miles Macarthy recovered the bodies of the murdered priests on April 27. The funeral is being held at Shenchow to-day.—Reuter.

BLUE EXPRESS TO RUN AGAIN

Complete Train Returned by Manchuria to the T.P.R.

Nanking, May 4.

In compliance with the request of the Ministry of Railways, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has instructed the Commission of Communication for Manchuria to return to the Ministry a complete set of the "Blue Express" train which had been detained by the Manchurian authorities. It is stated that his instructions were duly carried out on April 30 and, therefore, before long travellers on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will be able again to enjoy the luxurious service of the famous "Blue Express."

It is officially announced at the Ministry of Railways to-day that the offices of Director and Assistant Director of the Shantung Railway shall be abolished, and that a committee has been appointed which will be in charge of the management of that railway. The members of the committee include Dr. Yen Teh-ching, Messrs. Lu Meng-hsiang, Tsui Shih-chieh, Chao Lan-tien, and Peng Tung-yuan, Dr. Yen was designated the chairman of this committee.—Reuter.

FERRY-BOAT TRAGEDY IN JAPAN

Tokyo, May 3.

Nineteen of a score of villagers, it is feared, have been drowned as the result of a ferry-boat foundering while crossing the Mogami River, in northwest Japan.

One body has been recovered, but search parties, hindered by a spate due to melting snow, have thus far been unable to locate the remainder.—Reuter.

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RECENT OUTBURST AT CHANGTEH

Foreigners Looted and Injured: Wanton Destruction

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Siangtan, Hunan, April 24.

Full information has now been obtained of the recent troubles in Changteh. That City has suffered one of the worst cases of general looting and killing that have been experienced in Hunan during the last two years. A dispute arose between the military and one party called in a robber band to help. They were promised three days and nights of looting for their help and some parts of the city have been robbed of nearly everything of value. Wanton destruction accompanied the looting. Three foreign business men were badly looted and one of them wounded. The British Consul at Changsha went with a relief expedition and brought out three Germans two British and two Americans. The future is still uncertain, but the city was quiet when the relief party arrived.

Taoyuen also came in for a good deal of the same kind of treatment, and the foreigners there have been pretty badly robbed, though they are staying on, since the troubles seem to be over for the present.

Growing out of the recent campaign against the Kuangsi leaders there have been extensive troop movements, the significance of which has not been made clear. The troops formerly stationed at Chenchow and who occupied all the Presbyterian property that was left in that city, left for the Kiangsi border, but have recently returned and recoccupied all the property again. A new Chinese doctor has been secured to reopen the hospital there, but he has not been able to do anything toward rehabilitating that work.

Communists Make Hay

On account of these recent troubles there has been some small revival of Communist activities and Leiyang especially has had some local reigns of terror. The secret killing society goes after any one that opposes them, going at night, seizing their victim and killing him on the spot.

General Ho rushed his troops to Paoching recently by auto to ward of some of the retreating soldiers and managed to save that city from looting.

Every one seems to think that Hunan has come out of the recent fighting better than was expected, for retreating soldiers through Hunan seemed inevitable. The Changteh trouble was not caused by retreating soldiers but by a scrap between what ought to have been loyal soldiers, but who would not take any orders from Changsha.

The New Motor Roads

Your correspondent has been recently to Hengchow, overland because the river is so low that the smallest launches could not run. The new motor road between Siangtan and Hengchow is being pushed and work on both ends of the road is going on with good speed. The reports are that cars are to be running on the road before the end of the year, but that would seem to be rather optimistic, for the central part of the road has scarcely been touched as yet. The right of way has been procured and stakes are in throughout the whole length. The first 30 li out from this city is completed in sections and from all appearances it is to be a good wide road. Some of the farmers are deploring the fact that many rice fields are being ruined and no compensation being made, though there is some promise of payment, in part being made at some future day.

Grave Want of Rain

There has been no real heavy rains for two months and farmers are unable to plough their fields. The time for planting is drawing near. Hengchow has stopped the killing of animals and imploring rain. Launches are not able to run to Hengchow and passengers are obliged to change boats between here and Changsha. The Auto company is again reaping a harvest, and has great difficulty in handling the traffic.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Combine with Canton Hospital: Great Extension of Work

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, April 26.

The board of regents of Lingnan University has just voted to accept the terms of an agreement proposed by the Board of Governors of Canton Hospital, and a year from now Lingnan will take over the administration of the oldest foreign hospital in the Orient. During the intervening twelve months, Canton Hospital will be administered by a special board, half of whose members will be named by the hospital, the other half to be appointees of the University.

This step ushers in a new era in the history of the Lingnan University, or the Canton Christian College, as it is best known to the foreign communities. An understanding having also been arrived at between the University regents and the governing board of the Hackett Medical College, also of this city, Lingnan will become one of the largest medical schools in all of China.

Closed several years ago by a strike that affected all its employees, the Canton hospital is about to be reopened. Ordinary cases will be treated at the old hospital, which will also handle emergency cases, while a sanitorium will be built on a tract of land just outside the city limits which has been donated by the Government.

It is understood that plans are on foot for adding a theological department to the Lingnan University. Before many weeks have elapsed, it is expected that an announcement will be published anent the signing of a working agreement between the University and the largest theological school in South China.

NANCHANG NOTES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Kiangsi, Apr. 27.

A very welcome rain has been falling for the last two days and the farmers are rejoicing that they will be able to transplant their rice. All the ponds and ditches long since have been dry and the country people had about given up the prospect of having a rice crop, as they have been unable to plough and prepare their land. However, now that the rain has come, one can see farmers at work everywhere and coolie labour in the city is hard to get.

Torturing the Condemned

A very serious robbery took place a few days ago, when eight men entered an exchange bank on the pretext of searching for opium. The robbers took away $30,000 and scattered. The police and soldiers kept a close lookout and were rewarded by arresting all the robbers and the local head of the gang, who gave the information. The men are either ex-soldiers or deserters from the army. The first capture was made on the train leaving here for Kiukiang, when an officer noticed a man who had a complete new outfit of clothing, even to shoes, and also a brand new box. The officer entered into conversation with the suspect and, as the latter could not answer satisfactorily, he was arrested and searched, $200 being found on his person and $1,000 in the box. On examination at the police headquarters, he told of the others and all were arrested.

An execution took place to-night at about 6 p.m. The prisoner was being taken to a point outside the city, on a wheelbarrow and your correspondent noticed several soldiers twisting the prisoner's arms and other striking him with sticks and switches as he passed along the street. There was a pretence of stopping this torture, but it was not very effective.

Money was found for the building of the large public park and work will start within a few days. The new public library is being built in this park, also a large cinematograph theatre. There are approximately six acres of land to be converted into the park, which is alongside the Tsong San Road and projects out into the large lake. In a year's time, Nanchang will be a beautiful city.

NOT A DOG LEFT IN KANSU

All Eaten by Starving People: Children Left to Themselves

The last visit made to Kansu Province by Mr. J. Finlay Andrew, who had resided in that territory for 16 years, was in 1925. He returned recently to engage in field investigation work for the China International Famine Relief Commission, and equipped himself with the same short stick he had carried for many years in that province. Its use was to ward off the dogs which barked at or attempted to bite the stranger passing through a village or approaching a farmstead.

"The whole way from Sian, the capital of Shensi, to Pingliang, I have not had the stick in my hand," he writes. "In answer to my inquiries as to the absence of dogs, I received the reply:—'All eaten!' On re-entering Kansu on a Sunday, I soon was conscious of the fact that it is a very different Kansu to the one I last visited in 1925. Apart from the almost constant reminder that there is famine in the land, it varies because of the at one time almost unthought-of high prices asked for the commonest necessities of life, and because of the change in the very appearance of the population.

"You seldom see a face that is not gaunt and haggard by the pangs of hunger. When I passed through Kingchow, on my visit to Kansu in 1909, the price of bread in that large wheat-producing centre was 40 cash a catty, with the exchange at a little over 1,000 cash to the tael. Now it is 600 cash a catty, with the exchange at 4,700 to the dollar, and this is one of the cheapest areas at present in Kansu!

Children Turned Adrift

"One of the saddest sights in Shensi and Kansu has been to see the numbers of children of all ages who have been turned adrift to fend for themselves and who throng the main thoroughfares, begging for a morsel of food. People who have been able to sell their children or to give them away are accounted fortunate.

"Thus far, in Kansu, the prospects for the summer (August or September) harvest seem fairly good, but a great deal of land is lying fallow, because the owners have not the seed to sow or the means to work. At Kingchow, I met a party of Kansu men whom I have known for many years, on their way to the coast, where they will work in the large centres to raise money for relief purposes. In Pingliang, the gentry have subscribed a certain sum of money and this is being used for the supply of pingtiao grain. For many years past it was the custom to permit the beggars to visit the shops of the city on the first and fifteenth of each month to solicit alms; now, however, beggars invade the shops daily and this is a considerable drain on the smaller shops.

"Among the road in Kansu, flour is selling at the rate of eight catties for $1, but west of here the price inclines sharply and in Lanchow it is about twice as dear. We hear from all sources that, bad as famine conditions are here, things are very much worse west of the mountain range lying 100 li west of here and which we have to cross before reaching the town of Longtehhsien."

FAMINE WORKER'S DEATH

Mr. K. F. G. Petersen Succumbs to Typhus

Peking, May 8.

The China International Famine Relief Commission report the death of Mr. K. F. G. Petersen, from typhus, in Saratsi, in the Suaiyuan district.

Mr. Petersen belonged to the Swedish Alliance China Inland Mission. He was directing the distribution of grain in the Suaiyuan district when he was stricken.—Reuter.

CONFLAGRATION IN HANGCHOW

Part of City Believed Completely Burnt Out

News has been received in Shanghai of a disastrous fire in Hangchow city, and from reliable sources it is learned that the estimate of the insurance involved will be over the figure of Tls. 200,000. The fire broke out at about 11 a.m. on May 5, but so far a detailed report of the outbreak has not yet been received, although it is stated that 200 buildings have been destroyed.

The Chinese press published accounts of the fire in which it was said that more than 500 shops and private dwelling houses were gutted, the fire lasting for over five hours before it finally burnt out. A number of lives are said to have been lost, many people received minor burns, while hundreds were rendered homeless, and the damage was estimated at between Tls. 15,000,000 to Tls. 20,000,000.

Cause of the Outbreak

The conflagration, runs a translation, began at 11.30 a.m. and was said to have been started through a cooking stove being overturned by an apprentice in the Hsin Wah Store at 19 She An Road. The owner of this place, Yao Chu-ju, was at once taken into custody by the Bureau of Public Safety.

With the assistance of a very strong wind and the previously dry weather, the flames quickly spread to the neighbouring shops and houses. Places not in the immediate vicinity soon caught alight through the cinders which blew about, and it was not long before the entire district was a blazing furance. The entire block surronded by the Kuang-hong, Chuai Chia-hong, Ti Hsien-hong and Li Jen-fong-hong Streets was razed to the ground, and, from here, the flames turned their course, burning the Hsin Shih Chang (New Market Place) and its surrounding buildings to the ground.

Pitiful Scenes Witnessed

There were pitiful scenes. People rushed about from one place to another, shouting out the names of their relatives and moving whatever clothing and valuables they possibly could. Others had moved their trunks into the streets and on these they sat, looking on disconsolately as the flames ate up their homes and their shops. Women wege weeping and hugging their children who cried to the full extent of their lung power.

The smoke was terrific as was the heat. Tens of people were overcome and had to be resuscitated by artificial methods, policemen being kept busy throwing water over them. The wounded were rushed to the hospitals which were filled in a very short period of time. Charred bodies of these who were unable to escape were seen at various places.

Shops and houses in and between Chieh Shien-fong-hong, Hsin Chao-lung, Tungping-hong and Yu Wan-chieh Streets were fated not to escape the fury of the flames and all efforts to save them were unavailing.

The firemen did the best they possibly could in the circumstances. They ran hither and thither, carrying buckets of water, but they were badly handicapped because they lacked modern fire-fighting equipment. Seeing no hope of extinguishing the blaze, they confined their efforts to preventing a further spread by damping the neighbouring houses.

Strange to say, the Bank of China's branch office, which was situated in the very heart of the burnt section of the city, was unaffected.

Martial Law Declared

Immediately upon the alarm being raised, the military and police were called out and did good work in controlling the excited crowds. Martial law was declared and the streets were blocked to prevent looting. One man was arrested with a quanity of stolen valuables in his possession and he was immediately removed to the Bureau of Public Safety.

Among the buildings burnt to the ground were the Hui Shing Girls College, the Hangchow Medical College, the Stamp Tax Bureau, and a number of the leading silk hongs.

A scene of desolation prevails, according to the latest telegram to the Chinese press. People are seen lying in the streets with the remains of their property under their heads; others are looking for their relatives; and thousands are searching among the ashes to see what there is worth saving, if anything. Wailing is heard from all sides.

Meanwhile, the Chinese papers report that another disaster has occurred in Hsiakuan, Nan[illegible] on Sunday at 12 [illegible] noon. Five hundred and [illegible] eight families are homeless and the bamboo and straw huts have been gutted as a result.

CANTON'S DELEGATE TO GENEVA

Popular Official Sent to the Labour Conference

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, April 26.

The send-off given to Mr. Ma Chiu-chun, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Construction for the Province of Kuangtung, who left to-day on his way to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, was one of the most spontaneous and hearty farewells ever given a local official. Organized labour sent its representatives to the steamer wharf, the merchants were equally enthusiastic, and official Canton was on hand almost to a man.

A few of the labour unions, however, expressed their dissatisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Ma as the delegate to the Geneva conference representing the labour bodies of all China. The evening before his sailing, the Mechanics' Institute and various unions of railroad workers published three scandalous circulars which even attacked Mr. Ma's character. But that was to have been expected, for the mechanics and railroad employees are the two elements of organized labour that have caused the Government most trouble in recent months. Their unions were suffered to exist while others were dissolved, because they helped the Government in driving out the Reds. But Mr. Ma Chiu-chun curtailed their power, compelling them to cancel all agreements which they forced employers to sign in the days when labour was supreme in Canton.

A New Labour Code

The post of Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Construction was given to Ma Chiu-chun because he has insisted that the welfare of the Chinese working man goes hand-in-hand with the welfare of Chinese industry; it will not do to favour the labourer to such a degree that the employer's business suffers. The principal feather in Ma Chiu-chun's cap is the code of laws which the has compiled to govern the organization and conduct of labour bodies, and to govern the relationship between capital and labour. The draft of the code has been but lately concluded, and will soon be promulgated by the National Government. German labour laws have been the principal source of ideas embodied in this code, but those of other countries have been drawn upon also.

Mr. Ma's Secretary

Mr. Wong Yat-lun, Chief of the Section of Industry and Commerce in Mr. Ma's Bureau, goes with his chief to Geneva as secretary. Since completing his education in the United States, where he took his B.A. and M.A., Mr. Wong has devoted most of his time to public service. When Ma Chiu-chun was head of the National Bureau at Nanking, he served as his secretary, and came back to Canton with Ma Chiu-chun at the time that the latter assumed his present post.

COLD WEATHER IN NORTH JAPAN

Tokyo, May 6.

Unusually cold weather for this time of the year is attacking the northern districts, heavy snowfalls in several prefectures ravaging the mulberry crops and spoiling the cherry blossom.—Reuter.

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THE SILTING UP OF TIENTSIN RIVER

Conservancy Scheme Prepared by Local Government Held Up Through Differences with Nanking

By Flood Tide

Tientsin, May 1.

The critical situation facing the port of Tientsin as well as Chihli province due to the continual silting of the Haiho is having the serious attention of the local authorities and merchants, but as matters stand at present every thinking person interested in the welfare of Tientsin is viewing the future with pessimism, not to say indignation, at the way the Nationalist Government is handling this most urgent and serious problem of the amelioration of the Haiho. That the officials, merchants and engineers of the port have done what they could in trying to remedy the situation is well known to all who are in touch with local events. Many warnings have been issued, and many schemes have been proposed, but they have been of no avail. The Nationalist Government does not seem to be able to realize the importance of the problem. The following authentic details will give the whole crux of the situation.

In the early part of 1927 the Hai Ho got into such a deplorable condition due to the Spring freshets of that year which carried down an enormous quantity of silt from the Upper Yung Ting Ho, that it became necessary for something to be done in oder to maintain navigation on the Hai Ho, but as Mr. T. Pincione, then Engineer-in-Chief to the Hai Ho Conservancy Commission, was of the opinion that the summer freshets of 1927 would wash out the silt, no remedial scheme was undertaken. Unfortunately, Mr. Pincione's optimistic view did not materialize, and the river was allowed to remain in its same unsatisfactory state.

A Palliative Scheme

"In the fall of the same year a conference was called at the instigation of the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Shen Ju-lin, at Peking. At that conference the Chihli River Commission was represented by Mr. Yang Pao-ling and Mr. H. Van der Veen, there being present as well representatives of the Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Provincial Conservancy Board and the Hai Ho Conservancy Commission, the latter being represented by Mr. T. Pincione. At that conference various matters in connection with the Hai Ho were fully discussed, and a resolution was passed to the effect that in order to solve the Hai Ho problem the Chihli River Commission's Grand Scheme as outlined in the final report of the Commission should be carried out. A palliative scheme was also put forward, and the following is the exact text of that document:

"The present deplorable state of the Hai Ho which limits the navigation by steamers to only 10 feet draught at tide was caused by the deposit of heavy silt carried down by the Yung Ting Ho. That the situation is a most serious one, affecting the prosperity and the very existence of Tientsin as a port of importance, is felt by every thinking man, both foreigner and Chinese. So long as the Yung Ting Ho is allowed to discharge into the Pei Yun Ho, as it does, and no adequate outlet is provided to carry off its silt-laden water, one of the two situations cannot be averted; either the breaking of the dykes and flooding of cultivated lands causing thousands of people homeless and the destruction of valuable farmland, or the silting of the Hai Ho and the throwing out of commission of the only available waterway for deep-draught steamers to North China thus putting to an end the primary factor which has made Tientsin from tracts of marshland into a port of world importance, or both. The menacing effect of the Yung Ting Ho and the pressing necessity to provide it with an adequate outlet has been urged time and again and will not be reiterated.

"That such a work of importance cannot be carried out forthwith, as it invales diverse interests and requires thoughtful planning and difficult financing, was clearly felt at the conference, and so it was decided that the members representing the different government organizations should study the question carefully and give their opinion under the two following headings:

(1) To devise a big comprehensive scheme to provide the Yung Ting Ho with an independent outlet, to be planned and carried out later, and

(2) To recommend a comparatively simple palliative proposal to improve the existing condition in the Hai Ho and to provide means to avert or minimize the repetition of silting for the time being, pending the execution of the big scheme, which can be carried out forthwith.

Chihli Commission's Scheme

"With reference to the first question, the members of the conference have unanimously endorsed in principle the Grand Scheme presented by the representative of the Chihli River Commision as described in the Commission's printed report. The scheme was carefully worked out after an exhaustive study of conditions based upon long years of scientific investigations and should therefore receive the best attention of the government. The scheme which has been endorsed by the Conference in principal consists of the following salient features:—

(1) To construct a dam at Kuang Ting at the entrance of the river into the mountains to provide a detention reservoir for reducing flood peaks.

(2) To remodel the Lou Kou Chiao overflood and fit it with regulating gates so as to be able to pass any flood discharge at Lou Kou Chiao of over 2,000 cubic metres per sec.

(3) To build a system of protective groynes between between Lou Kou Chiao and Chin Min Cha to restrict the width of the river to not exceed 1,200 metres.

(4) To remodel the Chin Men Cha to take off a discharge of 500 cubic metres per sec.

(5) To build a series of small protective groynes from Chin Men Cha to where the river enters the delta, limiting the width to 500 metres, and

(6) To provide a new direct outlet to the sea, either through the existing delta, or through a new delta to the south.

"The cost of the above scheme, using the southern route, which is generally accepted as the better of the two, would be about $22,800,000. That the expenditure of this amount is both wise and justifiable in order to save the prosperous port of Tientsin from dilapidation has been discussed by Mr. T. Pincione, Chief Engineer of the Haiho Conservancy Board, in his letter to the Minister of the Interior dater September 22, 1927. It is hoped that both the Government and merchants realize the urgency of the situation and will cooperate to the fullest extent for the consummation of this important scheme.

Temporary Remedy

"As to a palliative measure to improve the existing condition and to provide means to avert or reducing the ill-effect of future silting, pending the execution of the big scheme, we propose again the scheme which was presented verbally by the representative of the Chihli River Commission at the first Conference held on September 26, 1927, as follows:

"To provide an escape channel for the Yung Ting Ho, from a point north of Pei Tsang on the Pei Yun Ho to Huan Ta on the Ching Chung Ho, so as to be able to divert a part or whole of the Yung Ting Ho discharge, whenever necessary, from coming down into the Hai Ho, by means of regulating works, into the escape channel and thence to the sea at Pei Tang by way of the Ching Chung Ho.

"Figuring on the present capacity of the existing delta, the new works, if carried out and properly manipulated, will be good for at least 10 years which provides sufficient time for the carrying out of the big scheme, if the matter is seriously attended to. The design of the regulating works, if the principle is agreed to, will have to be properly worked out in detail, so as to take care of the various interests in the best possible way. The cost of this partial diversion is estimated at about $2,000,000 as follows:

(1)	Sluice across the Pei Yun Ho with 6-6m x 3m gates and 6m x 1½m under-sluices at $35,000	$210,000
(2)	Regulator across the new channel with 6-6m x 3½m gates at $30,000	180,000
(3)	Navigation lock	70,000
(4)	Excavation of channel and building of dykes from Pei Yun Ho to Chin Chung Ho, 17.5 kms. long—dykes 5m top width, slopes 1:2 and 1:3.—830,000 fang at $0.70	581,000
(5)	Strengthening delta dykes, 70,000 fang at $0.40	28,000
(6)	Raising Pei Yun Ho east dyke from Pei Tsang to Han Kou—40,000 fang at $0.40	16,000
(7)	Raising Ching Chung Ho dykes—220,000 fang at $0.50	110,000
(8)	New Ching Chung Ho north dyke from proposed Ching Lang Wan Ho inlet for a distance of 11 kms. toward the sea—40,000 fang at $0.50	20,000
(9)	New Peking-Mukden Railway plate girder bridge—8 spans of 20 metres at $20,000	160,000
(10)	Raising railway track for 1,000 metres either side of bridge, 10,000 fang at $1.50	15,000
(11)	Motor car road bridge across new channel	70,000
(12)	Cart bridge across new channel	40,000
(13)	Culverts	30,000
(14)	Land	265,000
		$1,795,000
Establishment 10 per cent		179,500
Total		$1,974,500

Special Measures Urged

"In order to make the above palliative scheme as effective as possible, we have to urge the following measures:

1. To repair and strengthen the Pei Yun Ho dykes from Suchwang down, so as to enable the Pei Yun Ho to carry the maximum possible discharge required to produce the most advantageous effect.
2. To strengthen and protect the dykes around the existing Yung Ting Ho delta so as to guard against any dyke-breaks which would render the new works useless.
3. To provide a cheap regulating works at Lung Fung Chiao and to close off the north outlet of the Yung Ting Ho at Ta Tze Hsin Chuang in order to stop any back-flow into the delta.
4. To place the operation of all the regulating works, including those at Suchwang, Tun Mun Lou, Hsin Hai Ho, and Machang, under one control so that there will be proper coordination, and
5. To urge the carrying out of the Chihli River Commissioner's scheme of providing an outlet for the Ching Lang Wan Ho.

The forementioned report was signed by Mr. T. Pincione, Mr. Yang Pao-ling, Mr. Van der Veen and all other representatives of the various bodies present at the conference.

It was then agreed that steps should be taken to carry out the scheme, and the Chihli River Commission, under the supervision of Mr. F. C. Rose and his able engineers, at once started to prepare the necessary estimates and plans. But when the scheme was presented to the Government a Commission was appointed to carry out the work, consisting of Pan Fu as President and Chu Ya-pi as Vice-President, and among other members were Pin Shu-chen, formerly chairman of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, and other gentlemen of the same category.

When the signatories to the above report became aware that these gentlemen were going to serve on the Commission, they decided that no good could come of the scheme at all, so they dropped the whole matter. But the work on the preparation of the plans and estimates was continued until they were completed. Nothing further was heard about the Hai Ho scheme for some time, due to the severe fighting which was taking place in the country at that time.

Local Differences With Nanking

When the Nationalist Government came into power, the Nationalist Construction Commission at Nanking appointed several young men to take over the Chihli River Commission and charged its name to the North China River Commission, but at the same time the Chihli Provincial Government also sent representatives to take over the same Commission. The Nationalist Government, on the one hand, maintained that all conservancy work should be undertaken by them, while on the other hand the Chihli Provincial Government maintained that as the work of the Chihli River Commission was limited only to the province of Chihli—now the Hopei province—all conservancy work in that province should be done by them. The Hopei Government sent several representatives to Nanking, and pointed out to the Nationalist Government that in the Hopei province there were in existence many river conservancy institutions besides the Chihli River Commission, such as the Yung Ting Ho Bureau, the Pei Yung Ho Bureau, the Ta Ching Ho Bureau, the Tze Ya Ho Bureau, and the Nan Yun Ho Bureau, but of all these river conservancy boards, or institutions, the Chihli River Commission was the only one that enjoyed a regular and dependable revenue of Tls. 30,000, per month from the Customs. All the others had to be financed in order to maintain their work of the upkeep of the dykes. The Hopei Government maintained that if conservancy work was to be undertaken by the Nationalist Government they should take over all the other boards, or bureaux, as well, and not take over the only one which had a revenue. To this suggestion no reply was given by the Nationalist Government. As a result the Hopei Government passed a resolution that, pending a satisfactory reply from the Nationalist Government, the new North China River Commission under the control of the Nanking Construction Commission should not be allowed to operate in the Hopei province. Matters therefore reached a deadlock, as the North China River Commission could do nothing in the way of conservancy work in the Hopei province until the Hopei government received a reply from the government at Nanking.

Fresh Efforts by Hopei

As far back as August 1928, when General Shang Chen assumed office as Chairman of the Hopei government, he realized the gravity of the Hai Ho situation, and that immediate steps should be taken to improve the river if the prosperity of the port of Tientsin were to be maintained. He delegated an able representative to get in touch with the Hai Ho Conservancy Commission to work out a scheme which would be acceptable to all parties concerned. A series of conferences was subsequently held between Mr. J. Hardel, Mr. Yang Pao-ling, Mr. Eliassen, and Mr. Van der Veen, as a result of which a palliative or temporary scheme was agreed upon on September 21, 1928, with the proviso that same should be approved by the Chinese Government before putting into execution. The scheme was, more or less, identical with the one passed in the fall of 1927 at Peking, with the addition of a new settling basin in the French Marsh (Ta Hu Tien). The following is the text:

"As a palliative scheme for the mitigation of silting in the Hai Ho and the prevention of flood in the Yung Ting Ho and Pei Yun Ho valleys, we propose the following work, to be undertaken at once, in order that they may be completed as soon as possible.

1. To strengthen the Pei Yun Ho dykes, wherever necessary so as to prevent any possible dyke-breaks, in order that the Hai Ho may get as much clear water-supply from the Pei Yun Ho as possible, and the country adjacent to the river may be saved from annual inundations.
2. To raise the existing dykes around the Yung Ting Ho delta to a suitable elevation and especially to raise and strengthen the south dyke of the delta to such an extent that no breach may take place which may endanger the safety of Tientsin.
3. To provide a new escape channel for the Yung Ting Ho from a point north of Pei Tsang on the Pei Yun Ho in an easterly direction with a suitable capacity for diverting a part of the freshets, whenever necessary, from coming directly into the Hai Ho, by means of regulating works at the intake. The diverted portion of the Yung Ting Ho freshet will be carried by the escape channel and will discharge into the Ching Chung Ho and thence to the sea, but as much as possible may be allowed to discharge into the Hai Ho by way of the Hsin Kai Ho.
4. To construct a sluice of sufficient capacity on the Pei Yun Ho at a suitable point below the place where the new escape channel commences. The sluice is to be so designed that any possible silting above will not affect its operation. A boat-lock for the passage of native craft will be provided adjacent to the proposed sluice.
5. To make use of a suitable area in the French Marsh (Ta Hu Tien) to be determined, as a settling basin for the silt carried down by the new channel, so that the low marshy lands in that district may be converted into high cultivable land. The above area is to be surrounded by a dyke of sufficient height and strength, so as to prevent the spread of the water which may endanger the neighbouring districts.
6. To place all the regulating works, including those at Suchwang, Tu Mun Lou, Hsin Kai Ho and Machang, under one central control so as to secure proper coordination in their operation."

A Commission Appointed

When the scheme was finally submitted to General Shang Chen, a Commission was organized called the Hai Ho Improvment Commission consisting of General Shang Chen as Chairman and Mayor Tsui of Tientsin as Vice-Chairman, the other members of the Commission being Mr. C. E. Gauss, U. S. Consul-General, Mr. J. A. Hardel, General Wen of the Provincial Construction Board, Mr. Z. S. Bien, Chairman of the Bankers' Association, Mr. T. C. Shoung, Director of the Tientsin Harbour Beard, and Mr. Yang Pao-ling. Steps were then taken to negotitate with the banks to raise the necessary $1,000,000 to enable the scheme to be carried out.

When everything was agreed upon, a petition was sent to the Nationalist Government at Nanking asking authorization to carry out the scheme and raise the money. This request was sent to Nanking about December 20, 1928, but it was not until the middle of April, 1929, that sanction was given by the Nationalist government to the Hai Ho Improvement Commission with the proviso, however, that the Nationalist Construction Commission, through the medium of the North China River Commission, should be allowed to participate in the work.

At about the same time the Nationalist Construction Commission sent two representatives to Peking demanding that the Construction Commission should have one Vice-President, one Treasurer, one Chief Engineer and two members on the Hai Ho Improvement Commission. Furthermore, they stipulated that the engineering work should be carried out by the North China River Commission. These arbitrary demands were of such a nature that General Shang Chen got disgusted at the attitude taken by the North China River Commission, and decided to have nothing further to do with the scheme, but realizing that if he were to block the scheme it would prove to the detriment of the welfare of the port of Tientsin, as well as the whole of North China, he decided that it was vital that the work should be carried out, so he finally agreed to allow two members of the North China River Commission or the Hai Ho Improvement Commission, one as an Engineering member, who, in conjunction with Mr. J. Hardel, Mr. T. C. Shoung, Mr. Yang Pao-ling and Mr. Van der Veen, would constitute an Engineering Executive Council who would be responsible for the carrying out of the work. The other member would be a Co-Treasurer in charge of the funds.

Too Late Now for This Year

Notwithstanding this concession on the part of General Shang, the sanction which was given to the scheme by the Nationalist government at Nanking a fortnight ago has not yet been officially promulgated, nor has any reply been received by the Hai Ho Improvement Commission.

It is already too late to carry out any work this year, so should the scheme fall through, and the Hai Ho develop into a mud bank, or serious floods occur which would be the ruination of the entire province of Hopei, the Nationalist government will be entirely responsible for the serious consequences of their dilly-dallying.

In the meantime the local shipping concerns have resigned themselves to the inevitable, and have given up all hopes of anything being done to the river. Under the present existing circumstances they have decided to do the best they can themselves, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have already ordered from Japan sufficient lighters for their own use, as well as a couple of towboats. A Japanese Tug & Lighter Co. has also been formed who have placed an order in Japan for the construction of ten lighters of about 300 tons each fitted with steam winches etc. and in all other respects the same as the ordinary registered lighters. These lighters are expected to arrive in Tientsin about the middle of this month, and

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the same company will also put into operation three or four tugs for the purpose of towing the lighters.

Abnormal Traffic Demands

Owing to the enormous quantity of flour which has been arriving in Tientsin during the past few months, the lighter companies have had all their work cut out in coping with this abnormal amount of traffic. There is at present at Tangku, ex-Taku Bar, about 29,000 bags of flour and 5,000,000 cub. ft. of timber awaiting transportation to Tientsin. A big German freighter belonging to the Hamburg Amerika Co. is also lying at Taku Bar waiting for lighters, where she has been for several days. The local agents of the Hamburg-Amerika Co. were seriously thinking of building their own lighters to be used excusively for their own steamers, but it is understood that this idea was dropped on the ground of expense, an ordinary steel lighter fitted with steam winches and other up-to-date gear costing somewhat in the neighbourhood of Tls. 80,000 if built locally.

In spite of the unsatisfactory state of the river, the Soviet Mercantile Fleet are putting on four steamers a month on the run between Vladivostok and Tangku on a six months' time-charter. These steamers are all Norwegian owned and of about 3,000 tons d. w. viz: the Faggersten, Westland, Bueland and Nancy Moller. Their inward cargo will consist principally of timber from Vladivostok, but it is expected that it will take months to transport this kind of cargo from Tangku to Tientsin.

Ships Daily Aground

Chinese and Japanese cargo steamers still continue to run the risk of proceeding up to the British and French Bunds on the prescribed 8 ft. draught as laid down by the Harbour Regulations, but they invariably run aground somewhere, generally in the neighbourhood of the French Bund where there are some nasty patches. Yesterday, the Chinese steamer Pei Kong completely blocked up the fairway at the French Bund opposite the French Consulate. Her bows were practically touching the shore on the Hotung side of the river, and her stern was pushed right on to the Taku Tug & Lighter Co.'s lighter Tongshan which was discharging flour at the time. Fortunately, no serious accident occurred, but the river was full of junks, native craft, tugs and sampans at the time. It is a daily occurrence to see three or four steamers stuck on the mud with the customary two black balls hoisted on the foremast to signify that the steamer is aground, between the Lower Swinging Berth at the British Bund up to the International Bridge. The Hai Ho Conservancy Commission's dredgers are continually dredging the bad spots but in some instances their good work is not appreciated, as it is claimed that their dredgers take up too much space and prevent the lighters from coming close into the Bund to discharge their cargo. Anyhow, in the absence of the carrying out of any temporary or palliative scheme for the betterment of the Haiho, merchants and shippers must resign themselves to fate and be satisfied with the dredging operations of the Haiho Conservancy Commission, who, after all said and done, are doing their best in abnormal conditions and adverse circumstances.

RAILWAY SCHEMES FOR MANCHURIA

Mukden, May 3.

The North-Eastern Communication Committee has decided to build the following railways: from Taonan-fu to Solun, which will be financed by the Hingan Colonization Guild; and from Tung Liao to Jehol, which will be financed as a branch line of the Peking-Mukden Railway. It is laid down that only Chinese capital shall be used to finance the construction of these lines.—Reuter.

Chékiang residents in Shanghai have telegraphed to their home authorities asking that prompt steps should be taken to suppress the banditti who have been making a nuisance of themselves for weeks past.

KANCHOW'S ESCAPE FROM BANDITS

A Sorry State of Panic by Time Troops Arrived

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kanchow, Apr. 22.

This city once more has emerged from a time of anxiety, when all gates were sandbagged and no entrance or egress was permitted. The method of guarding the wall was effective, for at each embrasure on the wall was placed a table, and on top of the table was a stool, while a soldier with rifle in hand took his seat on this stool. A home-made flare-lamp hung over the wall near by, giving light enough to enable him to spot any over-zealous bandit who might try to scale the wall. Near by was a pile of stones of convenient size for skull-cracking. While the combination of magazine rifles and piles of stones may raise a smile, it must be said that the latter can do some damage when called into action.

Once, when things were severely "tight," four persons appeared at night outside the wall, and, being challenged by a soldier on top of the wall for the password, they swore at him, and, lifting a few stones, let fly at him, succeeding in breaking a lamp. The soldier had the good sense to let the injury pass, reporting it to his superior and asking permission to go out and try to find his assailants. He was consoled with the explanation that, to do so, would only be to fall into their net, as others not wanted might take the opportunity and rush the opened gate.

While the tension was at its height, there happened a very small incident which might have precipitated something greater. A man in the street, on being challenged, gave the password, but, when the patrol passed on, he started to run away, which raised the suspicions of the partol, who gave chase. Some shopkeepers, seeing the soldiers running, raised the cry that all was up, and the bandits were inside, etc. This spread like lightning and in a few minutes the streets were in a great turmoil. Some, who were out parading as guards, threw away their arms and ran, and everyone was in panic. The tension had been so great that the least addition would have been fatal to peace. Thus the wisdom of the guard not using his rifle to repay the insult will be noted, as assuredly, had he dropped one or more of these men, the whole city would have been out of control in an hour.

Troops' Timely Arrival

Troops were known to be on the way, and the arrival of these gave heart to the city, and took all the heart out of the invaders, who broke camp and made for other places. They were within about ten miles of this city, and did some very cruel things there, slicing pieces off a certain man here and there, and finally finishing him with a rifle. There is no doubt but that Chu Deh and his men would have liked a few days in the city, especially to square accounts with Gen. Liu, who shot his wife some months ago. Again we raise our hats to Gen. Liu for the way in which he guarded the city.

We have so far not been able to get true accounts of what has happened at Sinfeng and other places south of us. Some local guards, who were said to have been sent to a market town from one of the southern hsien cities, found all quiet there and retired for rest and dinner, piling their arms outside the inn door. While they were thus resting, four of the Bandits arrived and, seeing the pile, made the most of it by a rapid firing of Mauser pistols, which caused such consternation that all ran. Four of the guards were shot, and all their arms taken.

Bandit suppression is said to be the objective of these troops and all the district trust they will soon get a move on, and once and for all make a clean sweep of the whole lot. This, we are aware, is easier said than done, but if the district is to remain at peace and do business, that is of supreme importance.

The populace now are looking to the future with great fear, as rain has not yet come, and it is said to be now past the time when it would be of use, even if it came to-day. We trust that is not so, and that the district may be saved from being unable to plant the rice crop, which would mean famine conditions in the autumn.

ANOTHER VILLAGE RAIDED

Sudden Descent on Hsinchiao, Eight Miles from Lunghua

Subsequent to the raid upon Kashing in which the Bank of China suffered, a gang of 50 armed bandits who are believed to be a part of the same group of men invaded the town of Hsinchiao. Although the police put up a resistance, they were overcome and the gang went through the place as they wished.

It was between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. on Labour Day that the 50 armed bandits swooped on the town which is only about eight miles from Lunghua. The advance guard, which composed the majority of the gang, went at once to the police station. An armed conflict ensued, the Chinese constabulary fighting valorously in the defence of the town. Many shots were exchanged but the marauders were in too great strength, and although the constabulary defended their station they were overpowered.

The bandits fired up and down the road indiscriminately, but their attack on the station was successful and they killed two constables and wounded several others.

After taking six rifles and two pistols from the premises, the gang, reinforced by their fellows, proceeded through the town shooting as they went. Some of the marksmen shot out the lights while the others went from house to house.

As far as authentic reports have it, the bandits were able to gather together about $20,000 in cash. Over and above this, they kidnapped the seven-year old daughter of a wealthy merchant, and despoiled other establishments in the town.

The local gendarmerie were informed of the affair and turned out *en masse* but they did not arrive at the scene until the damage had been done. Guards were placed on the trains in the vicinity and two suspects was arrested but information confirming their participation has not been received.

BRIDGE-BUILDING TROUBLES

Difficulties in the Way of Wuchang-Hanyang Plans

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 1.

The vernacular press has published a long article on a report secured from an American bridge-building firm on the subject of the bridge from Wuchang to Hanyang. The name of the firm is not given, but it is said to be one who contracted for the bridge eight years ago. The plans then talked about included a number of small spans near the banks, one very large span, and a section which could be raised to allow of the passage of steamers. The press says that the report is discouraging. The firm insist that the only place for the bridge is from the Snake Hill to the Tortoise Hill, which gives a line at an angle to the stream and to this the Chinese engineers object. The firm also decline to quote definite figures till borings have been made in the spots chosen on the banks and investigations have been made as to the depth to which the caissons will have to be sunk in the river bed.

The chief difficulty seems to lie with the Waterworks and Light Company, for they wish to supply all current needed for operating the bridge and lighting it, while the engineering firm declare that the power current which the Company can supply is inadequate, and, as the company has no duplicate machinery, any breakdown would result in the bridge remaining closed to steamer traffic. Finally, on a rough estimate, the cost, which in 1916 was estimated at $1,200,000, now would be about $2,000,000. Since the Mayor has just borrowed $60,000 from the Banker's Guild at 12 per cent. interest and wants to borrow another $80,000 for current expenses, the prospects for the bridge are not rosy.

THE REMODELLING OF NINGPO

Many Civic Improvements in Progress

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ningpo, May 2.

The Ningpo foreign community has suffered further losses during the past month in the departure of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cubbon, the Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Conibear, and Mr. and Mrs. Maltchenko. Mr. Cubbon, though only occupying the position of Commissioner of Customs since the beginning of 1928, had, by his generosity and geniality, won the respect of all. We were sincerely sorry to bid him goodbye, likewise Mr. Maltchenko, who also was in the Customs service. The Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Conibear we hope to see again, as they have only temporarily severed their connection with Ningpo. Mr. Conibear, after having faithfully served the Ningpo United Methodist Mission for seven years, during tremendous changes which have not been without their effect on the lives of the missionaries, well deserves his 18 months furlough. We hope for him and his family that they will all enjoy the period of rest, and return with renewed vigour to engage in the all-important work of nurturing the spiritual life of the Chinese.

City Improvements

When we constantly are hearing of the changes and improvements which are taking place in the various cities of China, it ill behoves such an important centre as Ningpo to remain in the background. Ningpo has undergone such alterations during the past 12 months that, were a person who had been absent during those months to return, he would hardly recognize the place. Road widening is the order of the day, the material consumed coming from the old city wall, which gradually is being demolished. A first-class reinforced concrete bund has been constructed from the first bridge of boats almost as far as the fish market, and it is hoped at a later date to continue this as far as the second bridge of boats, thus making the threading of one's way through the dirty, narrow streets of the city unnecessary.

In the Settlement, a portion of the main road has been widened and it is intended that, in the near future, the scheme shall be carried forward, so that there will be a fine wide road, capable of carrying motor traffic, from the Chinese Y.M.C.A. as far as the buildings of the Standard Oil Company. When walking down that portion of the road which has been completed, one easily can imagine oneself in the lesser important streets of Shanghai. It is deplorable that, whilst such improvements are taking place, the old system of drainage still should be countenanced. Recently a fire occurred in the city which caused extensive damage. The law is that, if a fire takes place, the houses when rebuilt shall be set back five feet. This has given rise to the laying of a good road, but a strip of land barely six or seven feet wide separates the road and an open canal which is used for drainage. Rather than fill in the canal, thus annihilating all possibility of disease, the authorities have taken the trouble to cover it with reinforced concrete and have built the houses on top. In the hot weather the place will be a cesspool of disease.

In addition to the improvements carried out by the city authorities, one should mention the magnificent new premises of the Hwó Mei Hospital, built by the American Baptist Mission on the north bank of the river, also the new girls school built by the Ningpo United Methodist Mission in the Settlement. This latter building has been completed some time, but, on account of the stringency of the registration regulations, was not able to open until February of this year. Now, however, the work is in full swing, with over 120 students enrolled.

Drought Causing Trouble

Eastern Chékiang is suffering severely from the lack of rain. In another fortnight, the rice planting season will be out, and as yet hardly a grain of rice has been planted in the Ziang Saen district, the ground being too hard to plough. Whilst in Ziang Saen city, the writer saw processions of people every night beseeching Heaven to send rain. Usually the procession was headed by men carrying lanterns on long poles and held higher than the two-storeyed houses. Then came the inevitable dragon some 20 to 30 feet long, borne by half-a-dozen dirty urchins, and lit by lanterns at various parts of its body. Behind the dragon were paper fish similarly illuminated, followed by a band composed chiefly of brass instruments and whistles.

In the rear of the procession came the image of Buddha under a leafy canopy, and borne in a chair by two men. When opposite the writer's point of vantage the candles illuminating the Buddha's carriage were extinguished by the wind and, in spite of the valiant efforts of the attendants, could not be relit. The main body had advanced some 50 yards and so one saw the amusing spectacle of the Buddha, rocking violently from side to side and in dire peril of toppling from his chair, being hurried along by his bearers in order to rejoin the procession. Next morning he was to be seen in the main street, still in his chair, but under a much withered canopy and deserted by his devotees of the previous night. Business called and they had no time for him. Though such demonstrations savour of the ludicrous, the fact remains that rain is needed, and that badly.

ANOTHER JAPANESE INCIDENT

Party of Sportsmen in Trouble at Wuchang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 1.

A party of Japanese out for an afternoon's sport on the Wuchang side of the river found themselves involved in difficulties yesterday afternoon, as two farmers named Yang were struck by pellets. The accident occurred near one of the main roads, so police were summoned and the Japanese arrested. Two of the Japanese and the two farmers were detained and later handed over to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow. The Chinese newspapers take a sensible view of the matter and content themselves with urging that the authorities should prevent sportsmen from shooting in places where farmers may be at work, but agitators are trying to make capital out of the occurrence.

Demands on Japanese

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has called twice on the Japanese Consul-General to discuss the demands recently formulated by the Political Department of the Generalissimo's Headquarters. As one demand is that the Japanese naval guards be entirely withdrawn before the other demands are settled, the Consul-General naturally has replied that he can only refer the whole matter to his Government, but he took the opportunity to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the activities of the transmuted Boycott Association and to ask that these activities stop.

The Commissioner also has urged that armed Chinese soldiers be allowed to pass freely through the Japanese Concession, but the reply was that each case must be specially notified to the Consulate-General and consent secured. The Consul-General also declined to allow automobiles with armed outriders to enter the Concession, unless such cars had special permits. Since the speed limit for all motor traffic in the Japanese Concession as fixed at twelve miles per hour, it is no wonder that the Japanese do not wish to have military cars rushing through their streets at the speeds they use in the Special Districts.

THE mistake of a cook who innocently mistook white arsenic for baking powder was responsible for the death of a three-year-old child and the illness of 32 others who were at a party given by the Chief of Police of Baras, Rizal, Philippine Islands. Several are hovering between life and death. An investigation is being conducted.

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A MYSTERIOUS FEAR AT KAIFENG

Something Expected to Happen but Nobody Knows What

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Ho., May 1.

That something seems imminent there is no doubt, in the minds of most people, but what that something is remains a mystery. High military officials are conspicuous these days by their absence, and the families of all the great ones either are leaving the city, for supposedly safer cities, or camouflaging there whereabouts by moving to other less conspicuous houses in the city. The various schools that have any connection with military affairs such as the Military Medical School, until recently housed in the Sheng Kung Huei Boy's Middle School; the Chin Shi School for officers' children, the Wireless Telegraphy School; the Political Academy, that has an enrolment of about 1,500 students, preparing for the various phases of the civil service, police, etc., all are evacuating their present pleasant quarters and treking. And where, most of them seem to have a very hazy idea.

All this means that those in high places fear something, but who is to come, and when and why, all are matters still to be explained. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is at Hwashan, in Shensi. General Han Fu-chu, the Chairman of the Provincial Government, is astride the Chin-Han Railway in the neighbourhood of Wushengkwan, on the Hupeh border. General Sun Liang-ch'en has returned from Shantung to Kaifeng, with his men following up, or taking over garrison duty along the route in Honan. None of these men have said anything to explain matters, and all that lower officers will say is that there is a misundertanding, and that the northwest Kuominchun will vacate Honan, as they have vacated Shangtung, to prove their *bona fides*, if that is necessary.

Warlike Preparations

There is circumstantial evidence to support this claim in part, at least, as the people who are leaving here, if not going to the north, are making for Tungkwan on the Shensi border. Some people venture a hazard, saying confidently that, if there is to be fighting, it will be between the northwest forces and the Shansi men of General Yen Hsi-shan. In support of this theory, they profess to know that there are being organized two hospitals to accommodate about three thousand each, one at Tungkwan and one west of that point, two days toward Sianfu. While all these fearful portents are manifest, the civil officials go about their business, road-making, planting and caring for trees, famine relief, etc. and there are official notices on the streets to assure the people that there is nothing to fear.

A few days ago there was a big run on the Northwest Bank, the official bank of Marshal Feng in all places that he governs. The bank put on extra men, arranged piles of silver dollars, and cashed in for all who brought their notes. One of the greatest encomiums that Marshal Feng enjoys is that this bank always has honoured its notes. Nor is there any question of its ability and willingness to continue to honour its obligations, as long as it is permitted to remain, and do business.

Foreigners in No Danger

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tsou Tsung-yen, assures the foreign community that there is nothing to fear, and that, were it otherwise, he would, ere this, have advised his charges to prepare to avoid trouble. The general assurance of all our friends is that, should war eventuate, there seems nothing that the foreign community need fear, as, in the final analysis, it is merely a quarrel between the supreme leaders themselves, and not as to issues that divide the people against themselves, or the people against foreign communities. Thus, foreigners within the city and in the neighbouring cities are not nervous, or, if they are, they do not show it.

Hard Times for Farmers

The good rain that came ten days ago was too late for most of the sown wheat. In many places the farmers are ploughing the short wheat under and are preparing the fields for the autumn crops. Where the wheat has been left on the fields, heads are coming on stalks that are not a foot high. One readily can see how little will be the reward for labour spent. The greatest distress prevails among all these who are not well-to-do. The farmers and the labourers suffer, nor is there much in the way of relief.

The Commission in Peking is continuing the road-making in the Nanyang district, to afford a measure of relief there, but will give no more money for this work, unless the Honan Government returns the $120,000 of their funds held in the Bank of Communications and borrowed by Marshal Feng, in 1927. Reports continue that the Government will do this, and place the money at the disposal of the Honan International Famine Relief Committee, to carry on this work. If that is done, the Peking Commission is prepared to make up the sum to $300,000 for the Nanyang road scheme. In addition to this, the International Group in Shanghai the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee—has sent nearly $30,000 to the Honan Committee, all of which is being expended in the west and southwest of the Province.

From the west, the International Committee has just received a telegramme from the Rev. Karstad, to the effect that Lushan, in the mountain district, has been completely looted, and that the awful famine conditions prevailing in the district thus are accentuated. Poor China! When will these woes end?

A STREET BATTLE IN HANKOW

Detectives in Pistol Fight with Robbers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 2.

The Ting Sing Lee in Pig Street was the scene of a fight between detectives from the Garrison Commander's office and four robbers yesterday. The military police had secured information that a man named Lin, who was wanted as a robber, had moved over from Wuchang to the Ting Sing Lee and taken rooms there. As the detectives entered the premises, they were met by shots from the weapons of four men who were making for the door. One of the detectives, Yu Hwa-nan, was struck in the shoulder but joined in the chase of the robbers along the street.

The robbers fired several times without hitting anyone, but the detectives felt bound to hold their fire, owing to the number of pedestrians. When the robbers were safely away, the wounded detective collapsed, and he died a little later from loss of blood.

WEDDING

Price—Alexander

THE marriage of Miss Ruth Adair Alexander of Yenching to Mr. Walter Sterling Price of the American Legation was solemnized on May 3 at St. Joseph's Church, Peking, Father O'Connell officiating. Miss Nita Cherry of Yenching acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Alvin G. Bandy, of the legation, as best man. The guests included members of the Yenching faculty and a few Peking friends. The bride wore a gown of pale yellow georgette over white satin, with a tulle veil and carried a sheaf of Easter lilies. Miss Cherry wore a frock of blue charmeuse with a metallic lace hat and carried yellow roses. The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Alexander of Blue Mound, Kansas, has made her home in China for the past eight months. She is a graduate of the law school of New York University. Mr. Price recently became associated with the chancery of the American Legation. He is a former resident of Denver, Colorado.

PACIFYING SWORD SOCIETIES

Suchien Hopeful Its Troubles are Ended

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Suchien, N. Ku., Apr. 29.

It seems as if our troubles are at an end; at least, the Magistrate and camp officials have things well in hand. The last fighting in the city was on Saturday evening, April 20. About 2.30 a.m. there was some sharp fighting before the soldiers again defeated an attempt to reach the big street. The Sword Society tried to fire some houses inside the north "Wei tsi," but fortunately the rain had damped things so the fires all went out. About this time the "Tuan Chang" and soldiers who had been at Yaowan returned, and, as there were sufficient soldiers to protect Suchien, they were withdrawn from the city walls. Fortunately for the Sword Society, there has been no further attempt to enter the city. Plans were so well laid that, if they had made another attempt, there would not have been many surviors left to tell the tale.

The towns people remark on the ability of the new Magistrate, and, what is better, he seems to "make for righteousness" and has been very much displeased with the conduct of some of the soldiers at Tsaoho, where they burned some houses, and, it is reported, did some looting. On the return of the "Tuan Chang," he would not allow his men to burn any houses. They have been out nearly every day at different places where the Societies were heard to be gathering, and they have caught and brought in many heads of these Societies.

Chang Chung-chang's Plot

The Magistrate must have had some inkling that all this trouble was backed by Chang Chung-chang, and the men who have been caught are not the highest up in this plot, They were told that, unless there was further information against them, they might eventually be released, and in this way the Magistrate has got the names of seven of the principal men employed by Chang Chung-chang. A proclamation is out offering $1,000 for any of these caught alive and $500 for their heads if dead. Last night there was a report of some 2,000 men gathering some few miles from here, so the soldiers went out to fight them. One "head" they want, is now surrounded in a village, and more soldiers are going out to assist in capturing him. Many of these country Sword Societies realize that they have been led into a trap by the North and are responding to a proclamation of the Magistrate to bring in their knives and hand them over. Nearly every day last week barrow-loads were brought into the yamên.

One hopes some plan will be found to use the Societies against the tufei, as they have, for more than a year, done good work against the brigands; not only defending their own homes, but bringing in captives who had been carried off. There are many tales told of how some of the chiefs were made prisoners or killed. A woman was said to have assisted in handing over her husband, a head of one Suchien Society. Report goes that "he was far too wicked and she did not wish to be his wife any longer." Another tale is that a country chief, wishing to shew his zeal, brought in the head of a neighbouring chief, one of those who attacked Suchien, and presented the Magistrate with it. It is certainly true that a head was carried in when the soldiers came back.

Curbing the Dang Bu

There are many new plans which ought to work out for the good of the people. The Dang Bu is not to have unlimited power, and several country districts are to have representatives. One little thing that happened makes one feel the present official means there shall be justice. A number of country persons were brought in by the soldiers. If they had a friend who could guarantee them, they were released. Some one thought to make a little money by the job, but as the official has spies in most places, it was not long till he found himself rather unwillingly visiting the yamên.

HANKOW BOYCOTT'S OFFICIAL BACKING

Demands Which Create Impossible Situation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Apr. 27.

Careful inquiries in Chinese business circles show that the activities of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association are being continued with added virulence by the Political Training Department attached to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters. Almost as soon as he reached Hankow, the General announced that the boycott would cease, and the Japanese godowns and offices opened their doors, but Chinese merchants who tried to do business with the Japanese found that their movements were watched, that coolies leaving the Japanese godowns had to announce their destination to detectives and that, if the destination was not a foreign hong, the goods did not start.

The place of the Anti-Japanese Boycott Association thus has been taken by the Government Political Training Department, which has shown its hand by submitting to the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs a series of demands which he is asked to present to the Japanese Consul-General. These demands far exceed any which hitherto have been made. For instance, the compensation required for the family of the coolie who was killed by the Japanese motor-cycle now stands at $50,000, with an extra $10,000 for funeral expenses. The corpse itself is to be formally returned to the Commission by the Consul-General. The naval guards involved in the accident are to be punished.

Impossible Demands

With regard to the strikers who have suffered during the boycott, the new demands clearly are designed to create an impossible situation, for it is suggested that each person who has been on strike shall receive $80 compensation and, as the number of strikes is given as 3,000, this item will total $240,000. Then, the seventeen strikers who are suffering from bruises have to be considered and a solatium of $1,000 each is suggested. After all this compensation has been paid, each Japanese firm is required to take back all its former employees into their old posts, and the Department is to be allowed to see that the employers do not in any wise penalize these men.

Add to the above the demand for a formal apology from the Japanese Government to the Nationalist Government and to the Chinese people for what has taken place and the demand that the naval units from the men-of-war all are to be withdrawn, and one has a programme which will serve to prolong the local unrest indefinitely and effectively prevent the restoration of good relations between the two countries.

Cessation Promised

Hankow, May 7.

Following a conference with the provincial and military authorities, the Local Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has handed a note to the Japanese Consul in connection with the case in which a coolie was killed by a Japanese motor-cycle patrol some months ago.

The note states that, as soon as the garrison of Japanese marines is withdrawn from Hankow, the anti-Japanese movement will immediately cease and the Chinese authorities will take steps to suppress the Anti-Japanese Association. He now requests the local Japanese authorities to communicate with their government for instructions regarding the matter.—Reuter.

THE Shanghai branch of the China Banking Corporation (Chung Hsing Bank), which was established in Manila some years ago by overseas Chinese, was formally opened at the corner of Foochow and Szechuen Roads.

THE Chinese papers say that the Kiangsu Provincial Government have memorialized the Administrative Yuan to abolish the Shanghai Provisional Court at the end of this year when the Rendition Agreement expires.

TRAGIC WEEK-END IN WUHAN

Death Follows a Juvenile Joke: Terrible Revenge

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Apr. 30.

The week-end has been marked by a succession of tragedies, each with heart-rending features. The first occurred in a house near the Shaohing Guild's hall in Hankow. Birthday festivities were in progress and the relatives and friends of an old gentleman had gathered in large numbers. A group of children made their way to an attic and were playing about when one, aged eight, suddenly sprang out of a corner, shouting that there was a demon there. It was only a childish joke, but a little boy of four immediately dashed for the window of the attic and tried to jump down. His sister of eight caught his clothes, but his weight broke her arm and dragged her down too. The children were rushed to one of the mission hospitals, but the little boy is dead and his sister is in a critical state.

Callous Murder and Robbery

The second tragedy took place in the Chung Teh Lee, at the back of the ex-German Concession. The occupant was a man of 41, named Hsin, who formerly had been employed as a detective in the Opium Suppression Bureau. At 9.30 on Friday evening, some men in plain clothes entered the house and asked for Mr. Hsin. His wife, who was in the lower room, recognized them as men who had been to the house before, but knew nothing of their business.

One of them made his way upstairs to the room used by Mr. Hsin and, covering him with a weapon, compelled him to produce his money and valuables. Having secured $700 and some ornaments, the man walked to the door of the room, as if satisfied, but he swung round in the doorway and fired three times. Having told the wife that the motive was revenge, the men left the house. Mr. Hsin died in a very short time. The boldness of the men in committing this crime in a house where they were known is very striking.

The Tu-shih street in Wuchang was the scene of the third tragedy. A woman who lives in Hankow went over to Wuchang to collect some money due to her husband, accompanied by a child of six. She was paying off her ricsha coolie, when a military car, driven at full speed along the narrow road, crashed into the group. The child was killed on the spot, but the mother and coolie escaped. The case is the more sad, as the dead boy was the last survivor of six children. The driver of the car was placed under arrest.

Word comes that the county town of Shihshow, which has a population of about 240,000 persons and is situated on the Hupeh-Hunan border, has been attacked by Communists. The officials and their families were killed, the prisoners released, the yamen burnt and many shops looted and burnt.

JAPANESE AEROPLANE MISSING

Lost in a Storm

Tokyo, May 9.

A 'plane belonging to the Japanese Navy is missing and two others have been forced to make emergency landings owing to stormy weather while carrying out a long-distance flight between Omura, near Nagasaki, and Nawa, in the Luchu Islands.

According to a bulletin issued by the Navy Department, the 'planes had successfully completed a flight to Nawa and were returning to Omura yesterday afternoon when they encountered a storm.

On receiving the news, the Navy Department despatched destroyers to search for the missing 'plane, but these have met with no success so far.—Reuter.

CHINESE press reports have it that Dr. C. T. Wang will open negotiations with M. Barthel de Weydenthal, the Polish Minister, regarding a Sino-Polish Treaty.

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SIANFU AFTER THE SIEGE

Wreckage and Decay But Distinct Efforts to Mend

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sianfu, Shensi, April 30.

The first impression made on one returning to the city after two or three years of absence was that of decay. The mud wall of the east suburb was like filigree work after the shot and shell of the siege, and the strong brick-faced city wall was also much battered. There did not seem so many people about as formerly and business was not flourishing.

But soon evidence of good government appeared on every hand. The big East Street with its avenue of trees had a central motor road, side tracks for cart traffic with gutters and brick pavements, and new roads on the same lines are being made in every direction. Thousands of unemployed are being used in this work. A large theatre and assembly hall has been built in a kind of civic centre, in what was the old Manchu city, occupied since the Revolution only by heaps of bricks and a few squatters. Near by is a large "Revolution Park" with memorials to the soldiers who gave their lives for the new China. The Bell Tower in the centre of the city has been painted up and turned into a public reading room, with a circular road round it for the traffic.

The big towers over the city gates have also been repaired. For years governors have come and gone, and no one has thought it worth while to put out even ten dollars to prevent these from falling into decay. Now the small outer gate and walls are being taken down and the materials used to repair the street towers which are the finest buildings in the city and equal to anything else of the kind in China.

Soldier Arrogance

The soldiers of Marshal Feng at present in the city are well behaved, though not inclined to give special consideration to foreigners or any consideration at all to individual rights.

Not long ago one of our missionaries and his wife were roused in the night to find seven or eight soldiers outside their bedroom door with revolvers all ready. About one hundred men had surrounded the house and forced an entrance, and then it transpired they were after a prominent Communist whose name somewhat resembled the Chinese name of the missionary, but who at the moment was no nearer than Shanghai. The soldiers looked into a few rooms and then retired without a word of explanation or apology.

Banditry All Round

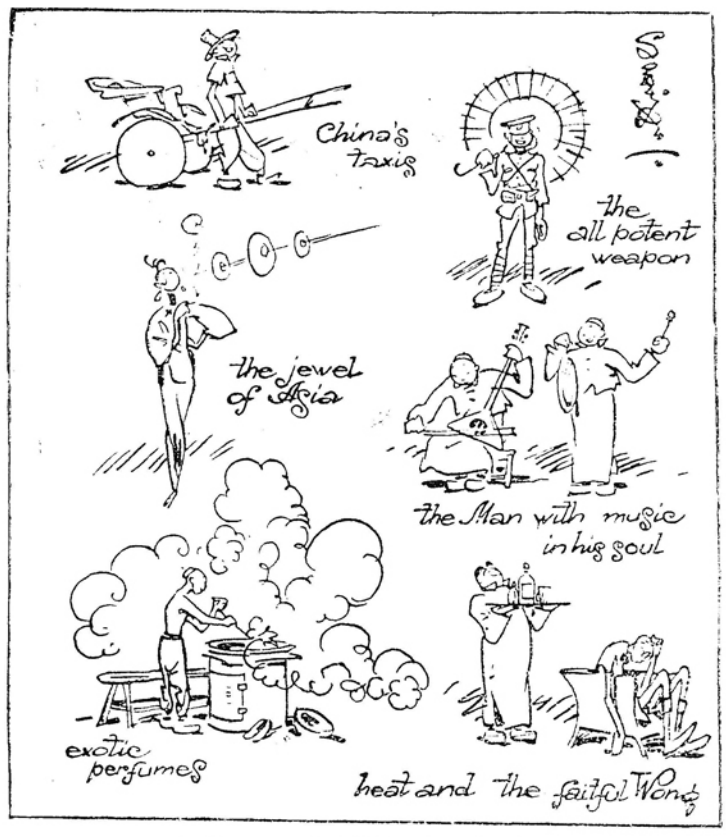
Banditry is rife in the country. It is mostly the local "tufei" who do the robbing and the kidnapping, though we hear that our old friend, Fan Lao-erh, has returned to his native province and is now in the southern hills. The regular soldiers are much fewer than formerly and in the city there is peace. Taxation is heavy, but how otherwise can governments exist? On the Lunghai Railway there is a special tax equal to the charge for freight and there is a 10 per cent. charge on everything coming into the province apart from personal luggage. This is often levied in an irritating way and it makes living and the running of institutions expensive.

Marshal Feng who has been in the city during the last week-end is thought highly of here. It is a pity that he does not know more of the world outside China, but he sets an example of patriotism and care for the "bottom dog" which is bound to do good. The houses for the poor, homes for the aged, and many benevolent institutions are due to his influence. He has been recruiting his health at the beautiful temple of the "Jude Fountain," at the bottom of Huashan, where he is establishing schools for the special study of the "San Min Chu I"

Heavy Weight of Famine

The famine weighs heavily on all. There have been showers occasionally to lay the dust but no rain to allow of sowing and instead of the country being a sea of green wheat at this time of the year, it is, apart from watered land, a drab desert. Wheat is nearly $50 a tan. Beggars abound and one can hardly go out without seeing people lying dead. The government have opened gruel kitchens and are feeding thousands of people. They also opened famine refuges in the city, which, however, were over-crowded and owing to outbreaks of disease and mismanagement they have had to close down. The International Famine Committee has also opened some well conducted orphanages and is helping in many other ways as funds come in. There is a steady inflow of flour from the Yangtze Valley, but although it comes in tax-free, only those with money can buy it and there is nothing else till next harvest. When that will be depends on when sufficient rain comes for sowing and at present the outlook is very grave.

North of the Wei River things are worse than here. The death-roll is already heavy, but unless there is rain and autumn harvest half the population must perish. The people are very patient. One fancies that a Western country under there conditions would be all flames and fury, though people dying of starvation have no surplus energy for rioting. But the oriental resigns himself to fate and most of them have little to give up. Here in China the people seem to be of the dust, to eat out of it, and then when food fails or the day is done, they lie down and mingle with the dust again.



Things a man from China misses abroad.

JAPANESE COLLIER WRECKED

Coral Reef Struck in the Carolines Group

Tokyo, May 9.

The collier Tamon Maru No. 6 (3,321 tons), under charter to the Japanese Navy, struck a coral-reef near Truk Island, in the Caroline group, on the afternoon of May 7 and is believed to be a total loss.

A telegram to the Navy Department says that strong tides and the many reefs near the scene of the wreck make rescue of the crew a very difficult task. The fate of the crew is not yet known. It is believed that there were at least fifty persons on board at the time of the mishap.—Reuter.

HUMILIATION DAYS FORBIDDEN

May Processions and Days of Remembrance Stopped

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 3.

Labour Day passed without incident in Hankow. To-day is the anniversary of the Tsinan incident and early this morning small bodies of Chinese troops were moved to suitable positions in readiness to prevent a suggested march through the Japanese Concession. The Garrison Commander has also issued a proclamation forbidding any public celebration of days of remembrance and humiliation for the present. This will prevent disturbances on the anniversaries of the presentation of the Twenty-one Demands and of the various riots here and in other places.

Beggars Riot

An unfortunate incident happened at the Liuchiamiao Station yesterday. Earlier in the year a number of small farmers and their families came down to Hankow to beg. The party numbered about 200 persons. Having decided to go back to their homes in Honan, these beggars gathered at the station and asked for permission to travel free, and the station-master agreed to their going on a north-bound train that was nearly due. Unfortunately a local train only running to Siaokan came in first, and on to this the beggars swarmed. Realizing that there would be trouble at Siaokan if all these folks got on the wrong train, station guards were sent to tell them to alight and wait for the proper train. The beggars thought that they were being tricked and attacked the guards, and anyone who has seen these rough men and women knows that they are full of fight. The officer finally ordered his men to fire, with the result that one man was killed and three wounded.

Domestic Tragedies

In the San Yuan Lee at the back of the Japanese Concession a policeman and his young wife have been living on apparently amicable terms for some years. None of the neighbours had heard any quarrelling in the home, but yesterday morning the wife went to the railway and threw herself in front of a train. The driver could do nothing to avert the tragedy and the body of the woman was cut almost in two. And over at Wuchang in the Tsa Chia Hang another wife nearly lost her life. Her young husband has been wasting all his money on opium and gambling, so she reproached him for his conduct. Catching up a meat-chopper he struck her six times and she lies in a critical condition in one of the hospitals.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang

Dame Rumour has been allowed a little more licence in the Chinese newspapers to-day. The news from up-river is all generalities, but it is reported that General Feng has ordered all civil officials to leave Chengchow and instructed the army officers there to equip three Red Cross Hospitals at once. Verbal rumours go further and mention an actual outbreak of hostilities.

SIX TRAINS FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Assigned to C.I.F.R.C. Who Must Repair Locomotives

Peking, May 9.

A contract has been signed between the Peking-Mukden Railway authorities at Mukden and the China International Famine Relief Commission whereby the Commission is assigned six damaged locomotives at Mukden and 40 freight cars for operation in the distribution of grain by the C.I.F.R.C. The Commission, however, must bear the expenses of repairing the locomotives and cars and must return them to Mukden after they have been in use for six months.

According to the contract, the trains operated by the Commission will be used only in Manchuria and in a part of Hopei (Chihli), not going further south than Tientsin nor further west than Fengtai.

Three locomotives have already been assigned to the Commission and will probably be repaired at the South Manchuria Railway works at Dairen.—Reuter.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, subscriptions towards the capital of the National Products Bank have now reached $4,666,600.

NANKING'S RAILWAY PROJECTS

Surveys to be Made at Once For Two Lines to Yunnan

Nanking, May 10.

Two reconnaissance parties are being sent out by the Ministry of Railways—one for the proposed Yunnan-Changsha line headed by Chou Liang-ching, and the other for the proposed Yunnan-Canton line, headed by Li Yao-ching. Mr. Chou is a technical expert of the Ministry and has been with the Paotao-Ninghsia Railway.

Two other parties are being sent out by the Ministry to conduct an economic investigation in various provinces through which new railways will run.

The first party consisting of four technical experts headed by J. H. Ling is covering Fukien, Hunan and Kiangsi provinces, where lines are projected between Nanking-Canton, Foochow-Nanchang, and Shiachow-Nanchang.

The second party of technical experts headed by Chang Fu-chuan is *en route* for Yunnan, Kiangsi and Szechuan provinces, through which lines are projected between Canton-Yunnan, Changsha-Yunnan, Liuchow-Chungking, and Paoshing-Chinchow.

These two parties are to study the economic functions and revenue-earning possibilities of the lines. The investigators have all undergone intensive training at the Ministry for the tasks they have been alloted, and have been given a special course at the Central University here on agricultural economics. Mr. Chang Fu-chuan is a mining engineer and geologist and was specially appointed to head the second party in view of the rich mineral products in the Yunnan-Kiangsi-Szechuan region.

Mr. J. J. Mantell, American railway expert, is in Nanking conferring with Mr. Sun Fo on the task of improving railway administration, for which he was engaged.—Kuo Min.

MISSIONARY CAPTURED BY BANDITS

American Citizen in Kueichow

Peking, May 10.

Despatches from Hankow state that the headquarters of the Christian and Missionary Alliance has received a telegram from the Rev. Edgar Truax, wiring from Sungtao, in northeast Kueichow, stating that the Rev. Harry Schwendener has been captured and carried off by brigands near Sungtao. The authorities at Sungtao, the telegram adds, are taking steps to effect his release and Mr. Truax is hopeful that this will be accomplished.

The United States Legation has made representations to the Foreign Office at Nanking in connexion with the affair.—Reuter.

THE Kiangsu Reconstruction Bureau, according to the vernacular papers, has instructed the Woosung River Commission to submit a report on the loans contracted by the latter body in order that means may be devised regarding their repayment.

China's Greatest Newspaper

THE North-China Daily News carries a greater total volume of advertising than any other newspaper published in China. It is the regular daily newspaper of statesmen, financiers, professional and business men, and is the indispensable medium for the marketing of imported goods to the richest buying public of China.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS SHANGHAI

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SHANGHAI NEWS

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nanking Orders Suspension of Business and Reorganization Into One Body: Consternation Felt Locally

Considerable consternation has been created locally among the local merchants, telegrams having been received here that the standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking, which is the source of all power in the Government, has passed a resolution in connection with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce dispute, ordering the unification of all commercial organizations in Shanghai. Pending completion of arrangements in this connection, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai District Chamber, the Chapei Chamber, and the Union of Merchants and Citizens have been instructed to suspend business.

The following merchants have been instructed by the State Council to act as members of the Readjustment Committee:—

Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, L. T. Yuan, Wang Hsiao-lan, Yeh Wei-chun, Chen Sih-chen, Z. C. Zing, Tsuyee Pei, Hu Men-kai, Wen Lan-ding, Lu Fang-chuh, Wang Yen-shan, Lu Wen-chao, Wu Tz-hao, Yeh Fuh-shao, Wu Shih-sen, Hsu Ching-yuan, Shu Chih-chin, Chu Ling-kiang, Chien Lung-chang, Chen Shun-tsung, Wong I-ding, Kwok Bew, Wang Ping-jen, Chen Hsiang-chow, Che i Pu-zah, Yung Shien-ling, Chen Wen-ping, Hu Wen-yuan, Ceh Cho-chang, K. P. Chen, Yao Tz-zah, Chen Tseng-chin and Koo Shing-yi.

Several leading merchants were questioned on May 3 in connection with this matter, but were not willing to make statements.

A Ta Chung news agency message from Nanking, dated May 3, says:—

The National Salvation Society of Shanghai, known as the Anti-Japan Association prior to the settlement of the Tsinan incident, seems to have won the first round of its fight with the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, judging from the decision of the 7th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang held on Wednesday.

In connection with the above important decision it may be recalled that the General Chamber of Commerce Building was stormed last week by a mob alleged to have been sent there for the purpose by the National Salvation Society in consequence of the Chamber's refusal to allow the society the use of its quarters which had been previously occupied by the Anti-Japan Association. Following the incident, the Society immediately petitioned for the arrest and punishment of a number of the executive members of the Chamber including its Chairman, Mr. S. S. Fong.—Ta Chung.

Nearing Satisfactory Settlement

The dispute is nearing a settlement and there is every reason to believe that a complete arrangement, satisfactory to all parties, will be reached in a few days.

All realize the uselessness of quarrelling and are prepared to accept whatever decision may be reached by the Central Government in the matter. Accordingly, they are making preparations to transfer their affairs to the committee appointed by Nanking to readjust and reorganize the commercial organizations of Greater Shanghai, with a view to amalgamating them as one body.

In the course of a statement to the Chinese press, Mr. Yu Ya-ching said that, though all the commercial organizations of Shanghai will be amalgamated on the lines ordered by the Central Government, the name "Chamber of Commerce" will be retained. He denied that he aspired for office in the new organization and said that, when this body is organized, which work, he said, would take about three months, he would retire.

Asked when the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce would reopen, Mr. Yu said that the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Gen. Chang Chun, had gone to Nanking in connection with the matter and it would be decided upon his return.

GHASTLY ACCIDENT ON STEAMER

Fourth Engineer of Carnarvonshire Scalded to Death

Owing to the explosion of a stop valve on a boiler in the Carnarvonshire, about 7 a.m. on May 9, Mr. James Alexander Skakil, fourth engineer, who was opening the valves, was scalded to death. Owing to the huge quantities of steam which escaped from the boilers, under pressure of 175 lb. per square inch, rescue parties could not enter the boiler room for the better part of an hour, and deceased's body was found hanging head down between the boiler and bulkhead. Emergency measures were employed to empty the room of steam, but no one dared enter for about 45 minutes. A Chinese assistant was slightly scalded.

In the afternoon, Mr. A. J. Martin, H.M. Coroner, opened an inquest on the ship.

Thomas Blackwood, chief officer, who heard the explosion, identified the body, and D. M. Batcher, chief engineer, who also heard the explosion, said that he rushed into the engine room and the stokehold. He was driven back by the steam. Witness tried to go above the boilers to the seat of the trouble, but again he was driven back by the vapour. Witness said that they had to wait for 50 minutes before any one could enter. All boilers were under pressure of 175 lb., the full pressure being 200 lb. They found the body on the port side and removed it to the shelter deck.

Deceased, according to Mr. Batcher, was flaking up the boilers, that is, combining them into a unit. He had opened the stop valves of the two after boilers, and was at the forward port boiler at the time of the explosion. The valve was about five-eighths open. In witness's opinion, deceased had begun to open this valve, before the fatal accident. It was possible, but not likely, witness continued, that the explosion had eased the stop valve. As to the cause of the explosion, which blew out the side of the valve, witness could offer no explanation.

In reply to further questions by Mr. Martin, the engineer said that the Carnarvonshire was about 15 years old, but in 1920 the engines had been transformed from coal burning to oil burners. The boilers were the same age as the ship, and the stop valves, he thought, had not been renewed. The boilers had been surveyed by Lloyds in Hamburg in February.

Although witness believed that there were three or four explosions of stop valves each year, he had never been connected with one before.

W. A. Mitson, third engineer, according to his evidence, was at the stearing engine aft, when he heard the explosion. He went into the stokehold, which was full of steam. The safety valves were eased and everything was done to clear the room of steam. He saw the body between boiler and bulkhead.

G. A. Matthew, second engineer, said that he was in charge at the time of the explosion. "Steam being equal in all four boilers," he added, "I told Skakil, to open the stop valves and then get his breakfast. Steam was 170 lb. at the time." Witness could not account for the accident, other than a flaw in the casting.

The inquest was adjourned.

THREE thousand soldiers belonging to the Sixth Division under Gen. Fang Chih passed through Shanghai on Wednesday on their way to Hangchow from Nanking.

SHANGHAI ART CLUB EXHIBITION

Many Attractive Works

The Shanghai Art Club Exhibition at 390 Avenue Foch last week was well worth a visit: for such a small collection the variety was astonishing, as also the general high quality of the work. There can be, of course, no great discrimination in the hanging of paintings in such a confined space, so one has Chinese temples cheek by jowl with cubist presentations of the nude, and it would be easy to overlook some small gem in the crush, especially as the modernist school seems to go in for glaring canvases which tend to overshadow in sheer blantancy their gentler-conceived confrères.

The Little Joss House by Dr. Carvalho does not seem so good as some of his other work. B. Fraser's Penang Road Temple, a small water-colour, manages quite well to produce that red lacquer effect which proves a pitfall to several artists who attempt much larger canvases. Mrs. J. Frost has also tackled the temple, but from a different point of view, one which coincides almost exactly with Mrs. R. J. Roberts'. These two pictures afford an interesting comparison in method; whereas Mrs. Frost's treatment is smoother and more pleasing to the casual glance, her perspective is somewhat faulty, as witness the double roof tops. Miss A. Haberer exhibits oils, still life and native scenery. Her Chinese Monument, Hangchow with its mellow walls would have gained more in effect if hung apart from her somewhat similar Nan Yang Temple, which is an ornate piece of work and even prettier than the Chinese Monument. No 51, Still Life, by the same artist, might be called "A Chinese Corner" and is a very attractive thing of its kind.

Professor A. Jirasek exhibits four Tyrolean landscapes: each has a definite charm of colouring and technique, a lack of dinginess which clings to so many of the more amateurish exhibits, a cleanness of colouring and a love of simple, homely things, a mountain with green light on its snow piercing blue shadows, deep cobalt sky and dark, sinister rocks below. (60). E. A. Kobza exhibits chiefly portraits, which have considerable merit but no soul. R. Michaud's work is interesting and arresting but lacking in elementary technique. His nudes are the best part of his work, but they suffer from a peculiar radiating colour background which serves to distract one's attention from the main theme. No 85 is labelled Chien de Fusil. As this is a crouching nude one is at a loss to understand whether there is some abstruse in the title or whether the exhibit has been wrongly labelled. No. 92, Cornes d'Ombre, hints that M. Michaud could excel in poster work if he tried: the Algerian effect of heavy blue pointed and curved shadows could be utilized with great advantage for a poster, if only a little more depth were introduced into the background. La Descente au Lac, a more subdued glimpse through cloistered arches is quite an attractive little picture, while Croquis No. 4 (101) a watercolour which makes one regret that this artist ever took to oils, is a delightful little symphony in blues and greys. Water seems to be the particular weakness of this artist: in three canvases there is scarcely any attempt to render it other than by a few vague, indeterminate strokes of the brush.

Etienne Nouveau's Reflets is well named, the reflection in the lake is very well done and the ensemble pleasing. Mrs. Nora Pennett is apt to plaster on excessive colour: her pictures are all striking but more impressionist than real. Mrs. R. J. Robert is an artist of far less showy attainment, but her portrait study of a lady in black (134) has feeling and perception, her Temple Gate (137) is a dainty watercolour of definite charm, her Temple Interior (151) betrays the practised hand of someone who is no novice.

Of Mrs. Cecil Robertson's work No. 153 (On The Soochow Tow) is most real. Mai a good portrait of a Chinese girl, and the Landing Stage Kashing also effective. Mr. Sokolovsky's picture of Chefoo would be excellent if he had not spoilt it by an over-heavy treatment of the sea and sky. Miss Vera Southby's Job Nixon Esq., although a Royal Academy exhibit, strikes one as somewhat out of proportion, as though taken from below. Yunnan Fu (a clear, dainty watercolour) by the same artist shews infinite patience a nice sense of colour and line, and a kind of feminine meticulousness which make it hard to realize that this small landscape is by the same artist as the portrait previously mentioned.

Ali Madame Veysseyre's work deserves the highest praise; there is an attention to technical detail, a true sense of portraiture, a freedom of line and a picturesqueness about one and all which deserves the best one can say. Mme. Veysseyre's best mediums are charcoal and pastel, when she uses oil she gives it the same treatment as pastel; this can be seen in Nos. 202 and 203.

The predominating impression carried away after one's first visit is that the general fault of those dealing in oils is too great a love for ornamental detail and not enough of sweeping, open spaces: a lurid hankering after colour without sufficient clarity of sunlight and sky. Everyone seems to be desirous of catching the dingy red murk of old Chinese temples, whilst the glory of a fruit-tree in blossom is neglected. Those dealing in water-colours have not erred to the same extent, and it is with a pleasant sense of relief that one goes upstairs and meets with simplicity and lack of affectation.

RESIGNATION SENT IN BY MR. CLEAR

Mr. Tuxford to Succeed

Nanking, May 3.

The Kuo Min News Agency was informed to-day that Mr. A. C. Clear, general manager and engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, tendered his resignation on May 1.

According to a communication from Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, representative of the British and Chinese Corporation, to Mr. J. K. Choy, chief of the Administration Department of the Ministry of Railways, Mr. Clear's resignation has been duly accepted by the Corporation, which will nominate his successor shortly.—Kuo Min.

Nanking, May 6.

Mr. I. Tuxford, Maintenance Engineer of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been nominated as Engineer-in-Chief in succession to Mr. A. C. Clear. The Ministry of Railways to-day approved the appointment.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. Leone A. Levy

The passing away of Mr. Leone A. Levy at the Isolation Hospital on the 6th instant from meningitis, has caused much regret locally.

The deceased was 64 years of age and lived in China for over 40 years, and is survived by his sister, Lady Sassoon, in London and his brotner Mr. Simon A. Levy who left for London last year after his decision to retire from business.

Enjoying good health, the late Mr. Levy was looking forward to sailing for San Francisco next month, to spend his annual summer, but fate willed it otherwise.

The late Mr. Levy was a well-known figure in local circles and took deep interest in the Shanghai Jewish school and Boy Scouts, to both of which he had contributed liberally. Retiring from business many years ago, he lived a simple life, modest and unassuming to the last. His total loss of hearing had been a great strain on him but he bore it resignedly.

In the presence of a large gathering (which included a squad of the Jewish School Boy Scouts under the command of Mr. Noel Jacob), the deceased was laid to rest in the Jewish cemetery, the Rev. Isaac Elianoo officiating. He was extolled for his virtues and help given to educational institutions, the poor and the needy, the widow and the orphan. For them the deceased lent a willing ear, finding in the labours peace and happiness. His daily occupation was to investigate cases where the school children needed help, needed consolation and encouragement in life. The late Mr. Levy was a scholar and a voracious reader. He will be missed by all who knew him here and Abroad.

THE CHINESE BAR AND MR. VAN DEN BERG

Protest to Nanking: Demand for Deputy's Withdrawal

Further protests have been made by the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association against the actions of Mr. J. Van den Berg, Dutch Vice-Consul and Senior Consul's Deputy, in the Shanghai Provisional Court.

Telegrams have been addressed to the State Council, the Administrative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan and the Waichiaopu asking that steps be taken to deal with Mr. Van den Berg and, according to the Chinese press, the Judicial Yuan has instructed the Kiangsu Provincial Government to take the matter up with the Consular Body without delay.

In their telegrams to the different departments of the government in Nanking, the Bar Association says:

"Owing to the fact that the judicial police of the Shanghai Provisional Court are appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council and that the gaols of the Court are under the administration of the Shanghai Municipal Police, troubles have frequently arisen in the Provisional Court. A number of important cases brought before the Judges of the Court are still unsettled because the Consular Deputies have turned a deaf ear on the protests of the President of the Court. Therefore, it is necessary that the Court must be totally reorganized within as early as possible.

"On the 23rd instant (February?), Mr. J. Van den Berg, the Dutch Vice-Consul, ordered a foreign police officer forcibly to remove Mr. Tsu Su-ching, a Chinese legal practitioner, from the court room and, moreover, wrote on the charge sheet a statement to the effect that Mr. Tsu Su-ching was to be suspended from practising for a period of three months. Judge Kuh Shao-ching, with whom Mr. Van den Berg sat, immediately reported the matter to the President of the Court and the Judges of the Court passed a resolution lodging a strong protest with the Senior Consul and demanding an apology from Mr. Van den Berg within a week, failing which they threatened to boycott him....

"According to article 1 of the Rendition Agreement, the Judges' decisions may be enforced without the consent of the Senior Consul's Deputies but, if the latter should disagree with Judges' verdict, they may place on record their protests.

Senior Consul Blamed

"The Senior Consul's Deputies do not, in accordance with the Rendition Agreement, have the right to question the accused or the witnesses without first obtaining permission from the Judges. The said Consular Deputy, Mr. Van den Berg, therefore, exceeded his rights, encroached on the judicial rights of China, and snapped his fingers in the face, of the Chinese Judges by doing this. This is a matter of the utmost importance.

"The Senior Consul has rejected our minimum demands and has carried out his own measures, encroaching on China's judicial rights.

"The President and Judges of the Shanghai Provisional Court are to be congratulated upon the firm attitude they have adopted in upholding our judicial rights. They have already reported the matter to you but many weeks have passed and they have not up to the present received any instructions from you. Not only are the President and Judges perplexed at this, but the general public is disappointed.

"You are hereby requested to order the Shanghai Provisional Court to carry out the resolutions which we have passed and to continue the efforts which must culminate in the withdrawal of Mr. Van den Berg.

"At the same time, you are requested to make preparations for the appointment of Chinese judicial police and to bring the administration of the gaols directly under the National Government."

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TEN BURNED TO DEATH

Fire in Hongkew: Oil Stored on Ground Floor

Ten people were asphyxiated and then badly burned shortly before 3 a.m. on May 5, in a small Chinese house situated in an alleyway off Singkeepang Road, nine of them having died before the Brigade arrived. A male Chinese, who appeared to be the father of the family, was still alive when the firemen got to the first floor, and Station Officer Price carried him through the window, down the ladder and placed him in the rescue van. He died, however, before reaching St. Luke's Hospital. From the position of the other bodies, and the nature of their burns, it is believed that they, fortunately, were spared the extreme pain, and lapsed into unconsciousness, before the flames burned them.

Oil Fuel in Quantities

The alarm was sent in at 2.50 o'clock and a bare five minutes had elapsed before Hongkew arrived on the scene, which is about one-half mile from the station. Three machines turned out, and had water on the flames in quicker time than it takes to tell, inasmuch as a hydrant was less than 20 yards from the mouth of the alleyway. Some of the men smashed in the heavy wooden doors and directed their jets at the seat of the fire. Others, climbing over a lower roof, were at the windows with nozzles in hand. Others had to tackle smaller fires which had spread to the adjoining houses. These were of a very minor nature under the roof and were soon quenched.

Several hundred gallons of engine oil were kept on the ground floor, which appears to have been utilized as a sundries hardware shop. As the wooden fittings furnished a great deal of fuel for the flames, an unusual amount of heat was generated, with the result that many of the tins, and at least one of the large drums cracked and the oil spread over the premises. In these small quantities the oil burned much quicker, as more volatile liquids would, and caused the firemen much extra work.

The fire appears to have started immediately under the steep stairs leading to the first floor. The collapse of the stairs was in no way responsible for the death of those within, for from the position of the bodies it was seen that they had not arrived at the head of the stairs, and had they done so they could not have escaped through the blazing inferno below.

Tragic Scenes Upstairs

As soon as the fire on the upper floor, which was by no means as severe as that on the ground floor, had been partially subdued, Mr. Price led his men in through windows. Near the stairs they found three bodies, a cursory examination revealing that they were dead. In the centre of the floor of the main room, the firemen, aided by their torches, found the body of a man, still alive.

While the living man was being carried out others went into the loft, a small half-attic. In various parts of this room were found five bodies. It is thought that they tried to get to a rear window, but, already half-overcome with smoke and gas, could not break through or get over a railing. It was a pitiful sight. Three bodies of children in as many sections of the dingy room. The heroic conduct of the mother could be seen from her position. She had tried to get another infant child away, and as she finally lost consciousness, she fell in such a position as to shield the child with her body.

The firemen had to continue playing on the embers till nearly six a.m.

THE Greater Shanghai Municipal authorities have addressed a letter to the Shanghai & Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner requesting him again to land his troops to assist in the construction of highways in the Municipality and in order to complete the Chungshan Road, connecting Chapei with Lunghua, at the earliest possible moment. The troops, it will be recalled, were withdrawn some months ago and sent to take part in the anti-Wuhan campaign.

MR. BRODIE CLARKE'S BIRTHDAY

Brig. Borrett's Appreciation: True Spirit of Shanghai

The pleasant little annual ceremony of gathering to offer formal congratulations to Mr. Brodie A. Clarke on his birthday grows proportionately as the veteran's years increase. Some years ago a dozen or so of his older associates and more intimate friends used to foregather to wish him still longer life and the good health he invariably enjoys, but nowadays the commodious offices of Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co., scarcely suffice to hold all those who attend. And always there are most charming and interestnig little speeches.

The company on May 9 seemed to be a very large one. It was stated that there was a visitor for each of Mr. Clarke's years, and that would make the number 85, but there must have been far more than that, for it was not until most of them had left that one was able to note the many beautiful baskets of flowers sent by the veteran's lady friends.

A Co-equal Trinity

This time, it fell to Brigadier O. C. Borrett to put the company's congratulations into words and he did so in a very neat speech. It was a "co-equal trinity," he said, that represented the spirit of Shanghai—work, sport, and duty. Mr. Clarke essentially represented that spirit, for all those qualities had been emphasized in him. They impressed themselves on others, too, and if ever the British Defence Force was asked to come back to Shanghai, the officers and men in it would be tumbling over themselves to get back.

He supposed it would be a long time before the "North-China Daily News" wrote up the facts of Mr. Clarke's life, and he, and a very great many others, certainly hoped it would be. Yet it might not be inappropriate to mention a few outstanding facts. Shanghai had its beginning in 1843 and Mr. Clarke came to it in 1864, so he had seen it grow from no more than a little village to the great and proud city it was to-day. During all those years, Mr. Clarke had been closely associated with almost everything that had happened in Shanghai, in work, sport and duty. He was in command of the S.V.C. at the time of the Settlement's Jubilee in 1893 and he still was at the head of the Corps during the Boxer rebellion. He won his first boat race in 1867, he was captain of the Scottish crew for several years and he stroked their boat through three winning years. Altogether he served with the Volunteers for 44 years and for many years he also was in the Fire Brigade.

The speech was received with rounds of applause and at its conclusion the company drank Mr. Clarke's health.

Mr. Clarke responded and said he did not know what they would make of a remark he remembered his father making to him when he was a youngster. It was that when a man got to the age of 70 he rode at a single anchor, but when he was 80 he had only a kedge.

I.R.C. Reception

In the evening the International Recreation Club combined a birthday reception for Mr. Brodie Clarke (the President) with a gala evening in celebration of the recent formal opening of the new clubhouse at 126 Bubbling Well Road. A very large company of several hundred sat down to dinner, more than taxing the accommodation of the handsome ball-room and overflowing into the adjacent passages.

After dinner, Mr. C. H. Arnhold, the Deputy Chairman of the club, and a number of ladies and some of the leading members performed the ceremony of lighting the 85 candles on a monster birthday cake, and Mr. Arnhold then delivered a eulogy of Mr. Clarke. He gave a long account, with dates, of Mr. Clarke's numerous activities in the world of sport, mentioning that he won his first race in 1870, when he secured the Jockey Club with one of the Jardine ponies, Merry Monk. Since then he had ridden many winners in Shanghai and other places. He had been Chairman of the I.R.C. since its inception in 1910 and he was one of the original founders of the Golf Club.

It had always been Mr. Clarke's aim to do what was for the benefit of the majority, both foreigners and Chinese and he had succeeded admirably. They were a club of many nationalities and, if their respective rulers only could look in on them that evening and see how happy they were together, he was sure there would be a speedy solution of many troublesome questions.

Mr. Clarke made a suitable response and said the great pleasure of life as one grew older was to meet one's friends. His life had been a pleasure to him always.

Miss Soumi Cheng followed and emphasized the benefits of Sino-foreign friendship as exemplified in that club. There were few Sino-foreign organizations of any nature that had succeeded so well, but it was only a starting point and she hoped they would continue the good work in other ways. If they worked together after the fashion Mr. Brodie Clarke had followed all his life, they would all benefit.

THE NEW FOREIGN COMMISSIONER

Details of the Career of Hsu Moh Who Succeeds Wunsz King

Mr. Hsu Moh, the newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, whose official title will be Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu Province, is not expected to come to

Photo by "Shanpao"

MR. HSU MOH

Shanghai to assume his new duties until next month. Mr. Hsu, who is a native of Soochow, will succeed Mr. Wunsz King, who has been promoted to the post of Minister to The Netherlands.

Mr. Hsu is still in his thirties but he has already had an exceptionally fine career. Graduating from the law department of the Peiyang University, Tientsin, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, Mr. Hsu taught English in Yangchow for a period, after which he joined the Ministry of Justice in Peking, wherein he served for three years. Upon relinquishing this work, he was appointed Councillor to the Chinese Legation in Washington, and it was while he was in the United States that he was appointed a secretary to the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference. During his spare time, Mr. Hsu studied in the university in Washington, D.C., and obtained his master's degree in law.

Returning to China, the new Commissioner was appointed professor of law and politics in Nankai University, Tientsin, but he was later made dean of the department of arts. At the same time, he practised law, being a member of the Tientsin Bar Association. He gave up his teaching work to become editor of the "Yih Shih Pao," Tientsin's leading Chinese journal, but the law called him again and he came to Shanghai as a judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court under Dr. Hsu Wei-chun. Whilst serving as a member of the Bench, Judge Hsu taught law in the Comparative Law School, Soochow University.

Mr. Hsu resigned from the Provisional Court to take up a new appointment as chief judge of the Tsinyang District Court, but he did not remain there long, as he was invited by Dr. C. T. Wang to become chief of the third section of the Waichiaopu. This offer he accepted. Mr. Hsu will retain the position concurrently, though most of his time will be spent here.

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. Gordon Morriss has returned to Shanghai after an extended trip in Europe and America.

THE engagement is announced between S. Gordon Martin, of the Boys' School, Chefoo, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Martin, of the China Inland Mission, and Frances Heather, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Moore, of Oxford.

THE marriage arranged between Lieut. Shannan Stevenson, R.N. (retired), and Daphne, eldest daughter of Captain A. E. House, R.N. (retired), and Mrs. House, of Hankow, China, will take place at St. Mary's, Alverstoke, on June 1.

His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong has appointed, provisionally and subject to His Majesty's pleasure, Mr. P. D. F. Beith to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes.

CAPT. E. J. Woodington, Royal Marines, has been appointed to H.M.S. Suffolk.

MR. P. Grant-Jones, British Consul at Harbin, left there on April 24 for England on furlough.

Sapajou (Mr. G. Sapojnikoff) has returned to Shanghai after a visit to Canada and the United States. Beaming all over upon his return to Shanghai, he is in excellent fettle to resume his former work.

At the annual meeting of the Community Church Mesdames N. E. Lurton and B. B. Wallace, Col. G. G. Stroebe and Messrs. R. P. Roberts, F. S. Williams and L. E. McLachlin were elected to serve on the Governing board for the next two years, in addition to Dr. J. C. McCracken (chairman), Messrs. W. Yinson Lee, C. H. Dunbar, C. W. Pettitt, Mrs. C. D. Meinhardt and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine, who have yet to serve another year.

U. S. CLUB CATERER KIDNAPPED

Popular Chinese Taken Outside His Home

Mr. Y. C. Vong, caterer to the American Club, the Canidrome and several other institutions, was kidnapped about 1.30 a.m. on May 3, as he was about to enter his home near the Club, which is within 50 yards of the Central police station. A gang of three men armed with pistols accosted him, after intimidating one of the Club boys, and forced him to walk toward Siking Road, where they entered a motor car.

As far as can be ascertained this gang are the same who threatened their victim four or five months ago, whereupon he moved to the vicinity of the Club, but they evidently had watched his movements and waited for him.

Mr. Vong left the Canidrome shortly after he had closed his books there subsequent to the last race, and, accompanied by others of his staff, drove to Honan Road. At the alleyway leading to his house, which is due south of the rear part of the Club, the machine stopped and Mr. Vong alighted, directing the car to drive off. He then entered the alleyway.

At this point the story of a Club servant is the best information available. The boy had left the American Club just after 1 a.m. and had gone from Foochow Road, south of Honan Road, and as he entered the alleyway, where his superior resides, an armed man stopped him with pointed pistol. Two other boys had been warned off before. While one of them stood guard over him, the others waited for Mr. Vong.

A short wait and Mr. Vong appeared. Two of the gang covered him with their automatics and forced him to walk along Honan Road. A few minutes elapsed and the third who had stood guard over the boy, released him and came along, after warning him to be careful.

Mr. Vong has not been free from molestation in the past. About one year ago, as he left his residence in North Honan Road about 6 a.m. in a ricsha, bound for the Central district, a number of armed men bustled him into a motor car near the Elgin Road corner.

They drove off on North Szechuen Road extension, but were stopped by the military at the boundary as they did not have a Chinese licence. Returning, they entered a road which was under repair and had to leave their machine. They entered an alleyway, also full of *débris*, where a policeman stood.

Accidentally stumbling on [illegible] piece, the victim shouted for help, and although the gang fired two shots, they went over his head. After this incident Mr. Vong received a number of threatening letters and he engaged a bodyguard, but as, after December of last year the letters were discontinued, he was not always accompanied by his armed servant.

Captive Released

Mr. Vong was released by police attached to Sinza Station in charge of Det.-Sub-Inspr. Henry, at 10.10 p.m. on May 7 from his place of captivity in a small boat in the Zah Hwe Kong Creek, in Chinese territory, which parallels the extension of Yates Road and Route des Soeurs. Mr. Vong who had been held for ransom of $300,000 was returned to his family before midnight.

The victim's guardians had evidently heard the police party while they were searching, and, after telling Mr. Vong that he should wait for them to return with a motor car which would escort him home, and further, that they would leave a guard on the bank, they decamped across country. When the police found the boat, only Mr. Vong was in sight.

The police, much to their credit, arrested nine members of the gang within 24 hours of the kidnapping, and subseqhently got three more.

NEW BATTALIONS FOR SHANGHAI

Green Howards to Take the Place of the Wiltshires

Information has been received in Shanghai to the effect that two infantry battalions will replace the present units in Shanghai.

It may be remembered that according to the Army arrangements issued some time ago apparently only the Worcesters had been allotted to Shanghai, but a telegram was to the effect that the 2nd Bn. The Green Howards will come to Shanghai, thus maintaining the present strength.

It is understood that when the Norfolks leave towards the end of the year they will be replaced by the Worcesters, while in January, when the Wiltshires leave, the Green Howards will arrive here. At present they are in Egypt.

It will be remembered that the 1st Battalion of The Green Howards were here in 1927, and Shanghai will undoubtedly give a very hearty welcome to their second battalion.

BELVEDERE HOTEL

Grenville Place, South Kensington
LONDON

Set in a quiet Street in this high class neighbourhood the hotel offers residence in homely comfortable surroundings. Conducted by the resident proprietors Mr. and Mrs. Smale, each guest can rely upon personal attention to their particular needs. There is constant hot water and gas fire with ring in every bedroom. Ample bathrooms, cuisine has never yet caused a complaint. Kensington Gardens, Museums, best shopping centres are all within easy walking distance. [illegible] quiet and rest day and night. Inclusive Terms from £3.3.0 per week. Leaflet from THE HERALD Office

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CORRESPONDENCE

HARBIN LAW FACULTY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On March 2, 1929, the Chinese authorities of Harbin seized the private "Law Faculty at Harbin," which was founded by Russian Professors emigrated from Russia and without any consent on the part of the administrative body of the Faculty transformed it into the Chinese Government Law School.

Almost all professors and students (total number 600) of our faculty are Russians, Poles, some Japanese and only a small part are Chinese.

The conditions of scientifical work in this now institution are so hard that the Council of the Faculty resolved in special meeting on 14th March, 1929, to present to the Chinese vice-rector the memorandum, as under, which I ask you to publish in your paper for the notice of foreign residents of China and foreign scientific circles.

I am, etc.,
V. V. ENGELFELD,
Acting Dean of the Law Faculty.
Harbin, April 28, 1929.

MEMORANDUM

The Law Faculty in Harbin, founded by Russian professors, has been in existence nine years. In this period there have been turned out six batches of graduates—Russian and Chinese. The scientific activity of the Faculty is expressed by the publication of seven volumes of the "Memoirs" and a series of separate scientific works and school text-books. The Law Faculty, in organization is typical of the European Universities, with wide autonomy in questions of adminstration and instruction.

The Faculty is composed of qualified, scientific forces and is in relations with a whole series of higher educational institutions in Europe and America.

Under such conditions the question of the present and future structure of the Faculty seriously engrosses the minds of the members who founded it.

Consequently the Faculty only considered the bases of its further activity and has recognized, that for the proper functioning of the Faculty, there is necessary:

1. Security of internal autonomy for the Russian part of the Faculty; leaving it to the professoriate to elect the Dean, his substitute and the secretary of the Council of the Faculty. The Dean to be the Rector's assistant directing the Russian part of the Faculty.

2. Conservation of the Council, of the Faculty as the highest organ in educational and scientific matters.

3. Preserving the inviolability of the effective teaching staff, with addition to it only on recommendation of the professorial college.

4. Keeping to the former programme and rules of teaching at the Faculty, with change in such only by decision of the Professorial Council.

5. The preservation on former lines of the Examination Commission for those finishing at the Faculty.

6. Consideration of Russian students at the Chancellery of the Faculty by Russian employees, and satisfaction of the cultural and material needs of the Russian students.

7. Security of the Faculty by reserving to it a regular grant from the public funds.

8. Reserving to the Faculty the necessary means for the support of Scientific activity, such as: publication of scientific works, school text-books and lectures, library, professors, and also for keeping up the payments, accepted at the Faculty, for the work of the professors, teachers and employees.

9. The formation of a Finance Committee for the Russian part of the Faculty, with participation of representatives from the professorial college

10. In drawing up the Statutes of the Faculty, there should be included in it a statement of the position of the, or, concerning the organization of the Russian part.

The Council of the Faculty considers the Statement a necessary condition of further work of the Russian part of the Faculty.

KULING

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—It may interest your readers to know, that despite the pessimistic reports, and general lack of confidence on the Yangtze regarding the safety and possibilities of Kuling being used as a summer resort, and in fact as an-all-the-year round resort, for the schools, hospitals, etc. the writer who has just returned from two and a half years leave of absence, and is an old Kuling resident, has had a very pleasant experience in getting back to Kuling, without the slightest trouble whatever.

On arrival at Kiukiang, coolies took my baggage to the Rest House, there coolies were changed for the trip through the native city to the garage, immediately a car was available for the run across the plain to the foothills, where coolies and chairs were waiting for the trip up the hill.

Everywhere they seemed glad to see the foreigner back, both police and soldiers appeared respectful as well as the coolies, there was absolutely no trouble *en route*, and the hill top was safely reached in good time. The whole trip for myself and four pieces of baggage cost about $10, including cumshas, which, considering the general rise in prices is not exhorbitant.

I trust this experience will help to calm and satisfy some of the nervous residents of the Yangtze Valley, and encourage them to visit these beautiful hills again. Kuling looks very pretty just now.

I am, etc.,
AN OLD KULING RESIDENT.
Kuling, May 1, 1929.

A CHINESE PLANT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have wondered whether any of your readers could give me any information regarding a certain plant, either root or seed, which is known as Chum-ma by the Chinese, and as Rami by the Indians.

Our people in the Southern States of U.S.A. are anxious to have particulars of this plant, and if any of your readers could give me any information as to whether it is possible to procure it or not, I shall be extremely grateful.

I am, etc.,
ARCHIE HARRIS,
Adjutant.

Salvation Army Hostel,
9A Chaoufoong Road,
Shanghai, May 8, 1929.

S.M.C. INVESTMENT BANK

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As one of the early collaborators with the late Mr. E. F. Goodale in his War Savings scheme, which was in fact the forebear of the later Municipal Investment Bank, I would not like to see this useful organization disappear entirely from our midst. It has to my certain knowledge proved a great boon to a large number of people who have by its means not only accumulated handsome savings, but have been able to feel that they are taking a real part in our municipal finances. It was inevitable that the Bank should go when the issue of further debentures was stopped by the sale of the Electricity Department, but I feel that such a boon should not be taken away from the People of Shanghai for this reason alone.

With the increasing popularity of French municipal debentures in our market, it has occurred to me that the Investment Bank might be kept alive by the French municipal authorities in whose Concession so many of our International settlement workers now reside and pay rates, and with this in view I am requesting the French Council, as a member of their Finance Committee, to organize a Bank on exactly similar lines.

In conclusion I would like to point out to investors in the S.M.C. Bank that if my suggestion is approved, arrangements can be made to accept transfer of balances from that Bank to the proposed new F.M.C. Bank before May 31, so that there will be no loss of interest to depositors. This is, of course, only in the nature of a suggestion for the present and I will see that the public is advised in good time as to whether or not my suggestion is accepted.

I am, etc.,
E. S. WILKINSON.
Shanghai, May 2, 1929.

TICKS ON DOGS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have just read your letter in the "North China Daily News" *re* Ticks on Dogs, April 23, by "Greatly Worried".

I have had a good deal of experience of ticks, both in Australia and in the Tropics, and am a lover of dogs.

If you have not already got something to your satisfaction, I suggest you try equal parts of kerosene and cocoanut oil, mixed and applied to the skin. Your experience will soon show you what amount of application is necessary. You will, I am certain, find it excellent: no necessity to clip dogs.

I shall be interested to hear from you if you try the above.

Wishing you perfect luck and success and speedy relief for your doggies.

I am etc.,
BONZO.
Chefoo, April 27, 1929.

POST OFFICE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is surprising that no one has as yet taken up in your columns the recent arbitrary action of the Post Office officials in stamping letters "Delayed through absence of Box Number on Address". In no other country in the world is it made incumbent on the public to subscribe for a post office box.

Letters containing the full and correct address of my office have received the above "chop".

One can understand the statement made by the Post Office authorities some time ago that in times of industrial strife it is often only possible to deliver letters to box-holders and that at other times insufficiently addressed letters will be subject to some delay, but deliberately to state at this time that a correctly addressed letter has been delayed through absence of a box number on the address is nothing more nor less than a flagrant evasion of obligations. Provided the address on a postal package is full and correct it does not matter whether such address is a post office box number or a residence it is entitled to the same consideration. Post office boxes have, in the past, been used for various purposes but not as a means of intimidating the public generally into subscribing to same. When sorting takes place post office box numbers should be treated as an address and receive no better attention than any other correctly addressed letter. At such time as it is not possible to deliver letters to residences and offices the box-holders have the advantage over those without boxes.

I am, etc.,
BOX-HOLDER.
Shanghai, May 4, 1929.

A WOMAN'S EXECUTION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The account you give in to-day's paper of the execution by strangulation of the woman who was found guilty of assisting at the murder of her husband makes somewhat sorry reading.

Her execution had been delayed until her child was born and, as two men had already paid the extreme penalty for the crime, the delay might well have been taken advantage of by the court to recommend that, in her case, the death sentence might have be commuted for imprisonment. She certainly pleaded her case well at the last and seems to have been a woman whose life was worth saving.

The last sentence in your article is gruesome. "She was pronounced dead some fifteen minutes after the ordeal started." The government has decreed that strangulation shall take the place of death by shooting in all but cases of robbery and murder. This is done from motives of supposed humanity. Under the monarchy there were three forms of capital punishment—strangulation, decapitation and the infamous *Ling Chih*, the "slicing process." Strangulation was supposed to be the easiest mode of death; as a matter of fact, it was, as in this case, a most painful process. It is preferred by the Chinese because is does not mutilate the body and so makes transmigration easier. This is pure superstition and the present government should not pander to it. There should be nothing vindictive about the terrible death penalty. The law is not taking vengeance on the criminal but, in effect saying to him "Your crimes are such that you are no longer fit to live in a world of human beings and we will remove you from the face of the earth." But the removal should be done as decently, painlessly and considerately as it is possible for that dread sentence to be carried out. I would also venture to express the hope, which I think will be shared by many of your readers, that as long as foreign assessors sit in the Provisional court they will use their influence to prevent the extreme penalty being meted out to women.

I am, etc.,
PITY.
Shanghai, May 8, 1929.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

CHARGE AGAINST FIVE SIKHS

In H. M. Police Court on May 7 five Indians were brought before Mr. A. J. Martin, Magistrate, on a charge of behaviour prejudicial to public safety. The men are Ishar Singh, Indar Singh, Asa Singh, Narain Singh and Hakim Singh. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the defence and Mr. V. Priestwood for the prosecution.

Evidence of arrest only was given yesterday, by Det. Sub-Insp. D. B. Ross, who had arrested the men on Monday at their various places of work or domicile. When this had been taken an adjournment was asked and Mr. Priestwood also asked that bail should not be allowed on the grounds that it would give the accused an opportunity to fabricate alibis and to intimidate any witnesses which the prosecution might wish to call. This was hotly contested by Mr. Wing who asked that all the accused should be allowed bail, as without it the preparation of their defence was hampered. Mr. Martin, however, disagreed with Mr. Wing and bail was disallowed.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

THE YELLOW TAXICAB CO.

In the U. S. Court for China on May 3, Judge M. D. Purdy ordered that Mr. W. S. Fleming and Dr. G. Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, should prepare the necessary documents, by which Mr. L. C. Hylbert should be appointed temporary receiver to the Yellow Taxicab Co., of China, Fed. Inc.

Mr. Fleming, representing Messrs. Fleming, Franklin & Allman, acting on behalf of Mr. F. W. Schlobohm, presented the following petition, "plaintiff..... moves this honourable Court to vacate and set aside the order heretofore made herein, denying the application of the plaintiff as set forth in the prayer of the petition for the appointment of a temporary receiver, and for re-hearing of said application of the plaintiff herein for the appointment of such temporary receiver."

It will be recalled that previously Mr. Fleming moved that a temporary receiver should be appointed, on the grounds that:—

1.—The Company had not paid up 25 per cent. of its capital stock, as prescribed by the regulations of the China Trade Act, under which it was incorporated.

2.—There was no legal board of directors.

3.—The existing dissension among the directors and the stockholders made it impossible to continue business efficiently.

His Honour denied the motion, holding that a second application for a certificate of incorporation had been made to the Registrar of the China Trade Act. During the proceedings, the Board of Directors—consisting of two Americans and one Chinese, Messrs. F. W. Schlobohm, N. F. Allman, and Zee—had been mentioned, and having a majority of Americans, it was legal under the provisions of the Act.

When the Court announced the composition of the Board, counsel did not press for further consideration of the motion, and the Court overruled it.

Acting on the motion as mentioned, Mr. Fleming, on behalf of Mr. Schlobohm, said that he had been informed by Mr. Frank S. Williams, and Dr. G. Sellett, acting for the Registrar, that they would file a petition also, asking for the dissolution of the Company—Dr. Sellett concurring—and requested the Court to aside the denial and act on the new motion. Continuing, Mr. Fleming said that it was necessary that a temporary receiver should be appointed at once, and that the company should be dissolved (to permit reorganization) and that he (the receiver) should take charge of the company's assets and conduct the company until it was dissolved.

Dr. Sellett, for the Registrar, Mr. C. P. Holcomb, also counsel for Mr. Schlobohm, Mr. F. J. Schuhl for Mr. Kwauk (treasurer), and Mr. J. B. Davies, for a creditor, agreed to the proposal, and the Court sanctioned the motion.

FURNITURE AND ICE CREAM

Mr. K. Y. Ching, doing business under the name of Mafel Furniture Co., was plaintiff in the U.S. Court for China on May 9, before the Commissioner, Mr. Alexander Krisel, in an action for $458 and costs against the Velvet Ice Cream Co. for the alleged non-payment for certain tables and chairs to be used by the defendant in their ice cream stores. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. W. Y. Char whilst Mr. F. J. Schuhl represented defendant.

The evidence showed that between February 16 and April 17, 1928, certain contracts were entered into whereby the plaintiff sold and delivered to the defendant 41 tables and chairs at an agreed price of $458 which, after repeated demands, had not been paid for.

Plaintiff alleged that the furniture was constructed according to a plan submitted and approved by the defendant and that it was made of ban wood of which the defendant had approved a sample.

Defendant stated that the furniture had warped and split and was made of undried wood and of a kind other than that of the sample. The tables and chairs had been brought to the Court and the latter adjourned whilst an examination was made.

Defendant further claimed that the furniture had never been accepted and that plaintiff had sent workmen to repair it on two occasions. Plaintiff in turn said the wood had been thoroughly kiln dried and had warped and split because it was stored in a damp room with a hot fire close by.

Judgment was reserved.

RAZOR ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP

In the United States Court for China on May 9, before Judge Purdy, Charles H. Hopkins, an American seaman, was charged with dangerously assaulting a fellow seaman, Richard Wheeler, whom he attacked with a razor on board their ship, the str. Scottsburg, on April 18 at Chinwantao.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for the defendant who pleaded "Guilty." Dr. George Sellett, who appeared for the prosecution, laid the case before Judge Purdy and asked that a light sentence should be passed.

The defendant, he said, had been fine friends with the complaining witness before the attack. The steamer arrived in Chinwangtao on

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the night of April 17, and a party of men went on shore. They returned about midnight, when Hopkins and Wheeler were both belligerent. They were both drunk, as well as other members of the crew who had gone on shore. An argument broke out between the two and the defendant threatened the complaining witness, who afterwards went to his own room. Later again, about 3 a.m., the two met in a passage the complaining witness being armed with a heavy stick. It is not known what happened but it is favourable to the defendant to suppose that the witness hit him first. He certainly did hit him, and drew blood although the blow was partially parried by another of the crew who was standing by. Weeler then ran up the passage but was overtaken by the defendant who attacked him with an open razor.

Badly Cut About

The complaining witness was cut about the face and neck and on the body. A doctor was called immediately from a ship tied up alongside and it was found necessary to put in 128 stitches. The wounded man was taken to hospital, but he was released in 15 days, although he still does, and always will, carry scars.

Judge Purdy in passing sentence said that it was serious case. If he sentenced the man to six months' imprisonment, at the end of his time he would be stranded in Shanghai with no money and nowhere to go. He therefore felt it better that he should be sent away and sentenced Hopkins to one year and one day's imprisonment in the United States Pentitentiary on McNeill's Island.

PROVISIONAL COURT

MORTGAGED COTTON MILL

In the Provisional Court on May 4 the case in which Moh Shu-tsai, former manager of the Hung Dah Cotton Mill, and Chen Tse-hsu, a native banker, were charged with unlawfully mortgaging the textile machinery and engines of the Hung Dah Cotton Mill and with defrauding Messrs. Andersen, Mayor & Co., was continued before Judge Chen and Mr. C. D. Meinhardt, the American Consular Official and Senior Consul's Deputy.

Counsel in the case were Messrs. Y. L. Wong and Y. L. Yao, for the American company, complainants in the matter, and Messrs. Wong Peh-dong, Yu Hai-yuan and Dzing Loo-kuei, for the defence.

The case is one in which complainants allege they sold to the Hung Dah Cotton Mill certain machinery which has not been paid for. The property should not have been mortgaged until the money had been paid. However, in spite of this, the machinery was mortgaged by the first accused to the second accused's bank. As at previous hearings, the first accused was absent on the ground that he was not a resident of the International Settlement and the Court, therefore, had no jurisdiction.

Offer to Anderson, Meyer & Co.

Mr. C. H. French, vice-president and treasurer of Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., testified that, about the middle of 1926, the first accused came to him with a Mr. Koo. Witness was told the Hung Dah Mill was in financial difficulties and Mr. Koo proposed to buy the machinery. Complainants had a claim against the mill for two sets of machinery, and Mr. Koo offered Tls. 400,000 for the concern if complainants could arrange a clear title for him. The first accused told witness that the mill was indebted to the banks to the extent of Tls. 60,000 and suggested that complainants should pay this amount and retain the remainder of the Tls. 400,000 towards payment of their account. Negotiations, continued witness, were arranged whereby the first accused should sign a deed of sale in favour of Mr. Koo, but this he refused to do. The mill was then mortgaged.

Witness had asked Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. Ellis & Hays, in whose office the mortgage deed was stated to have been drawn up, who had signed the document. Mr. Preston said that he was not sure about one of the signatures, he thought, was that of the manager of the mill. Witness met accused on the following day and told him what Mr. Preston has said and accused said it was untrue. He had never been to Mr. Preston's office nor had any mortgage been entered into.

Mr. French continued that he was surprised to hear Mr. Preston testify that accused had signed the mortgage deed. Soon after, he sent someone to Nanking with a letter to accused asking him for confirmation of his denial that he had signed the mortgage and accused came personally instead of sending anything in writing, as requested. He called at witness's house and admitted, after going through certain papers with his lawyer, that he had signed the deed.

In cross-examination, witness said that accused did not disclose the name of the bank to which the Hung Dah Mill was indebted in the sum of Tls. 60,000. Accused gave no reason for his refusal to sign the bill of sale.

A further remand was ordered.

JUDGMENT FOR LARGE SUM AGAINST C. O. C.

Judgment in $57,466.55 was awarded Mr. Ormond B. Gains borough against the defunct C. O. C. by Judge Kuo and Mr. Meinhardt, Senior Consul's Deputy, at the Provisional Court on May 9, when the case was concluded after almost four years of litigation that at some time has had it before the French Concession court and the American Court as well as the present tribunal. Liquidators for the C. O. C. were awarded $1,500 each at the same time. They are Messrs. Seth, Manceil & McLure, Wang Tsze-kong, Tai Zung-ziang and Wong Ding-jih. Mr. F. J. Schuhl represented Mr. Gainsborough.

No testimony was offered as the case came up for judgment.

"UNIVERSITIES CLOSED"

Applications for sealing of three alleged "universities" were granted by Judge Sun and Mr. Hasegawa, at the Provisional Court on May 9 following testimony given by the police in which evidence was offered of the seizure of considerable quantities of communistic literature in police raids Wednesday night. The universities are, Hua Nan, 105 Avenue Road, Kyien Hua, 79 Sinza Road and Ta Lu 139 Gordon Road.

C. D. I. Prince gave evidence that acting on search warrants issued by the Provisional Court he and a party of detectives first raided Ta Lu university. They could not locate the president or anyone who would admit being an official of the institution but found 200 students in a class room busily at work.

In a rear room they found a printing press and a transfer together with considerable literature that was of a "decided communistic trend and ordered the readers to be present at a mass meeting at the West Gate on Thursday and at this meeting protests and slogans were to be passed calling down the Nationalist Government and government officials."

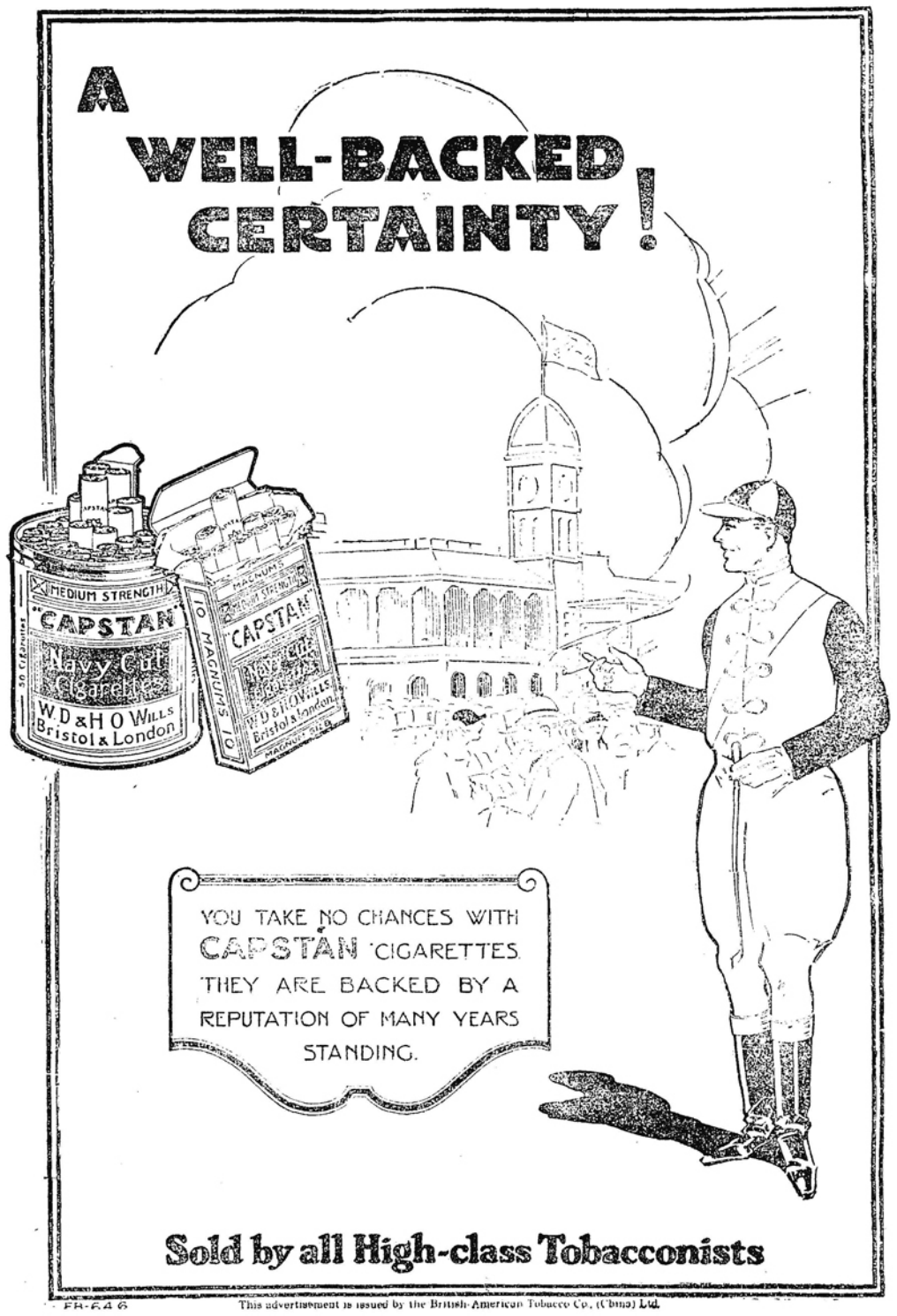
Later in an upstairs room occupied by a student they found additional literature and a book containing communistic poems.

"Deep" Poetry for Students

The party next visited the Hua Nan University, commonly known as the South China University, where they found a similar lot of literature calling all students to meetings on May 30 and denouncing the present government and government officials. They also found a book of poems which the witness characterised as "very deep". No students were present and the party could not locate anyone claiming to be an official of the school.

Kyien Hua University at 79 Sinza Road was then raided and as in the previous cases large quantities of literature were seized which translation showed to be "inspired by a foreign power." These pamphlets also called the students to a meeting at West Gate

(*Continued on Page 234.*)



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LAW REPORT

(Continued from Page 233.)

and were loud in denouncing the present government.

Witness said the information was given to the Chinese, French and Settlement authorities and at the appointed time of the gathering, parties of police were present to prevent the meeting being held. However no one appeared and witness believed it to be because of the seizure of the leaflets.

He further stated that the search warrants in all cases were issued at the request of the Chinese authorities and he asked the court to take a serious view of the situation as it meant trouble for the Settlement if it were allowed to go unhampered.

The court then approved the sealing orders and stated that the contents of the buildings were to be confiscated within a seasonable time unless someone appeared to claim them.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT

SUIT AGAINST THE I. S. S.

A suit which it is said may involve the entire status of the International Savings Society, was begun in the French Consular Court on May 9, in which M. Raymond Ruedolf brought suit against the I.S.S. for $50,000.

M. d'Auxion de Ruffe appeared for plaintiff and M. Barraud represented defendant company. The case was brought before M. Tulasne, who adjourned it until May 23, at 3 p.m., pending the return of M. Charles Touissant, Judge of the Court, who is in Peking, but who is expected to be in Shanghai within a few days.

Plaintiff, according to counsel, is basing his claim on the French law which forbids lotteries and gambling, and on Article 410 of the Penal Code and the Law of 1836, which deals which lotteries, and on decisions of the Supreme Court in Paris. It is said that the Court must decide whether the defendant is within its rights, according to these laws, there being savings and thrift societies which operate legally under existing laws.

THE various street unions of the French Concession are reported by the Chinese papers to have requested the French Consul-General to issue an order forbidding an increase in rentals.

LOCAL cigarette manufacturers have petitioned the Cigarette Tax Bureau of the Ministry of Finance for the abolition of the "extra cigarette tax." This relates to a special tax of $2 for each 50,000 cigarettes made.

FOR the purpose of unifying and consolidating the various students organizations of Shanghai, the Shanghai District Kuomintang has appointed some of its members to take over the administration of the Amalgamated Students Unions of Shanghai and to re-adjust and re-organize them.

FAMILIES of the passengers who went down in the C. M. S. Hsin Wah have submitted another petition to the Ministry of Communications, requesting the Ministry to order the C. M. S. N. Co. to compensate them for their losses without further delay and saying that a member of a family has already committed suicide by taking poison because he got into financial difficulties.

MR. George Matheson, Director of the Riesha Mission, has received a very pleasing letter from Mr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, who is at present staying in Shanghai. Mr. Sze writes:—"Among the mail forwarded to me from Washington is your letter of March 2 and a copy of your 15th annual report. I have read the report with great interest, and I am much impressed with it. I beg to enclose herewith a cheque for $100 as a slight token of my deep appreciation of your noble work among a class of my countrymen who need and deserve education and help. I wish I could send you a bigger contribution."

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, May 10.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 25⅝

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£ at 2/5⅝ Tls.8.12 at 71.55=$11.35
G$100 at 59¼ Tls.167.36 at 71.55=$233.91
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling Tls.71.95
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying Tls.71.55
Native interest per day on Tls.1,000 Tls.06
Coppers cash per Tls.100, 418,000
New York on London G$4.85 5/32

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/5½
Demand	2/5⅝
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	G.$59¼
Demand	59¾
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1527
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 164¾
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 148½
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 80¾
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 75¼
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 94¾

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/6½
4 months' sight credits	2/7¼
4 months' sight docts	2/7⅜
6 months' sight credits	2/7 11/16
6 months' sight docts	2/7 13/16
NEW YORK—Demand	G$61½
4 months' sight credits	62¾
4 months' sight docts	63¾
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 1595

GOLD BAR:—Opening	Tls.364.90
Highest	366.40
Lowest	363.20
Closing	363.60

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$231.97
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	11.27
Fcs.	100.00	"	9.07
Yen	100.00	"	104.73

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S.	G$100.00	Mex.	$226.91
Stg.	£1.0.0	"	11.03
Fcs.	100.00	"	8.75
Yen	100.00	"	102.76

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Hamburg T/T 252

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.31	Tls.1
Belgas 3.08	$1

The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 11.42	Tls.1
It. Lire 8.17	Mex. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.10	Tls.1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=Tls.71.7625
Afternoon 100=Tls.71.75

KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=Tls.62.35
Afternoon 500=Tls.62.4

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=Tls.58.775
Afternoon 500=Tls.58.825

COPPERS:—
Morning 417,500 coppers=Tls.100
Afternoon 417,500 coppers=Tls.100

SMALL CHANGE:—
6 silver 20-cents and 5 coppers=$1
299 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 6 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=Tls.717625
Tls.1=Mex. $1.3934

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning ....Tls.16 per Tls.1,000
Afternoon Tls.17 per Tls.1,000

Domestic Exchange

Peking	Tls.1,000=	Shanghai	Tls.1,019
"	$1,000=	"	$1,001
Tientsin	Tls.1,000=	"	Tls.1,057
"	$1,000=	"	$1,000
Hankow	Tls.1,000=	"	Tls.1,024
"	$1,000=	"	$1,008
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	"	$1,010
Tsingtao	$1,000=	"	$1,005
Chefoo	$1,000=	"	$1,010
Foochow	$1,000=	"	$1,015
Amoy	$1,000=	"	$1,011
Mukden	$1,000=	"	$1,013
Nanking	$1,000=	"	$1,003
Hangchow	$1,000=	"	$1,004

Customs May Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of May:—

£1	Hk. Tls. 7.17
Gold $1	Hk. Tls. 1.48
Hk. Tls. 1	French Francs 17.32
" 1	Yen 1.51
" 1	Hongkong $1.40
" 1	Singapore $1.20
" 1	Rupees 1.86
" 1	Reich Marks 2.85
" 1	Guilders 1.69
" 1	Italian Lire 12.93
" 1	Swiss Francs 3.52
" 1	Belgas 4.90
" 1	Swedish Kroner 2.54
" 1	Norwegian Kroner 2.54
" 1	Danish Kroner 2.54
" 1	Spanish Pesetas 4.55
" 1	Czecho-Slav. Kronen 22.90
" 1	Austrian Shillings 4.82
" 1	Mex. $1.55

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on May 10 as follows:—

INTER-BANK JULY DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	2/6 1/16	2/6
U.S. G.$	60 11/16	60 13/16
Yen	73¾	74¼

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T.	2/5¾ del. May
G$ T.T.	60 7/16 del. May
Fcs. T.T.	1539 del. May
Rs. T.T.	166 del. May

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/6 7/16 del. May
G.$ 4 m/s. l.c.	62 del. May
Fcs. 4 m/s.	1575 del. May
Rs. 7 d/s.	168 del. May

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	366.40	163.20

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
Lond. pence per std. oz.	25⅝	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	55	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	57.10	—

Bombay off-take 247 bars.
Market closed firm.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Dull and Featureless Week: Little Activity with Nothing Outstanding to Report: Chinese Merchants Adopting a "Hand-to-Mouth" Policy

May 11.

There is nothing of particular interest to report in any market for the week under review. In fact all markets may be described as dull and featureless. It may be that Race week took more than the usual interest away from business generally but this factor should not have affected the outports to any appreciable extent, yet inquiries from these markets were conspicuous by their absence. As one merchant remarked, "there seems to be a lack of confidence and uncertainty regarding the political outlook and for this reason Chinese merchants are adopting a hand-to-mouth policy." This latter theory would seem to be the principal factor retarding business.

Piece Goods

As far as Piece Goods are concerned, we cannot do better than repeat "a dull and featureless market was apparent."

The Yuenfong auction on Thursday totalled 355 packages. Most dyed goods generally were steady. In fact prices throughout the sale practically were unchanged with the exception of low quality white shirtings which were two mace down. The only redeeming feature of the sale was that prices remained fairly steady. It is, of course, a sort of "between season" and the lack of enthusiasm can, in part, be attributed to this factor.

Greys and Italians were steady; Black Venetians were slighty stronger and whites were ½ mace down. Deliveries were only fair and shipments of Blacks were very small.

Kungping Report

Our market remains extremely quiet and the same apparently applies to consuming districts. We attribute this mainly to lack of confidence, which leads merchants to adopt a hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Tuesday's Auction

This sale dragged through limited trade interest and it surprised us that prices remained comparatively steady. Merchants know well that present prices of Blacks, Venetians, Twills and Velvets are low and a little speculative buying is in evidence.

Silk

A moderate business was done in silk and prices remain steady with no special feature to report.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk, & Co. of Liverpool in their silk market report dated April 18 say that the advance has made further progress during the week under review, the trade and consumers having made substantial purchases whilst heavy short covering has also been in evidence.

The New York certificated stock on the 8th. inst was 2,660 bales.

According to mail advices from New York, consumption continues to surprise close observers. There is no indication of any slackening in demand, and reports from retail centres indicate no excess supplies.

Commenting on the March statistics, an American correspondent points out that the amount of Japanese silk brought into sight to March 31, of the current season exceeds that of the corresponding period last year by approximately 6½ per cent, whereas accumulated deliveries of raw silk to American mills show an increase of less than 1 per cent. The current ratio of visible supply to deliveries is about 2.03, as compared with 1.8 in 1928 and 1.9 in 1929.

New York cables that a broader demand on the part of manufacturers for actual silk has given rise to active buying and short covering of nears. Whilst apparently the trade believes the recent advance has been too rapid; we think that prices will work somewhat higher.

China Cotton

Stagnation continues in the spot cotton market and there seems to be little prospect of any marked improvement taking place soon. While offerings of the local staple are plentiful and at reasonable rates, consumers appear not to be in a position to absorb such by reason of being adequately stocked for the time being and so long as the foreign markets continue in their weakish tendency any deficit in their stocks for tuture requirements can be easily replaced by Indian staple at rates more favourable or on a parity with those ruling locally, write Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. in their weekly report.

The unprecedented local heavy stocks of Shensi Cotton alone amounting to 115,000 Bales is mainly due to the heavy commitments made by local mills for the Indian fibre at fairly moderate prices that is to say at lower figures than that obtainable on similer grades in the domestic markets, it being that the prolonged labour strikes, last season, in the Cotton Mills at Bombay

THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

Review for the Week Ending May 4: China's Position in Regard to Silver: Another New Dollar to be Minted: Local Coinage Plant Largest in the World

Without fear of being contradicted one may assert that the leadership with regard to the destiny of silver rests entirely with China. This has not always been so, for formerly British India, even decades after she had adopted the gold-exchange standard, consumed more silver than China could afford to purchase abroad. The quantities of bar silver brought into India during recent years, and to this very day, are not declining in volume, but steadily increasing, or at least maintaining the usual volume. China's actual requirements, though erratic in conformity of political and economic developments within the country, are growing by leaps and bounds.

If one considers the absence of adequate cover for the huge amount of paper money issued in the interior of China, one will have to arrive at the conclusion that very much more silver is wanted in this country. If silver supplies could be evenly distributed throughout the trading centres of China, instead of lying idle at Shanghai, the glut of silver would not be felt here at all. But it is the absence of safety, brought about by incessant warfare and the depredations usually following this, which prevent the despatch of the white metal to destinations where it is badly needed.

The time is not distant when the Shanghai mint will start to operate. Our local coinage plant is the biggest in the world, having a capacity of a daily output of $1,000,000. According to plans which still require definite sanction we are to have another new dollar, the obverse of which will show the bust of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, while the reverse will be adorned by a Chinese junk with sails up, gliding along under the rays of the Eastern Sun.

The Position of the Shanghai Market

The exchange sitution is still dependent upon the two factors outlined in our last week's review, namely local silver stocks and the doings of the yen. The quantity of silver here is still on the increase, since new arrivals from the States are not counterbalanced by any outlow of dollars or sycee. The yen's moods are not so obvious. During the week the cross rate rose to 45¼ U.S.$ for near delivery, with Japanese Banks excellent buyers for almost any amount and any reasonable delivery. However, in spite of this wholehearted support, the yen cross receded slightly, though one cannot call this reaction weakness.

The undertone of silver is undoubtedly still easy. The demand from importers is somewhat slackening, while exporters are settling current needs and are moreover stretching out their feelers, so as not to be left in the cold if and when a return of the tide comes. In other words, some exporters are contemplating to cover a portion of their forward requirements at what is looked upon as reasonably low price levels.

The feature of the week has been the further widening of differences between near and forward; most of the banks decline to sell for near delivery at any reasonable rate, because their coffers are overflowing with silver funds. In some instances banks have paid 1/16d. for being enabled to purchase £T.T. for May, against simultaneous sales for July, a cost of about 1½ per cent. for the privilege of being permitted to get rod of silver for a period of two or three months. During the week interbank business for June delivery was transacted as low as 2s. 5⅞d., $60⅝, and 75 for yen. The lowest merchant rates were 2s. 5⅞d., 60 for G.$ 166 for rupees and 150 for guilders, all for May delivery. The lowest export rates for May were 61⅞, 2s. 6⅜d. and 15.77 for paper drawn 4 months after sight.

The Silk Crop

Weather conditions having been favourable, it is expected that the silk cocoon crop will be good this year, though it is still too early to make estimates. This question, and incidentally the financing of the cocoon crop, are closely connected with the local exchange market, and it will thus be of interest to note the cost of insurance on transportation of cocoons, of silver dollars and banknotes, as fixed for the current cocoon season:—

	Transp. %	War %	Total %
COCOONS			
Shaoshing	1½	½	2
Anhui	1½	½	2
Wusieh	1	½	1½
SILVER			
Shaoshing	3	1	4
Anhui	3	1½	4½
Wusieh	2½	½	3
BANKNOTES			
Shaoshing	4½	2	6½
Anhui	4½	3	7½
Wusieh	3¾	1	4¾

It will be noticed that the financing of China's cocoon crop becomes expensive, especially when banknotes are being despatched as medium of payment.

Record of Business Done in April

The following are interbank rates at which transactions were recorded here in April for June delivery:—

	High	Low
Sterling T.T.	2/6¼	2/5¼
G.$ T.T.	62½	60¾
Yen T.T.	75½	72
Bullion quotations:		
Silver, London	25 13/16	25 9/16
Silver, New York	56¼	54⅜
Silver, Bombay	59:05	57:07
Gold Bars, Shanghai	369	352.60

BELGIAN LINE TO THE FAR EAST

Brussels, May 8.

The Royal Belgian Lloyd will begin in August a new monthly service between Antwerp and the Far East.—Reuter.

THE U.S. Shipping Board has authorized the sale of its last five tank steamers to the Antietam Steamship Corporation, which is offering $2,650,000.

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evolved an accumulation of stocks there which depressed prices to the extent that made the Indian staple generally attractive for local consumption and accounts for the supply of the indigenous growth being very much greater than the demand. And for similar reason our industrious neighbour has, this season, neglected or displaced its usual offtake of China Cotton by that of the Indian product thereby contributing further to inflate the heavy stocks of the native raw material. The recent rains which proved very beneficial to the new crop condition have been another bearish factor to depress the market.

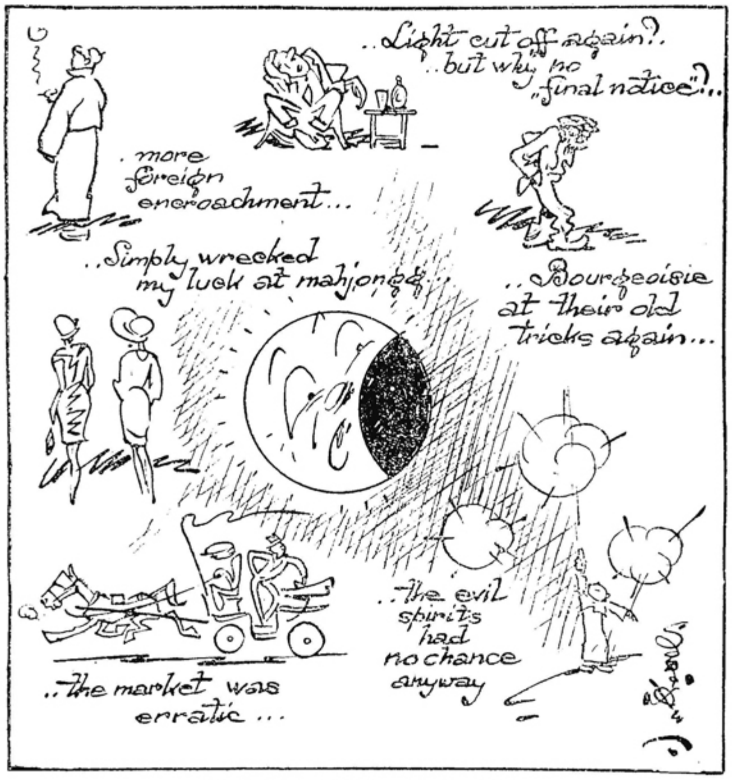
A survey therefore at this time of the local situation of the cotton market tends more to a bearish than a bullish outlook for the time being and encourages the deduction that the gradual absorption of offerings at favourable rates should eventually prove advantageous

Yarn

The general turnover in the yarn trade during the past week is below the average but prices are ruling nearly the same as last reported. The renewed complication between Kwangsi and Kwangtung has restricted the expansion of business to those ports whence some good orders of lower counts were generally expected here. However, the spinners are still keeping a firm attitude and are reluctant to dispose of their productions at much lower rates.

Metals

There was nothing doing in metals. Chinese were not interested in offers submitted and declined to make counter-offers. The outports present no demand although stocks are not excessive.



When the Eclipse Came to Shanghai.

AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. quotations for week ending May 10. May shipment:

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
May 4	21.22	48.55
„ 6	21.36	48.75
„ 7	21.08	48.25
„ 8	21.11	48.20
„ 9	21.11	48.50
„ 10	21.04	48.25

Quotation dated May 10.

	Cts. per lb. c.i.f.	Tls. per pic. ex-wharf
Strict Middling	21.49	49.25
Middling	21.04	48.25
Strict Low Middling	20.29	46.55
Low Middling	19.54	44.90

Market Cable dated New York, May 9.

Review of the week

Estimate of greater acreage increase and sales of fertilizer than anticipated and advice of accumulation of manufactured products are over-balancing low temperatures, further rain central belt and report that much re-planting is necessary. Price fixing is only moderate. Somewhat better demand for spot cotton.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO. TO PAY LESS

Dividend Five Per Cent. Lower: Reserve of £3,000,000

In a preliminary statement issued, the directors of the Dunlop Rubber Co. announce for the year ended December 31, 1928, a dividend of 20 per cent. against 25 per cent. for 1927, on Ordinary shares, after crediting trading account with £1,500,000 from reserves appropriated from profits in former years.

The sum so credited is less than the company's losses consequent upon the removal of rubber restriction.

The balance carried forward is £600,000, against £578,000. The general reserve, after crediting premium on shares, is £3,000,000, against £2,600,000.—"Financial News."

Boston, May 7.—The Master Cotton Spinners Association has decided that organized short-time working in the Egyptian Yarns section of the Lancashire Spinning Industry shall cease this week-end. After that time the mills will run as they please. Organized short-time to the extent of 33⅓ per cent. has been enforced for the past three months with the result that stocks have now been reduced to a reasonable size.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MARKET REPORT

Break in Columbia Gramaphone Stock: Others Firm

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 8.

A sensational break in Columbia Gramaphone stock which opened this morning at a price four and a half points lower than yesterday's close unsettled the New York Stock Exchange to-day, says the Dow Jones Financial News Agency in its daily review of trading at the close of business this afternoon.

The break in the price of this stock, which has been classed among the market leaders, was attributed to a statement by General Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, that there is little basis for reports of an impending merger between the gramaphone concern and R. C. A. Columbia Gramaphone regained some of its strength during the day, however, and closed at 74, off three from yesterday's last quotation.

Leather opened fractionally lower and went to a new low price on the movement. Recent market leaders like American Can, North American, Bethlehem Steel, Nash Motors and other issues were submitted to pressure but got good support from traders and closed firm.

The pool groups of market operators were active during the day and a variety of the special issues showed gains.

Declines in the copper stocks were held within technical proportions. Traders believe the copper producers will stabilize the domestic price of this metal around 18 cents per lb.—the figure which has ruled for several days past.

Call Money 14 Per Cent.

Call money was renewed this morning at 14 per cent., and remained at this figure during the day, a fact which tended to keep stock prices irregular.

The entire list declined to-day in the early trading, rallying in the mid-day trading and advancing in the early afternoon only to decline again under profit-taking towards the close of business at 3 p.m.

Stock ticker-telegraphs which record transactions were able to keep abreast of the trading throughout the day.

A few issues broke badly, especially Columbia Gramaphone, Chrysler motors and some of the copper stocks.

Anaconda copper closed at 139, off seven-eighths in comparison with yesterday's close. Andes was up one-eighth at 54½. Chrysler was off one at 89⅞. Kennecott copper closed firm at 90⅞, off one-eighth.

General Electric, with a gain of 10 points from yesterday's last price, was a market leader and helped to impart confidence to the remainder of the stocks. G. E. closed at 261½.

American sugar was active and strong traders anticipating increased earnings for this concern on the basis of the proposed increase in the tariff on imported sugar.

Trading was in fair Volume, sales totalling 3,462,280 shares.

Commodity Prices

American commodities prices continued generally firm to-day reacting but little to the publication of the proposed new tariff schedules.

Hard Wheat for May delivery was quoted on the Chicago grain exchange at $1.06⅞ per bushel compared to $1.05⅞ Tuesday. All wheat futures were higher. Cotton spot and futures were lower to irregular, spots being quoted at 19.6 cents per lb. compared to 19.65 yesterday. Sugar sold in heavy volume with spot prices unchanged at 1⅞. Rubber prices on the New York Exchange were higher, spots closing to-day at 20.7 cents per lb. compared to 20.1 on Tuesday.

Exchange

Demand sterling was quoted at the closed of banking hours to-day at $4.84 27/32 compared to $4.84⅞ yesterday U. S. bar silver closed at 54⅞ compared to .55 yesterday. Domestic copper continued quoted at 18 cents per lb.

Rubber

The rubber market closed higher with the following quotations:

Month	May 7	May 8
Spots	20.10	20.70
May	20.10	20.70
June	20.40	21.00
July	20.60	21.20
Aug.	20.80	21.40
Sept.	20.90	21.60
Oct.	21.00	21.70
Nov.	21.10	21.80
Dec.	21.30	21.90
Jan.	21.40	22.30
Feb.	21.60	22.40
March	21.80	22.40
April	21.90	22.50

Wheat

Wheat (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed higher with the following quotations:

Month	May 7	May 8
May	1.05⅜	1.05⅞
July	1.10⅜	1.11⅞
Sept.	1.15⅞	1.16

Cotton

The cotton market (Chicago) closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	May 7	May 8
Spots	19.65	19.60
May	19.40	19.34
July	18.66	18.61
Oct. (Old)	18.73	18.74
Oct. (New)	18.68	18.65
Dec.	18.81	18.77
Jan.	18.89	18.81
March	18.98	18.97

Sugar

The sugar market closed lower with the following quotations:

Month	May 7	May 8
Sales, tons	23,000	88,000
Spots	1⅞	1⅞
May	1.86	1.83
July	1.91	1.88
Sept.	1.94	1.92
Dec.	1.99	1.94
Jan.	2.02	1.97
March	2.08	2.03

—United Press.

CANADIAN PACIFICS

Full Details of the New Issue

We have been favoured with the following further cabled information in connection with the new issue of C.P.R. shares, one new share of which is offered at G.$170 for every ten held at the present time.

The new issue represents 300,000 new shares, of G.$30,000,000 of ordinary stock, and payment will be required of G.$42.50 per share on or before June 17 next, with similar payments on August 15 and October 15, a final payment of G.$39.55 becoming due on December 16, the final payment representing G.$42.50 less interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the instalments.

The new issue is offered to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on May 2, and will rank for all dividends paid after January 1, 1929.

GERMAN DIRECTOR FOR GENERAL MOTORS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 8.

Stockholders of the General Motors Corporation in annual meeting to-day voted in favour of a resolution adding one member to the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The old Board of Directors was re-elected and it was understood that Dr. Fritz Oppel, the German industrialist and representative of the Oppel automobile interests recently combined with General Motors, will be the additional director.—United Press.

FORTHCOMING LOCAL FLOTATION

From inquiries made at the offices of Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd., regarding the *proposed flotation of a new public* company to acquire the business of the existing company, we have learned that arrangements have been made to issue the prospectus immediately after the incorporation of the new company on May 31, and that the subscription list will open on June 1 and be closed on or before June 8.

The business of Caldbeck, Macgregor Exports, Ltd., is not being acquired and there will be no connection between this company and the new public company. Caldbeck, Macgregor Exports, Ltd., has no interest whatsoever in the wine and spirit trade.

As previously reported in our columns the issued capital will consist of 80,000 eight per cent. cumulative preference shares of Tls. 10 each and 140,000 ordinary shares of Tls. 10 each, and of these 50,000 preference and 20,000 ordinary shares will be offered for subscription, the public having the option of applying for two ordinary shares at par for every five preference shares to which they subscribe.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation will receive applications, on and after June 1 at thier offices in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Ipoh, where copies of the prospectus and application forms will be available on that date; such applications will only be received on the footing of the prospectus.

Recent Expansion of Business

A perusal of the figures prepared for the prospectus reveals that during the past nine years the existing company's sales of wines and spirits and of aerated waters have been more than doubled, while the profits during the same period have, we understand, increased in an even greater proportion: the assets to be acquired amount to three and a half million taels exclusive of goodwill, while the liabilities approximate half that sum.

Based upon the average of the past four years, it has been estimated that the annual net profit of the new company will be well over the Tls. 200,000 mark.

Since the report of this flotation made three weeks ago, the directors, branch managers and employees of the company, to whom preference will be given, have intimated their desire to take up over half of the 70,000 shares to be offered, but we understand that no applications will be accepted except upon the forms accompanying the full prospectus and after the issue thereof and subject to its terms.

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Market Report for the Week Ending May 3

In their report dated May 3 on the Shanghai Silk Market, Messrs. William Little & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

Some business has been done for America in Steam Filatures during the week, prices show an advance of Tls. 10/20. In Tussah Filatures 8 coc. a good business has been done, at some Tls. 10 above last week's rates, prices are very firm and continue to advance.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,386.

New Style.—Star and Stripes Ex. 1, 2, Red Indian Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 695 av. Gold and Silver Clock and Globe Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 720 av.

Steam Filatures.—Factory Ex. 1, 13/22, Tls. 1,015 av. Extra, B. Good 13/15, Tls. 990.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Extra A, 1, 2, Tls. 370 av. Extra B. 1, Tls. 355 av.

Settlements	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 1927
	piculs	piculs	piculs
Europe, etc., White	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,500
Europe, etc., Yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000
America etc., White	[illegible]	6,000	6,000
	26,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stk. in S'hai. White	[illegible]	[illegible]	500
Stk. S'hai. Yellow	[illegible]	1,000	1,000
Vis. Supply for season to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wild			
Stk. in S'hai. Tussah Filatures	[illegible]	100	100

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J. P. BISSET & CO.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange was closed for the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th, 7th and 8th May, on account of the Shanghai Race Club Spring Meeting, during which days no opening quotations were issued.

Prices of raw rubber have steadily improved during the week, opening spot London 9-15 16d. steady, Singapore 33 cts. dull, New York 19¾ cts. firm, and closing according to advices received this morning, London 10⅝d. easier, Singapore 36½ cts. firm, New York 20¼ cts. quiet, fairly steady, with Singapore price reported this afternoon down to 35 cts. spot market quiet. London and Liverpool combined stocks of rubber were reported on the 6th inst. as 36,194 tons, showing an increase during the week of 202 tons. Owing to the prevailing holiday feeling business in all shares has been curtailed. The market for rubber shares has been dull though with a more optimistic tone prevailing.

Cottons have been very quiet with only small business recorded; Ewos keep steady, closing Tls. 12.70 buyers and Tls. 12.80 sellers cash, and Tls. 12.85 buyers and Tls. 12.90 sellers June. Shanghai Cottons are steady at Tls. 72 buyers and Tls. 73 sellers cash and Tls. 74 buyers and Tls. 75 sellers June. Business was reported on the 4th inst. in Shanghai Cottons (New) at Tls. 34 and Tls. 33.75 cash.

Greyhounds: S.I.G. have been in active demand at steadily improved prices, opening on 4th inst. $16.65 cash and $17.20 June, with business reported today at $18.50 cash and $19.45 June, and closing quotations $18.80 buyers and $19 sellers cash, and $19.40 buyers and $19½ sellers June. G.R.A. have been quiet with few transaction recorded, and close $23½ buyers and $24 sellers cash and $24½ buyers and $25 sellers June.

Industrials. S'hai Docks have been active and fluctuating, opening Tls. 125½ cash and Tls. 129¼ June, falling to Tls. 127½ June, with business recorded today at Tls. 128½ cash and Tls. 131 June. S'hai Lands are steady at Tls. 144 business recorded today. S'hai Trams are quiet with business recorded on the 9th inst. at Tls. 22.90 cash, opening quotations today being Tls. 22.60 buyers and Tls. 22.80 sellers cash. Other Industrials are quiet, prices steady.

Debentures:—S.M.C. debentures are steady at the following prices:—S.M.C. 1914 5½% Tls. 98½; S.M.C. 1923 6% Tls. 100; S.M.C. 1922 7% Tls. 101; S.M.C. 1921 8% Tls. 102½. Industrial debentures generally continue in firm demand with few offering.

Chinese Govt. bonds and Railways are easier with small business reported on account of the disturbed political situation in China, the prevailing low exchange between silver and sterling, and the election campaign in England. The following are today's prices cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£64.	16.	3	Middle Price	
" " " " —F.I.	63.	15.	0	Sellers	Cum B.I.R.S.
" " .. Tientsin-Pukow Railway Sup. London	31.	17.	0	Buyers	" "
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"	6.	11.	3	Sellers	
Mexican Eagle Oil (Ord.)	0.	13.	7½	Buyers	
Singapore Tractions (Ord.)	0.	10.	9	Sellers	

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; § Other Business Reported; M-May Settlement; S-September Settlement).

MAY	4th Cash	4th June	6th Cash	6th June	7th Cash	7th June	8th Cash	8th June	9th Cash	9th June	10th Cash	10th June
PLANTATIONS												
Anglo-Java .. Tls.	‡7.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§7.25	..	§7.70	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†7.90	..	..	..
Ayer Tawah .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡3.50	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§3.50	..	§3.90	..
Cheng .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.75	..
Java Conso'd "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2	..	..	..
Padang .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.50	..	§0.55	..
S'hai Klebang "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.70	..	..	..
S'hai Pahang .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.97½	..	†1.10	..
S'hai Seremban "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.85	..	..	..
Tanah Merah .. "	§1.07½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†1.15	..	..	†1.15
" " .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§1.12½	..	..	..
Tebong .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§2	..	§1.95	..
Ziangbe .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§0.75	..	§6½	..
MISC. STOCKS												
S'hai Docks .. Tls.	§125½	†129¼	..	..	..	‡129	‡128	§129	..	§129	†129	‡130
" " .. "	..	‡128¾	..	..	..	..	‡126¼	..	..	§129¼	†128½	§130¼
" " .. "	..	§127⅞	..	..	..	..	‡127	..	..	§130	†128	§130½
" " .. "	..	§128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§129M	§131
" " .. "	..	§127½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§128¼	§129½
" " .. "	..	§128¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§128¾	..
" " .. "	..	§128¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " .. "	..	§129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Land .. "	‡144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†‡144	..	‡144	..
S'hai Trams "B" "	..	..	§23 M	..	..	..	..	..	†22.90	..	..	..
Langkate (S) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§6½	..
S. & H. Wharf "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§171½	..
Omnibus .. "	‡14.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†14.70	..	†‡14.70	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡14.75	..	§14.75	..
Exploration .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†2.50	..	..	..
Telephone .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§70	..	§71	..
New Eng. (Ord.) "	..	§5.90	..	..	..	..	§5.10	..	§5.07½	..	§5.10	..
New Eng. (Pref.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culty Dairy .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§14	..	..	..
Union Insce .. H$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡372½	..	..	..
Hongkong Fire "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†775	..
5% G$ Loan 1925 G$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡68	..
6% Reorg 1913 F.I. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡63½ Stg.	..
B.A.T. Sec'ty. M$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§35	..
GREYHOUNDS												
S.I. G'hound M$	§16.65	†§17.20	..	..	..	..	..	§17.45	†17.10	§17.45	†17½	†18.85
" .. "	§16.70	§17.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡16.95	§17.60	§17½	§‡18
" .. "	§16.75	§17.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	†16.90	§17.70	§18½	‡18.75
" .. "	§16.80	§17.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	†17	§17.80	..	‡19.40
" .. "	§16.85	§17.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	§17.05	§17.85	..	..
" .. "	§16.90	§17.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	§17.30	§18	..	§18.20
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§18¼
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§18¾
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§18.90
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§19
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§19.20
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§19.40
" .. "	..	§17.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§19.45
G.R.A. (Ord.) "	§23.25	§24	..	..	..	†25	..	..	..	..	..	§24½
G.R.A. (Found) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§76½
Fr. Race Course (CF) "	†215	§235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " "	..	§240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COTTONS												
Ewos (Ord.) .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	‡§13	..	..	..	..	..	†§12.90
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§12.95	..	..	..	..	..	‡12.95
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§12.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
" .. "	..	..	..	..	..	§12.85	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. Cotton (New) "	†34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " "	†33.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C.6%,1912 Tls.	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C.5½%,1914 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†98½	..
S.M.C.7%,1919 "	..	..	..	..	‡100	..	..	..	..	..	§100	..
S.M.C.6%,1920 £	‡99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C.7%,1920 Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†100	..	..	..
S.M.C.8%,1921 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†‡102½	..	..	..
S.M.C.7%,1922 "	‡101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C.6%,1923 "	‡100	..	§100	..	..	..	§100	..	‡100	..	†‡100	..
S.M.C.6%,1923 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	§99½	..	..	..
S.M.C.7%,1927 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	§102	..	..	..	..	..
F.M.C.8%,1921 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡101	..
F.M.C.5½%,19.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡91	..	..	..
F.M.C.7%,1928 "	†97½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W.6%,1925 "	§99½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Race Club 8½%,1923 "	..	..	‡100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fr. Club 7% "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡79	..	..	..
Am. Club 8%,1922 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡98	..

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

	May 3	May 4	May 6
London Spot	9.15/16d	10d	10.1/8d
June	10d	10.1/8d	10.3/16d
July/Sept.	10.1/4d	10.3/16d	10.7/16d
Oct./Dec.	10.1/2d	10.9/16d	10.11/16d
Market	Steady	Steady but Quiet	Dull
Singapore Spot	33	34	34
June	33½	34½	34½
July/Sept.	34	35½	35½
Oct./Dec.	34½	36	36
Market	Dull	Firm	Quiet

	May 7	May 8	May 9
London Spot	10.1/2d	10.3/8d	10.5/8d
June	10.5/8d	10.3/4d	10.3/4d
July/Sept.	10.3/4d	10.7/8d	10.7/8d
Oct./Dec.	11d	11.1/8d	11.1/8d
Market	Firm	Easier	Easier
Singapore Spot	34	35½	36½
June	34½	36½	37
July/Sept.	35½	37½	38
Oct./Dec.	36	38½	38½
Market	Quiet	Quiet	Firm

London and Liverpool Stocks:—On May 6, stocks were reported 36,194 tons an increase of 202 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auctions:—Catalogued 702 tons; sold 452 tons.

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—At the forthcoming annual general meeting to be held in Hongkong on Friday, May 24, 1929, the Directors will recommend the following appropriations:—

1927 Account—A final dividend to shareholders of 16s. per share.

1928 Account—An Interim Dividend to shareholders of 24s. per share.

J. Llewellyn & Co.—The 40th Annual General Meeting will be held at the offices of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 17 The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, May 16, 1929, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer books will be closed from May 9 to 16, 1929, both days inclusive.

Le Champ De Courses Francais—In order to effect the change in denomination of the Ordinary Shares from $100 each to $20 each, as resolved by the Company in General Meeting on March 21, 1929, the transfer Books will be closed from May 9 to 18, 1929, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be registered. After May 18, 1929, the new share certificates may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, 9 Avenue Edward VII, against delivery of the old scrip.

The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—The 60th Annual General Meeting will be held in Hongkong on Friday, May 24, 1929, at 11.15 a.m.

1927 account—A final dividend of $9 and Bonus of $6 per share.

1928 account—An interim dividend of $3 per share.

Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai.—Municipal Loan of 1929. 12,000 Debentures at Tls. 100 each Rate of Interest 7 per cent. The "Commission Provincire d'Administration Municipale" of the French Concession of Shanghai hereby calls for offers for 12,000 debentures issued at a par value of Tls. 100 each.

The following are the conditions of issue:—

1°—The debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 and will be reimbursed at par, in whole, at the end of the 10th year on May 10, 1939.

The French Municipal Council reserves the right to call in part or the whole of the loan, before the expiry of the term, on giving 6 months notice to the Public by means of the "Bulletin Municipal" and the local Press.

2°—The debentures will carry interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum as from the date of the subscription; payable, half-yearly, on May 10 and November 10 of each year. For each payment, the French Municipal Council will send out interest receipts to the holders of debentures.

3°—The debentures are transferable, and only the names of holders inscribed in the special register kept by the French Municipal Council will be recognised as the legal owners of such debentures.

4°—The property and revenue of the French Concession of Shanghai, under reserve of the guarantee given the holders of debentures of the 1905, 1911, 1914, 1916, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1928 Loans will be put up as guarantee of the interest and reimbursement of this Loan.

5°—Subscription will be received at the Secretary's office as from May 10, 1929.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Quotations on May 10 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
		Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
S.M.C. 6%'09 (20)	Tls.	100	100	..	22-2-29 99	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'10 (")	"	100	100	..	23-1-29 99	313,800	do.
" 6%'11 (10/30)	"	99	99	..	3-5-29 100	350,000	do.
" 6%'12 (")	"	100	99	..	10-5-29 100	340,000	do.
" 6%'13 (")	"	99	99	..	3-5-29 100	758,300	do.
" 5½%'13 (10/50)	"	94½	94½	..	24-4-29 92½	500,000	do.
" 5½%'14 (10/30)	"	94½	94½	..	10-5-29 98½	900,000	do.
" 5½%'15 (")	"	94½	94½	..	30-4-29 95	800,000	do.
" 6%'16 (")	"	99	99	..	25-4-29 99	1,400,000	do.
" 7%'19 (10)	"	100	100	..	10-5-29 100	1,793,300	do.
" 7%'20 (")	"	100	100	..	9-5-29 100	2,240,000	do.
" 6%'20 (10/30)	£	98½	..	..	4-5-29 98	750,000	do.
" 8%'21 (")	M$	102	100	..	15-5-29 102	1,000,000	do.
" 8%'21 (")	Tls.	102½	102	..	9-5-29 102½	5,096,400	do.
" 7%'22 (")	"	101	101	..	4-5-29 101	8,000,000	do.
" 6%'23 (")	"	100	99½	..	9-5-29 100	4,925,000	do.
" 6%'24 (")	"	100	99½	..	9-5-29 100	5,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (")	"	100	99½	..	9-5-29 100	2,000,000	do.
" 6%'26 (")	"	100	99½	..	9-5-29 100	1,560,000	do.
" 7%'27 (10)	"	101	101	..	8-5-29 101	1,750,000	do.
" 7%'28 (5/10)	"	101	101	..	2-5-29 102	1,500,000	do.
F.M.C. 6%'11 (10/30)	"	85	..	..	4-5-28 91	324,400	May-Nov.
" 5½%'14 (")	"	85	85	..	22-10-28 80	457,500	June-Dec.
" 5½%'16 (")	"	85	85	..	5-3-24 90	329,300	do.
" 8%'21 (")	"	100	..	..	10-5-29 101	2,000,000	do.
" 8%'23 (")	"	86	..	..	1-5-29 87	800,000	May-Nov.
" 7%'24 (10/30)	"	95	95	..	1-5-29 96	800,000	Mar.-Sept.

LOANS	Quotations on May 10 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
F.M.C. 6½%'25 (10/30)	91	90½	..	9-5-29 91	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
" 6½%'26 (")	90½	90½	..	2-5-29 91	1,000,000	Jan.-July
" 7%'28 (10)	97	..	98	4-5-29 97½	500,000	16-4-16-10
Waterworks 8%'21 (10/30)	105	105	..	27-2-29 105½	2,000,000	June-Dec.
" 8%'22 (")	105	105	..	27-2-29 105½	500,000	do.
" 7%'22 (")	100	101	..	16-2-29 100	1,000,000	do.
" 6%'25 (")	95	..	..	4-5-29 89½	500,000	do.
Gas 6%'09 (5/20)	99½	99½	..	25-3-26 95	731,500	Dec.-June
S'hai Land 6%'11 (")	98	97	..	12-4-29 97	750,000	Various (2)
" 6%'12 (")	96½	96	..	23-10-28 94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'13 (")	96½	96	..	18-3-29 95	750,000	Various (2)
" 6%'14 (")	96½	96	..	4-10-28 94½	250,000	June-Dec.
" 5½%'16 (6/25)	84	85	..	14-12-27 81	237,600	do.
" 6%'22 (")	92	91	..	21-12-28 88	1,250,000	Various (2)
" 6%'25 (")	92	91	..	4-1-29 90	500,000	do.
" 6%'26 (")	92	91	..	27-3-29 90	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land 6½%'11 (5/20)	97	97	..	25-7-28 95	300,000	June-Dec.
" 6%'24 (")	92	91	..	16-1-29 89½	410,500	do
Telephone 7%'28 (5/10)	100	100	101½	20-4-29 102	1,500,000	do.
Lane C'ford 6%'14 (5/20)	88	85	..	14-1-29 88	130,000	do.
" 6%'15 (")	88	85	..	14-1-29 88	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holtz 7%'14 (")	95	95	..	21-2-28 96	284,282	Jan.-July
Country Club 6%'01 (Perp.)	78	78	..	25-7-28 77	139,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club 8%'22 (10/20)	96	97	..	10-5-29 97	750,000	August
Race Club 8½%'23 (36)	98	98	..	6-5-29 100	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
French Club 7%	79	79	..	9-5-29 79	..	—

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Quantity (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-3-28	1928 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1929 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
					lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 830,000	30-9-28	276,870(c)	-/8.12d.	..	43,900	41,500	43,000	43,100	32,000	30,200	35,900
Amherst (New)	" 104,962	31-10-27	266,779(bf)	-/11.32d.	265,174	28,048	26,725	31,500	[illegible]	17,682	24,098	24,000
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-28	942,727(d)	-/6.41d.	..	..	..	..	115,000	110,000	109,000	120,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-28	2,278,341(d)	-/5.25d.	..	..	..	..	257,000	263,000	255,000	285,000
Ayer Tawah	" 535,499	30-9-28	546,699(e)	9.76c.	..	..	..	..	80,157	67,538	49,048	12,541
Batu Anam	" 400,000	31-12-28	313,300(c)	-/7.37d.	..	..	..	..	38,200	31,000	58,000	27,000
Bukit	" 408,350	31-3-28	321,482(c)	-/10.67d.	206,265	44,900	48,100	47,100	56,300	32,400	37,300	49,400
Bute	" 300,500	31-12-28	229,000(c)	-/8.23d.	..	..	..	..	35,000	27,000	26,000	28,000
Chemor United	" 360,000	31-12-28	388,817(c)	-/7.86d.	..	..	..	..	48,400	40,700	36,200	42,700
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-28	154,300(c)	-/9.84d.	..	..	17,700	20,900	19,700	12,000	14,500	15,500
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-28	149,000(d)	-11.65d.	75,500	24,500	25,500	24,500	31,000	23,000	21,000	20,000
Consolidated (1914)	" 281,250	31-12-28	731,500(c)	-/6.24d.	..	..	..	..	107,500	98,250	93,800	85,550
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-28	431,406(c)	-/8.59d.	..	..	..	..	55,957	42,191	50,117	49,137
Gule-Kalumpang	£ 665,000	31-12-27	1,186,000	..	922,000	170,000	160,000	175,000	200,000	135,000	135,000	160,000
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-28	937,347(d)	-/4.20d.	..	..	..	..	82,500	85,000	85,700	88,000
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-28	163,015(d)	27.71c.	..	..	..	..	17,627	11,822	15,690	19,746
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-28	259,085(e)	1/1.04d.	113,271	47,130	41,272	43,711	53,710	45,367	44,155	45,785
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-28	862,890(d)	-/4.46d.	..	..	..	..	83,000	78,000	83,000	90,000
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-28	1,047,903(a)	-/7d.	..	..	89,219	95,000	89,022	77,618	70,529	65,605
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-28	241,859(c)	-/10.91d.	106,566	23,910	24,000	27,200	29,550	12,820	17,520	24,416
Pengkalan (1921)	" 150,000	31-3-28	137,500(b)	32.27c	25,300	22,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	17,000	16,000	..
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-28	99,289(b)	-8.97d	..	..	13,166	11,703	11,572	7,452	..	..
Repah	" 450,000	31-12-28	440,006(c)	-/8.57d.	..	..	..	..	77,300	49,800	64,200	64,300
Samagaga	" 411,600	30-9-28	236,845	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	" 500,000	31-12-28	242,000(c)	-/9.42d.	..	..	..	..	25,000	21,000	17,000	25,000
Senawang (1921) (Ord. / Pref.)	" (285,000 / 33,943)	31-1-29	531,923(c)	-/5.76d.	..	..	..	..	..	42,000	42,500	49,000
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-28	311,586(c)	-/8.25d.	..	50,210	55,775	60,100	69,150	45,683	56,915	54,211
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 350,000	31-12-28	179,700(c)	/10d.	..	..	..	..	17,700	19,200	..	16,500
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-28	174,800(c)	-/7.05d.	..	..	..	..	25,100	21,500	20,300	16,000
S'hai Malay (ord. / pref.)	" (300,000 / 273,800)	31-12-28	398,941(c)	-/7.95d.	..	..	..	..	70,200	58,200	56,100	53,500
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-28	238,759(c)	-/10.12d	61,425	20,500	22,200	26,800	30,115	22,800	24,500	26,800
S'hai Seremban	" 325,600	31-12-28	169,151(c)	-/8.30d	..	..	..	..	22,700	21,500	23,400	23,700
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-28	704,819(eg)	-/8d.	..	..	57,261	56,710	60,060	51,000	49,560	49,162
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-28	152,500	(Not given)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" [illegible]	31-3-28	98,623(b)	-/1.05d	[illegible]	15,100	15,500	18,005	22,168	12,806	15,015	..
Sungei Duri	" 340,500	30-6-28	279,207(c)	-/8.97d	[illegible]	43,000	39,000	41,000	42,800	36,200	50,000	37,500
Taiping	" 201,000	31-12-28	71,575(b)	37.55c	..	..	..	..	10,913	15,208	[illegible]	..
Tanah Merah (1916)	" [illegible]	31-3-28	913,607(c)	[illegible]	519,505	105,435	112,585	[illegible]	130,118	98,753	99,941	107,014
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-28	930,000	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	130,000	92,000
Ziangbe	" [illegible]	31-12-28	1,167,101	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	110,000	113,000	107,000	111,000

(a) No preliminary estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to wintering. (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, MAY 10, 1929.

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 132½	—	—						
	M$ 1330	1330	..	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 & Bonus £2 (Mkg. £8, 1928 subject to deduction I/T .. —	25-2-29
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London —	£ 19¼	..	..	600,000	600,000	£6	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (Mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T	27-3-29
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. —	H$ 372½	368	372.50	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. % 1928	Pending
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. —	M$ 50	—	—	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$3.25, 1927 .. — — —	28-6-28
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. —	T 22	..	..	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1927 .. .. .. —	28-6-28
Canton Insurance Office Ld. —	H$ 700	695	—	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1926, Interim H$18 % 1927	17-5-28
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H$ 760	765	..	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43, 1927	28-3-29
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. —	H$ 215	290	..	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$9 and Bonus H$5 for 1926, Interim H$2¼% 1927 .. .. .. —	25-5-28
Assurance Franco-Asiatique .. —	F 400	..	—	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None. Floated 1918 .. — —	——
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld. —	G$ 300	—	—	6,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921 — .. —	——
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. 6% cum. pref.	H$ 40	37	—	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 6/-d at Exchg. 2/4¼d. 1923, London Divd. less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
def. ord. ..	H$ 70	..	—	120,000	49,589	£5	..		
Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. ord. (Bearer)	£ 96/10½	..	96/10½	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/-free of I/T, 1928 (Coupon 52	5-1-29
5% cum. 1st pref.	£ —	—	—	300,000	200,000	£10			
7% cum. 2nd pref.	£ —	..	—	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ordinary	T 61	61	..	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1928 — — — —	11-3-29
7% pref.	T 50	50	—	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1928 — — —	11-3-29
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. —	H$ 2.40	..		100,000	97,380	H$5	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924 — — —	——
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. —	T 129	128	..	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28 .. — — —	27-7-28
Hongkong & W'poo Dock Co., Ld. ..	H$ 35	..	36	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) —	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. ordinary ..	T 5.75	5.75	—	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
%8 cum. pref.	T 5.07½	5.07½	—	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. —	T 171 DX	170	..	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T8 (Mkg T.11. 1928) — —	9-5-29
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. —	H$ 126½	122	..	80,000	80,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1928 — — — —	7-3-29
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T 26	..	—	1,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 3/- free of I/T (mkg. 5/- 1927-28) (Coupon 33) — —	18-12-28
London	£ 66/10½	..	..	—	—	—			
Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" —	T 7.60	—	—	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Int. Div. No.1. 3d. Final Nil. — —	10-1-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ..	T 144	144	146	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928)	27-3-29
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H$ 62	61½	...	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928) .. —	5-2-29
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. —	H$ 14.25	14.35	..	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 —	8-2-29
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. .. —	T —	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1928 .. .. .. —	8-3-29
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. —	T 152½	150	156	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29) .. —	22-3-29
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine —	T 105	—	—	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	8%, 1928 .. — — — —	27-2-29
West End Estates, Ltd. .. —	T 4.50	—	—	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926 .. .. .. — —	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. ..	H$ 8.75	..	..	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) —	8-4-25
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	M$ 100	—	—	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	8%, 1928 .. .. — —	18-2-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc. — ord.	G$ 10	—	—	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925 —	20-2-28
pref.	G$ 10	—	—	—	32,035	G$10		Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.) .. —	1-4-29
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld. — — —	T 7.60	7½	8	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27) —	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T 0.32½	0.35	—	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6 .. — .. —	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. ..	T 3.90	3.90	..	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1927 .. .. —	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 7.70	7.60	—	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Divd. T0.25, 1928	15-3-29
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T 3.10	3.50	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Sept.	Int. T0.10, 1928-29	4-4-29
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. ..	T 0.80	0.75	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) —	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 1.75	1.67½	..	500,000	490,380	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ..	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld. .. —	T 0.80	1	..	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 .. .. —	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. —	T 1.45	1.55	1.65	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1928 .. .. —	18-4-29
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. —	T 7.50	..	..	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) —	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T 0.75	0.80	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) ..	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.	T 3	3.05	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Divd. T0.20, 1928 .. .. —	10-4-29
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 4.30	..	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928	5-4-29
Gula-Kalumpong R.E., Ltd. old fully pd.	T 11.55	..	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Divd. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29) .. .. —	11-4-29
new fully pd.	T 11.05	..	—						
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. —	T 2	1.97½	..	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divd. T0.10, 1928	18-3-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 7.90	..	—	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926 .. — — ..	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ..	T 12	11	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. ..	T 0.90	0.80	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) ..	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. ..	T 2.10	2.20	..	700,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1928	20-3-29
Padang Rubber Co., Ld. .. —	T 0.55	0.52½	0.55	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27 .. — —	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. —	T 1.27½	1.25	—	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.10, 1927-28 .. .. —	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T 3½	3.25	—	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.[illegible] 1926-27) —	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. ..	T 1.10	1.05	—	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927 .. —	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T 0.85	0.92½	—	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.[illegible] 1926-27) —	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 0.90	0.90	—	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1928 .. .. —	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ld. ordinary ..	T 1.85	—	—	800,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.20, 1928-29 — — —	22-4-29
12% cum. pref.	T	—	—	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. —	T 2	1.70	—	400,000	300,000	T[illegible]	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) —	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T 0.85	0.65	—	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927 — — —	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. —	T 0.65	0.67½	0.75	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.04, 1928 — — —	12-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. ord.	T 6.50	..	..	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T[illegible] 1927) —	16-4-28
8% cum. part. pref.	T 10	..	—	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1928	9-4-29
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. ..	T 1.10	1.10	—	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) —	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ..	T 0.65	0.80	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.03, 1928	12-4-29
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. ..	T 8.90	..	—	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Divd. T0.60 1927/8	25-3-29
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld. ..	T 0.94	0.90	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.06, 1928	5-4-29
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 1.25	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final 7% (mkg. 15%, 1927-28) ..	25-6-28
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. ..	T 11	10.50	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) ..	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 0.65	0.67½	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) ..	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. ..	T 1.15	1.10	1.20	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divd. T0.05, 1927-28 .. — ..	12-6-28
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. — —	T 2	1.95	2.05	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Div. T0.15, 1928-29 .. — —	25-4-29
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld. — —	T 6.75	6.90	..	500,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Divd. T0.40, 1928 .. .. —	21-3-29
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld ordinary ..	T 12.60	12.70	12.80	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.60, 1928 — — —	14-3-29
do. 8% cum. pref.	T 100	101	..	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1928 .. — — —	14-3-29
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. old	T 72	72.50	..	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T1.50, half year to 31-10-28 — —	26-11-28
new	T 33.75	33.50	—	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T0.75, half-year to 31-10-28 — —	26-11-28
Kung Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. — —	T 8.40	8.40	8.50	200,000	150,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26 — — .. —	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.									
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. ordinary Regd	£ 129/4½	..	6⅞	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119) ..	30-9-27
5% cum. pref	£ ..	—	..	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ..	T 350	—	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1927-28 .. .. .. —	31-5-28
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. ..	H$ 1	..	..	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1923 .. .. .. —	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld. — — ..	T 25	..	..	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1928-29 .. .. .. —	26-4-29
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. com	..	..	8.60	..	..	..	..	.. ..	....
old	H$ 7.80	..	..	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925 .. —	17-3-26
new	1.40	..	..	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 500 on new shares, 1925 —	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat —	T 6.65	6.25	6.75	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.56, 1926-27 — — —	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T 4.17½ (comb. T14[illegible])	4.15 (comb. T[illegible])	4.30 (comb. T[illegible])	350,000	250,000	Tr	Dec.	T0.75, 1926 — — — —	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T 2.50	..	2.60	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	— — — — — — —	——
Major Brothers, Ld. —	T 5	..	..	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	— — — — — — —	——
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T 52	50	52	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2, (Total T6, 1928)	4-4-29
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. Regd £20	T 200	205	—	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final Divd. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6¼ (Total 45/-d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3) ..	26-3-29
Bear £20	T 205	212.50	..						
do. Regd. "B"	T 7.75	7.75	—	195,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Final Divd. £0:1:2 at Ex. 2/6¼ (Total 2½d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3) .. —	26-3-20
do. Bear. "B"	T 7.90	7.80	..						
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. ..	T 1.20	1.22½	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	8%, 1928 .. — — —	20-3-29
STORES.									
Hall & Holtz, Ld. — — —	M$ 8	7	—	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927 — —	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld. — —	M$ 30	—	—	1,200	1,200	M$50	Dec.	$6, 1922 .. .. —	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. — — —	M$ 78	..	—	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1928-29	1-12-28
Weeks & Co., Ld. .. — —	M$ 3	3.25	..	30,000	21,822	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22 .. .. .. —	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld. — —	M$ 50	..	—	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26 .. .. .. —	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld. .. — —	M$ 15	—	—	33,750	33,750	M$10	Mar.	Interim M$0.60, 1928-29 — ..	6-12-28
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Culty Dairy Co., Ld. — .. —	T 14	14	..	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T1, 1927-28 .. — — ..	15-10-28
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer"	T 22.90	22.75	22.80	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Final 7½% Free of I/T, (mkg. 12½% 1928 Coupon No. 37) — —	2-5-29
London	£ ..	..	..	..	..				
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ..	T 14.75	14.70	15	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Divd. T0.60, 1928 — .. —	21-2-29
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. ..	T 74	74	..	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926 .. — —	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ..	T 70	70	..	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1927-28 .. — .. —	12-6-28
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) ord.	M$ 23.50	23½	..	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$1.75, 1927-28 — .. —	28-12-28
found.	M$ 68	75	..	8,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$6.50, 1927-28 —	28-12-28
S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium)	M$ 18.50	17.40	..	50,000	48,000	M$10	Dec.	Divd. $0.75. 1928	3-4-29
Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) ord.	M$ 225	..	—	6,000	6,000	M$100	Dec.	———	——
found.	M$ 50	..	..	6,500	3,000	Free	Dec.	———	——
do. cum. founders	M$ 215	220	..	—				———	——

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

May 28, Tuesday — June 25, Tuesday — July 30, Tuesday — August 27, Tuesday — September 24, Tuesday — October 29, Tuesday — November 26, Tuesday — December 23, Monday

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on May 9 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 75,600,000 and $183,-210,000.

These figures include Tls. 12,930,000 and $55,-640,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 6,631 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals:—

2,515 bars from America

Shipments:—

2,640 bars to Hangchow
1,796 .. .. Nanking
162 .. .. Hongkong

4,598 bars

Sycee

No movements

Dollars

Arrivals:—

$1,500,000 from Nanking
200,000 .. Suchowfu

$1,700,000

Shipments:—

$300,000 to Dairen
100,000 .. Kiukiang
50,000 .. Singapore

$450,000

Silver

The latest quotations were 25⅞d. ready and forward, a rise of ⅛d. in both positions since last week.

The highest quotations during the week were [illegible] ready and [illegible] forward on the 8th, the lowest [illegible] ready and [illegible] forward on the 4th.

China was reported as having bought and sold, India was a small buyer on one day, the market was generally quiet.

Exchange

The official rate for selling T.T. has remained unchanged during the week at 2/7½.

The highest quotation reported for near interbank [illegible] the lowest 2/5[illegible].

The speculators position is estimated as oversold in Yen [illegible] million and overbought in Sterling and Gold Dollars to the equivalent of 22 lacs.

Selling T.T. [illegible] May, [illegible] June, 2/6⅝ July, [illegible] August [illegible] May, 60[illegible] June, 60[illegible] July 60⅝ August.

Buying [illegible] May, 2/6[illegible] June, 2/6[illegible] July. 62⅜ May, 62⅜ June, 62⅜ July.

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SHANGHAI REAL ESTATE MARKET

Review of the Position in April by Asia Realty Co.: Large Number of New Buildings and Projects: 1,656 Permits Issued During First Quarter

The Asia Realty Co. reviews the real estate market in Shanghai during April as follows:

It requires but very little optimism to foresee a most encouraging prospect for the future finances of this wonderful city. The proceeds from the sale of the S.M.E.D. practically eliminates Shanghai's bonded indebtedness, and will leave a cash balance of over Tls. 20,000,000 in the city's account a few years hence. No wonder the vote was almost unanimous. No wonder debentures jumped. No wonder property owners are reluctant to sell.

Some very pertinent remarks were made by the then Chairman of the Council at the last Ratepayers' Meeting on proposed Municipal Economies when speaking of deterring expenditures which, in the end, inevitably must be made: "A concrete case in point is the purchase of the land upon which the Administration Building now stands. When the proposal to acquire a site for a Municipal Building was first mooted, the present site could have been purchased for Tls. 260,000. Its purchase was deferred upon grounds of economy and ultimately the price paid by the Council for only a portion of the site as originally contemplated was Tls. 600,000. Many similar examples could be cited." Then speaking of the growing expenditures: "a city, which is expanding with almost incredible rapidity and has practically doubled in size in 20 years." And referring to taxation: "Shanghai is to-day one of the lowest taxed among the large cities of the world."

The Shanghai Property Owners' Association held its annual meeting this month and it is most gratifying to quote from the speech of the Chairman, Mr. Burkill:

"The last year may not have called for so much assistance for our Members on the part of the Association. I think that that may be considered as a happy sign, inasmuch as property owners have not been under such disadvantages as they were a little over a year ago, the relations between owners and tenants are on a more satisfactory basis." And again he said: "During the year under review there have been really no important questions that have arisen."

Trading

Although the market for the past month displayed much activity only one large deal can be reported: the sale of 15 mow in the south central part of French Concession, near West Gate, fetching a quarter million taels. Numerous smaller transactions were consummated on Avenue Haig, Joffre, Dupleix, Legendre, Pottier, Manila, and Ways de Roads, and two larger lots on Tsingtszepoo. It is interesting to report that two large lots on Hungjao Road were sold this past month. Several large offers, among them one for a Nanking Road property, were rejected by owners: in all instances on account of the insufficiency of price. Inquiries were brisk throughout the month. Two large properties were put up to auction, over 100 mow in Pootung, with waterfront and a 17 mow estate on Avenue Haig. No bidders came forward. It is noteworthy that of properties offered at auction, few are disposed of. This fact evidently shows the lack of co-operation between the public, real estate men and auctioneers and undoubtedly better results can be obtained through organized efforts.

Development

Chinese houses and shops are being erected in practically every part of the city, the largest block being at Broadway and Hongkew Creek and the other at Kiangse—Peking—Ningpo Roads. A large apartment is under construction at Say Zoong and Grosvenor ... in Avenue Haig, a small one in Route Ratard, and another at Kaufmann and Adina. Columbia Circle starts five new residences and two will be constructed on Columbia Road, south of Great Western. A section of Rue d'Arco is being completed by the erection of seven new residences. Tungzin Road has a new English residence and a group of smaller development. Two good sized foreign-type houses. A large block of arcade buildings have just been started on Rue du Consulat, close to the Band. Architects' offices are working on some interesting and large projects and are well supplied with work ahead.

Building permits for the first quarter of the year:—

	Chinese Bldgs.	Foreign Bldgs.	Miscellaneous
International Settlement	737	165	303
French Concession	292	88	71
Total	1,029	253	374

1656 new buildings in three months within the Settlement only.

Hungjao Aerodrome

Though a far cry from modern air terminals like Croydon, Le Bourget and Tempelhof, still there it is as a start for something better. The reported contract between the Chinese Government and the Curtiss Company for Air Mail communication between Shanghai and various large cities necessitates an up-to-date air port and very likely the Hungjao Aerodrome will be given close attention.

The definite starting of air communications will also largely benefit Shanghai, because more opportunities will be given for utilizing the commercial and other services of this city, and new vistas are opening up for Shanghai through its close linking up with other large cities.

Rentals

Show no slowing up and everything built is at *once occupied*, no matter whether hong, shop, residence or apartment. Offices are in steady demand and few, if any, modern shops are vacant. Godowns, of course, are all full. Prices are stiffening on account of the steady demand.

Financing

At present no problem, for every reasonable demand is immediately satisfied at low rates of interest. As a matter of fact large sums are offered as against few mortgage requirements. Eventually a good deal of idle money will find its way into real estate investments and it is common knowledge that there is plenty of idle money in the city and the reported silver holdings by banks surpass anything reported in the past.

ERIK CRONE'S APRIL REVIEW

Messrs. Erik Crone, Land & Estate Agency, review the Shanghai Real Estate Market during the month of April, as follows:

There are very few important real estate deals to be recorded for the month of April. Two large properties, one in the French Concession and another with river frontage on Pootung, were put up for auction during the month but did not fetch offers reaching the limits at which the owners were willing to sell.

Though there were few outstanding real estate events during the month, the market was active and a great number of smaller transactions were carried out, interest being centred particularly in the French Concession and the residential parts of the Settlement.

During the month under review building was, and continues to be, unusually active. New projects are daily being added to the already numerous constructions under way. Permits for no less than 191 foreign and semi-foreign houses and two large apartment buildings have been delivered in the French Concession alone, and Chinese houses projected on both sides of Ningpo King Pang total 748, as a glance on the following figures will show.

Building projects for the month of April:

In the International Settlement: 256 Chinese houses and shops; 14 foreign stores; 1 school; 4 factories; 1 printing work; 2 godowns; 3 blocks of garages.

In the French Concession: 312 Chinese houses and shops; 11 foreign stores; 191 foreign and semi-foreign houses; 2 blocks of garages; 1 hospital; 2 apartment buildings.

BANKING POSITION IN JAPAN

Falling Off in Deposits During March but Gain on the Previous Year

Deposits held by all banks in Japan Proper at the end of March amounted to Y.11,976,502,000, including Y.1,574,648,000 by the semi-Government banks, Y.9,191,960,000 by the ordinary banks and Y.1,209,894,000 by the savings banks, according to the Ministry of Finance. This, according to the "Japan Advertiser," represents a drop of Y.62,785,000 from the month before but a gain of Y.323,374,000 over the year before.

Advances by these institutions on the same day totalled Y.11,322,823,000, including Y.3,394,158,000 by the special saving banks, Y.7,578,648,000 by the ordinary banks and Y.350,017,000 by the savings banks. In comparison with the preceding month, this shows an increase of Y.10,878,000 but with the year before it is a drop of Y.424,500,000.

Details of deposits and advances follow:

DEPOSITS	(In thousand yen)
Ordinary deferred savings ..	630,100
Regular monthly savings ..	599,455
Public Money	563,417
Current deposits	1,340,722
Special current	2,039,310
Deposits at notice	652,819
Fixed deposits	5,741,111
Others	409,568
Total	11,976,502

ADVANCES	
On documents ..	3,812,580
On bills ..	4,282,797
Overdrafts	994,833
Call loan	203,660
Discount bills	2,028,953
Total	11,322,823

Public money deposits include Y.54,350,000 of the Government deposits in the Bank of Japan. Discount bills include bills accepted by banks, commercial bills and documentary drafts.

Securities held by them, their own deposits in other banks and cash holdings at the end of March follow:

Securities	(In thousand yen)
Government bonds ..	2,489,552
Prefectural gov't bonds ..	394,186
Debentures and stocks	2,000,591
Total	4,884,329

Compared with the month before, the amount shows an increase of Y.47,905,000. Their own deposits amounted to Y.903,272,000, showing a drop of Y.52,480,000 from the month before, and cash holdings amounted to Y.747,016,000, a decline of Y.25,095,000 from the month before. These three items make a total of Y.6,534,617,000, declining Y.29,670,000 from the month before.

Weekly Banking Report

Deposits held by all banks associated with the Tokyo Clearing House *on* April 27 totalled Y.2,097,936,000, falling Y.27,110,000, and advances Y.2,058,077,000, gaining Y.2,201,000, compared with the week before.

Fixed deposits amounted to Y.297,419,000, current deposits to Y.261,554,000 special current deposits to Y.411,258,000, deposits at notice to Y.292,035,000 and other deposits to Y.125,670,000.

Advances on documents amounted to Y.406,218,000, those on bills Y.215,732,000, overdrafts Y.94,177,000 and discount bills Y.341,850,000.

The Government deposits held in the Bank of Japan totalled Y.539,391,130, falling Y.17,510,256, private deposits in the Bank Y.249,697,932, also declining Y.112,693,086, discount bills Y.715,796,912, gaining Y.5,984,920, ordinary advances Y.39,407,140, gaining Y.46,324, in comparison with the week before.

The increasing tendency for private deposits in the Bank of Japan which used to be conspicuous for several weeks past has ceased. The tendency once was a source of worry to the Ministry of Finance and the Bank authorities in connection with the control of currency circulation.

The private deposits last week suddenly went off about Y.118,090,000, a marked fall. This is due to the fact that the syndicate banks recently have underwritten a large amount of Government bonds issued for conversion of old bonds. Under present conditions, no rapid increase of private deposits is expected to take place in the near future.

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

Review of the Week: Rubber Steady and a Rise Looked for at End of June: Further Fluctuations in Docks: Greyhounds Firmer

Reviewing the Shanghai Share market for the week ending 4th. May, Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co., write as follows:

Rubber

Rubber remained steady throughout the week and closed a little firmer. Latest reports from America indicate that London, although bearish, is now the ruling market and a rise is looked for at the end of June. Stocks in England increased 968 tons and the forecast for the current week in 450 tons up.

	April 27	May 4
London	9 13/16	10 1/16
New York	19½	19½
Singapore	33	32½

The Share market has not shown much signs of life but any appreciable rise is likely to cause general activity.

Industrials and Shipping

Ewo Cottons have hardly changed during the week although cash business was done Tls. 12.80, the highest point touched for sometime. At the end of the week buyers only offered Tls. 12.65 but the undertone remains distinctly firm.

Shanghai Cottons & Zoong Sings were practically lifeless.

Shanghai Lands were slightly easier but any cheap parcels are quickly snapped up.

Wharves are slightly stronger, buyers offering Tls. 178 without being accommodated.

Docks again attracted a lot of attention and as usual fluctuated according to various rumours. They closed firm at Tls. 126.50 cash and Tls. 128.50 June.

Trams have buyers at Tls. 22.90, which is the equivalent of their cum dividend price.

New Engineering Ordinary are wanted at Tls. 5.70 with sellers asking slightly higher and the Preference issue attract small buyers at *Tls. 5.10*, at which price they appear to be well worth the consideration of investors. Buses continue to be inquired for at around Tls. 14.75 but only a small business is passing.

Waterworks Bearer 'A' shares changed hands during the week at Tls. 225 and even at this price the approximate yield is over 7 per cent. The new issue of 'C' shares have been changing hands in fair quantities at the issue price of £1.

Greyhounds

Due to good turn-overs at the various tracks all companies have appreciated and remain firm, the biggest appreciation being in S.I.G.'s., which were done as high as $17.50 June.

G.R.A. Founders were done at $70 & Ordinary at $23.25 cash with nothing coming out under $24.00 June.

Champ de Courses have buyers at $215 cum founders but holders do not wish to part with this scrip.

Debentures

The persistent demand from investors who require a first-class investment with absolute security even at a lower rate of interest is having the effect of strengthening the price of all Municipal and Industrial debentures.

S.M.C. 6 per cents are now quoted at Tls. 100.50, the highest point ever reached.

FRIDAY, May 10.

Debentures			Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
S.M.C.	6%	1909	T 100	100	—
"	6%	1910	100	100	—
"	6%	1911	99	99	—
"	6%	1912	100	99	—
"	6%	1913	99	99	—
"	5½%	1913	94½	94½	—
"	5½%	1914	94½	94½	—
"	5½%	1915	94½	94½	—
"	6%	1916	99	99	—
"	7%	1919	109	100	—
"	7%	1920	100	100	—
"	6%	1920	£98½	—	—
"	8%	1921	M$102	100	—
"	8%	1921	T 102½	102	—
"	7%	1922	101	101	—
"	6%	1923	100	99½	—
"	6%	1924	100	99½	—
"	6%	1925	100	99½	—
"	6%	1926	100	99½	—
"	7%	1927	101	101	—
"	7%	1928	101	101	—
F.M.C.	6%	1911	88	—	—
"	5½%	1914	85	85	—
"	5½%	1916	85	85	—
"	8%	1921	100	—	—
"	6%	1923	86	—	—
"	7%	1924	95	95	—
"	6½%	1925	91	90½	—
"	6½%	1926	90½	90½	—
"	7%	1928	97	—	98
Waterworks	8%	1921	105	105	—
"	8%	1922	105	105	—
"	7%	1922	100	101	—
"	6%	1925	95	—	—
S'hai Gas	6%	1909	99½	99½	—
S'hai. Land	6%	1911	98	97	—
"	6%	1912	96½	96	—
"	6%	1913	96½	96	—
"	6%	1914	96½	96	—
"	5½%	1916	84	85	—
"	6%	1922	92	94	—
"	6%	1925	92	94	—
"	6%	1926	92	94	—
A. French L.	6%	1911	97	97	—
"	6%	1924	92	94	—
Telephone	7%	1928	100½	100	101
Lane C'ford	6%	1914	88	85	—
"	6%	1915	88	85	—
Hall & Holtz	7%	1914	95	95	—
Country C.	6%	1901	78	78	—
American C.	8%	1922	96	97	—
Race Club	6½%	1923	98	98	—
French C.	7%		79	79	—

Unless otherwise stated Quotations below are for transactions through London; delivery on arrival; payment on negotiation of drafts.

		Nom.	Buy.	Sell.
5% Gold $ Bonds 1925		$68	$67½	—
6% Gold $ Bonds 1928		85½	85½	—
Gold Loan 1913 British		£65½	£65	—
French	(stpd)	64	64	—
"	(unstpd)	65	63	—
Belgian	(stpd)	64½	—	—
"	(unstpd)	64	63	—
German	(stpd)	64½	64	—
"	(unstpd)	64	63	—
Russian	(stpd)	65	—	—
"	(unstpd)	64	—	—

DUNLOP'S REDUCED PROFITS

Manner in Which Rubber Restriction was Removed

London, May 3.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., in London to-day, Sir Eric Geddes attributed the reduction in the company's profits for the past financial year, which amounts to £1,700,000, solely to the abolition by the Government of the restriction on rubber exports from Ceylon and the Malay States without adequate notice. In view of the fact, however, that the profits of twelve rubber companies in America had fallen by 96 per cent., he said that he considered the position of the Dunlop Rubber Co. compared favourably with that prevailing in the industry generally.

He added that the future was bright. Their factories were working more efficiently, their plantations producing the raw product more cheaply than ever before and their undertaking had never been healthier.—Reuter.

PLANS have been drawn up by the Greater Shanghai authorities for the construction of a road between Lunghua and Nantao, which will be known as the Kong-chu Road.

ALLENBY RUBBER SCHEME LOST

Probability of Very Large Opposition the Reason

Singapore, May 8.

The Allenby rubber amalgamation scheme has been abandoned, owing to probable opposition amounting to 150,000 votes.

On March 7 it was stated that the Directors of the Allenby, Balgownie, Connemara and Kundong rubber companies had submitted to their shareholders proposals for an amalgamation, which would form one of the biggest combines in Malaya, to be known as the Connemara United Ltd. The combined area of the estates of the four companies totals 6,500 acres.—Reuter.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF INDIANA

Chicago, May 6.

The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, in which the Rockefeller interests retained control following the stockholders' meeting two months ago, to-day declared a cash dividend of 62½ cents a share, payable on June 16 to holders of capital stock, on record March 16, 1929.

Standard Oil of Indiana is quoted on the Curb Exchange and closed April 1, at 60½.

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CHINA'S TAXATION STATISTICS

Per Capita Taxation is $1.55: Interesting Comparisons

China's *per capita* taxation to-day is only $1.55 approximately 108 times less than that of England, 70 times less than that of France, 36 times less than that of the U.S.A., and 43 times less than that of Germany.

Chin'a *per capita* national debt to-day is about five dollars equivalent to 1/364th. of that of England, 1/205th. of that of France, 1/67th. of that of the U.S.A., and 1/13th. of that of Germany.

In 1923, M. Padoux, formerly advisor to the Chinese Government, estimated that the total annual taxation in China at that time did not exceed 500 million dollars Mex. Calculating on the basis of 400 million inhabitants, the *per capita* tax in China was $1.20. The total national debt in China, not including the railway loans, was estimated by M. Padoux in 1923 to be under 1,900 million dollars Mex. or $4.5 per capita.

M. Padoux's estimates need to be revised now. There have been, undoubtedly, increases both in our taxation and our national debts since 1923. According to the statistics presented by the Ministry of Finance at the Conference for the Reduction of Armaments held in Nanking sometime ago, the amount of taxation of the central and local governments in 1928 was 620 million dollars showing an increase of over a million dollars as compared with M. Padoux's estimate for 1923. Calculating on the basis of 620 million dollars of taxation and 400 million inhabitants, the *per capita* taxation in China at present is approximately $1.55.

Per capita TAXATION IN CHINA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN 1928.

	Mex. $
England	168.00
France	110.00
U. S. A.	56.00
Germany	67.00
China	1.55

M. Padoux's estimate of the National debt in China in 1923 was probably too low. According to statistics presented by the Ministry of Finance at the National Economic Conference in July, 1928, the national debt in China, not including the railway, loans amounted approximtely to 2,210 million dollars. This amount of 2,210 million dollors was based on the official estmate of the Peking Government in 1926, of which 233 million dollars have been redeemed. Since 1926 the Nationalist Government has issued loans amounting to about 280 million dollars, of which 30 million dollors have been redeemed.

On the basis of the preceding available statistical data, our total national debt at the end of 1928 was about 2,127 million dollars Mex. or $5 *per capita*.

Per capita NATIONAL DEBT IN CHINA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1928.

	Mex. $
England	1,822
France	1,023
U. S. A.	377
Germany	67
China	5

Nankai weekly Statistical Service. Compiled by Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research, Tientsin

APRIL RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
New Amherst	24,000
Batu Anam	37,000
Chemor United	43,700
Chempedak	15,500
Repah	64,500
Semambu	25,000
Tebong	92,000
Shanghai Malay	53,500
Cheng	20,000
Shanghai Klebang	16,000
Senawang	49,000
Shanghai Seremban	25,300
Padang	24,446
Consolidated	85,550
Shanghai Kodah	54,211
Bute	28,000
Tanah Merah	107,019
Dominion	49,137
Shanghai Pahang	26,800
Sungei Duri	37,500
Kota Bahroe	45,785
Kapayang	19,746
Alma	35,900
Bukit Toh Alang	49,400
Kelantan	16,500*

* 30 days' tapping.

THE Silk Cocoon Merchants Association of Kiangsu and Chêkiang have telegraphed to the Chêkiang Provincial Government requesting the Government to give special protection to the various silk cocoon godowns in Hangchow during the period of silk cocoon trading.

COMPANY MEETING

SHANGHAI & HONGKEW WHARF CO.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd. was held on May 9 in the offices of the agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Mr. R. Mein Austin presided at the meeting and was supported by Messrs. Pan Ching-poo, A. Widmann, C. A. Peel, and H. V. Wilkinson. The attendance represented 5,230 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary, Mr. H. S. Martin, the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen,—As the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days I will with your permission take them as read.

The result of last year's working, showing a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Tls. 775,826.52, is satisfactory. The increase over last year is approximately Tls. 75,000, but here I must point out that December returns were abnormally increased by half a lakh, due to the influx of cargo before the new tariff took effect. Thus did 1928 benefit at the expense of 1929.

The sum available for distribution after deducting the interim dividend of 3 per cent. is Tls. 667,826.52. From this it is proposed to make a final dividend of Tls. 8 per share, a total of Tls. 11 for the year, and I trust this will meet with your approval. It is proposed to place Tls. 100,000 to the credit of equalization of dividend fund.

New Godown at Hunt's Wharf

Last year my predecessor warned you that a lot of money would have to be spent to bring your property up to date. A start has already been made on a new four-storied godown at Hunt's Wharf. We still urgently require two more, a six-storeyed one next to the office on Broadway, designed primarily to be let by compartments or floors to clients, and the other (four-storeyed) on Hongkew Wharf. When we have come out to the normal line, and when the filling has settled both the four-storeyed godowns are designed to allow for another in front, intercommunicating on all floors.

This series of godowns in tandem along the water-front is the object we must aim at, though it will take some years to effect.

Labour Saving Appliances

The question of employing mechanical to replace, to some extent, coolie labour has had the serious consideration of your directors for several years past, but until recently it was considered that old fashioned methods were the more economical. Now, however, as cost of labour tends to increase, all our future development is designed to minimize this charge and the new godowns are being fitted with the latest labour saving appliances.

As has been indicated before, the wharf staging is very old and it has now reached that point when it is no more economical to repair it. A complete renewal of Hunt's Wharf staging and that at Hongkew down to Chaoufoong Road is a necessity. We shall take the opportunity to come out to the normal line benefiting by extra land, which has paid shenko, and obtain, we hope, deeper water.

It will be obvious to you, however, that even if reconstruction is carried on in series beginning at one end or other of Hunt's and Hongkew, a very serious interruption in working is going to occur and one which probably will be reflected in the Company's takings. Your general agents have given considerable though to the problem and the solution—the only solution as we see it—is first to develop Pootung West on the lines of Pootung East.

The latter as you know has an up-to-date wharf staging (reinforced concrete on wood pile). Pootung West is served by pontoons and these in practice are quite unsuitable for heavy lifts and greatly increase the expense of working ordinary cargo. Deep water frontage in the harbour of Shanghai is limited and we consider that those improvements to Pootung West are justified in themselves, apart from any other considerations.

Once Pootung is fully developed we can proceed with the reconstruction at Hunts and Hongkew.

Expenditure of Tls. 2,500,000

It will, of course, be necessary to carry out the work of reconstruction in such a way and at such times as will interfere as little as possible with the current work of the wharf. The various schemes outlined will involve an expenditure of some two and a half million taels, spread over the next three years.

As you know we do not write off anything for depreciation yearly but in 1919 a depreciation fund was started to provide for this. This fund now stands at Tls. 525,000 to which it is proposed to add this year Tls. 150,000, thus bringing it up to Tls. 675,000.

Your Directors considered the time had come to draw up a depreciation schedule, and this has now been very carefully done and the amount of Tls. 525,000 will be written off in accordance with that schedule, and similarly the Tls. 150,000 provided for in the accounts before you, will be allocated to specific items at the close of the current year.

The necessary provision of Tls. 25,000 to special repairs and renewals and Tls. 75,000 for ordinary repairs and renewals to cover current and immediate work has been provided for in the accounts before you.

Last Year's Work

During the past year we handled 256 home steamers as against 232 in 1927; 619 coasters as against 492; and 21 coal steamers as against 23. Storage charges were Tls. 351,882 as against Tls. 379,641 last year, and receiving, storing and delivering Tls. 1,265,007 as against Tls. 1,088,630.

The staff have worked hard and the good showing is in no small measure due to their efforts. I hope the proposed bonus has your sanction.

During the year Mr. M. T. Johnson resigned from the Board on his departure from Shanghai and Mr. H. V. Wilkinson has taken his place.

Since the report was published Mr. J. J. Paterson has left the port and I have assumed office in his stead.

The Resolutions

I now propose that the report and accounts for 1928 be adopted, and finally that a dividend of Tls. 8 per share be declared, making with the interim dividend of Tls. 3 per share, already paid, Tls. 11 per share, and that the allocation of the balance of the profit and loss account, as recommended by the directors, be passed. After this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

Mr. H. V. Wilkinson seconded the proposal, and, no questions being asked, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried.

That Messrs. Pan Ching-poo, A. Widmann, C. A. Peel, and H. V. Wilkinson be re-elected Directors of the Company. Proposed by Mr. G. W. Sheppard and seconded by Mr. Pan Tze-hung.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. C. A. Peel and seconded by Mr Pan Tze-hung.

THE Shanghai & Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner has received instructions from the National Government not to use decapitation in executing criminals in future.

SKIN DISEASES

As a remedy for eczema, itch, pimples, heat rashes, sores, etc., Zam-Buk is absolutely unequalled.

Unlike fatty ointments which are useless on the surface skin, this refined herbal balm actually sinks into underlying tissues where disfiguring disease has its roots.

Zam-Buk stops pain and irritation, kills harmful germs, expels impurities and grows healthy new skin. Also for healing cuts, sprains, insect bites, sore feet, bad legs, piles, poisoned wounds, etc.

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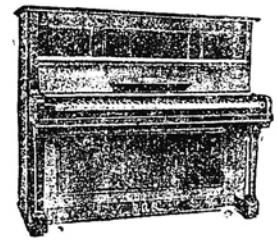

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

S.R.C. SPRING RACE MEETING

The Derby Won by Glen Dochart: A Surprise in the Champions. Pat Beating Wheatcroft

Unfortunately, the rain which had been so badly needed did not fall until the early hours of May 6 and then it came in such quantities that the Race Course was made very heavy and the racing on the first two days of the Spring Meeting was seriously affected. Otherwise, it was a very good meeting. The griffins were a numerous and very fine lot, far exceeding in quality any that have come down for several years.

Glen Dochart's Derby

The one really important race of the second day, and the best to watch, was the Derby. Of the ponies who had been seen out, the only possible rival to the attractive Glen Dochart could be Le Corsaire, but Beautifulland was such a picture in the paddock that he had to be taken into consideration. There was the quite big field of fourteen and there was not one that did not look thoroughly fit, though the three mentioned rather stood out. The race, however, put things in a different light, for Glen Dochart won it with consummate ease, though it is difficult to persuade oneself that such a splendid animal as Beautifulland will not do better in the St. Leger. Though the principal honours went to Glen Dochart and Needa, Glen Finnan and the Master must not be forgotten. They did all the pacemaking and stayed on to give the victorious stable second place also, beating the handsome Le Corsaire without much effort.

The Champions

Mostly the Champions overshadows all racing on the third day of the Shanghai Race Club's two big meetings, by reason of the excitement of the actual racing, but this time was an exception, for it was tame a race as ever could be imagined. Pat led from start to finish. One feels that the credit belongs almost more to young Collaco than to Pat. It was his first big meeting and he was on a pony that had to be ridden hard every inch from start to finish, but he made it the third and the greatest of three winners of the day.

It is difficult to know what excuse to make for Wheatcroft. He had every opportunity and he simply did not win. He was advantageously placed throughout the race, he was ridden by the one jockey who at the present time might be regarded as possibly better than Norman Dallas, but he could not make any impression on Pat.

The results in detail follow:—

MAY 6.

1.—The Wei-Hai-Wei Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For all ("Z" Class) China pony Cross-breds except 1st Class Ponies and those Griffins of the year that have won a flat race.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Matsumoto's ches. Nationalist II
Mr. S. A. Judah 161 lbs.
2.—Mr. Liddell's grey Ben d'Or
Mr. V. Haimovitch 148 lbs.
3.—Mr. Toeg's dun Spearmint
Mr. A. N. Dallas 168 lbs.

ALSO RAN

W[illegible]'s Bettyfield R. M. P. Bairnsfather 161
[illegible] Wright's Jill W. N. Wells-Henderson 155
[illegible] W. H. S. Davis 140
Liddell and Purcell's Majestic L. Moses 155
[illegible] Orange William W. L. McCann 145
Toeg's Ormonde W. Hill 140
[illegible]'s Sea Cub V. V. Needa 140
A. N. Dallas's Theatreland H. Collacao 142
[illegible]'s Zorhan C. G. Jack 150

Win: $55.50.
Places: $15.60, $11.40, $11.10.
Three-quarters; a half.
Time, 1 min. 48 sec.

2.—The Hart Legacy Cup

Presented by the late Mr. James Hart. Winner, Tls. 100, with Tls. 500 added by the club. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For all China ponies ("Y" Class).—Half-a-mile.

1.—Mr. Day's black Poppyland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 175 lbs.
2.—Mr. Toeg's dun Nith
Mr. W. Hill 172 lbs.
3.—Mr. Eve's grey Wedding Eve
Mr. [illegible]

ALSO RAN

Toeg's Campbell H. Maitland 155
Powhattan's Sahara M. O. Springfield 154
Kenjoy's Three Fours J. K. Brand 155
McBain & Sokoloff's Veterock H. Collacao 152

Win: $42.50.
Places: $8.30, $7.40, $6.00.
Many lengths; three.
Time, 58⅗ sec.

3.—The Hongkong Plate

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—Seven furlongs.

1.—Mr. Day's bay Dare Devil
Mr. A. N. Dallas 152 lbs.
2.— Mr. We Two's road Shorty McGee
Mr. H. Maitland 149 lbs.
3.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's grey White Rosemary
Mr. H. Collacao 160 lbs.

ALSO RAN

R. H. McNair's David Garrick J. C. Bauld 152
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's Delight V. V. Needa 155
Harry White & Son's Don Philippe C. Encarnacao 149
Mrs. Jack Liddell's Double Zero R. N. Harris 158
N. L. Sparke's Easter Eve J. K. Brand 155
W. H. S. Davis's Engagement Eve W. H. S. Davis 158
Fred Elias's Firestone W. N. Wells-Henderson 152
Toeg's Gordon W. Hill 152
Miss Ada Law's Kilmory V. M. Haimovitch 152
Agloanna's Mastership A. M. Jensen 149
Dod's Old Style G. Pollock 152
Toeg's Pink Diamond W. Bowling 158
Edgar & Springfield's Prince Riebert M. O. Springfield 154
Toeg's Tyne II L. Moses 163
M. & L. G. W.'s Western Park W. L. McCann 152

Win: $24.80.
Places $13.40, $12.90, $11.80.
Three lengths; four.
Time, 1 min. 52⅗ sec.

4.—The Griffins Plate

Winner, Tls. 1,000. Second, Tls. 500. Third, Tls. 250. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—Three-quarters of a mile.

1.—Messrs. Leander & Co.'s brown King Bee
Mr. H. Collacao 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's grey Unity Eve
Mr. V. M. Haimovitch 152 lbs.
3.—Messrs. Law & Hickling's bay Glen Gyle
Mr. V. V. Needa 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Mollers' Ltd.'s Armylight Eric Moller 154
The Early Birds's Ben Dochy G. A. Pollock 149
Fash's Blue Blazes W. Bowling 152
Harry White & Son's Don Robledo C. Encarnacao 155
H. & S.'s Fleur-de-lis A. N. Dallas 157
Allan's Good News W. L. McCann 158
B. P. Lalcaca's Lysander J. C. Bauld 155
We Two's Snuff Box H. Maitland 155
Winsome & Hasty's The Nighthawk W. Hill 152
Trocadero's Vagabond J. R. Tirebois 155
Sokoloff's Vecherock W. H. S. Davis 155
A. V. White's White Ant R. N. Harris 152
R. H. McNair's Will Rodgers S. A. Judah 155
Hollandia's Zeelandia C. A. Bowern 153

Win: $110.50.
Places: $23.10, $7.20, $12.50.
Two lengths; half.
Time, 1 min. 33⅗ sec.

5.—The America Challenge Cup and Cathay Stakes

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. The America Challenge Cup, to be won three times by the same owner(s), goes with the above stakes. Cups kindly presented by American friends, members of the Shanghai Race Club. For China ponies ("Y" Class).—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Liddell's grey Wheatcroft
Mr. J. K. Brand 155 lbs.
1.—Mr. Eve's bay Lazy Eve
Mr. V. M. Haimovitch 158 lbs.
3.—Mr Allan's grey Michigan
Mr. W. L. McCann 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Day's Cleverland C. G. Jack 155
Win: $9.10.
Places: $5.70, $6.70.
Many lengths; two.
Time, 2 min. 40⅗ sec.

6.—The Flying Handicap, "A" Class

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1929 Subscription Griffins.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Massachusetts's piebald Cowboy
Mr. S. A. Judah 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. Bicolore's grey Tavel
Mr. J. K. Brand 160 lbs.
3.—Mr. Mogreki's grey Wiki-Wiki
Mr. R. N. Harris 160 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Sportsmen's Beau Ideal C. Encarnacao 152
Cemos's Crossfire M. O. Springfield 158
Mac's Donny III Eric Moller 154
Almscot's Duststorm W. Tingle 170
J. A. Hayes's Forty-Six V. M. Haimovitch 149
Wateum's Master Six W. Bowling 151
Johnathan's Pauper R. D. Parkin 152
McBain Bros.'s Peter Ross W. H. S. Davis 152
Whitemaryden's Saracen H. Collacao 148
H. Veitch's The Bantam V. V. Needa 149
M. & L. G. W.'s Western Feld H. Maitland 157

Win: $15.90.
Places: $7.90, $18.70, $10.40.
One length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 14⅗ sec.

7.—The Flying Handicap, "B" Class

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1929 Subscription Griffins.—One mile.

1.—Messrs. Aitch & Jay's dun Raftery
Mr. C. G. Jack 151 lbs.
2.—Mr. C. Knight's grey Cherry Brook
Mr. W. L. McCann 150 lbs.
3.—Liddell's grey Sunnycroft II
Mr. V. V. Needa 145 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Inverkeithing's Bing R. D. Parkin 145
Harry White's Don Severo C. Encarnacao 159
C. & B. Titbits II G. A. Pollock 156
Peach's Weissdorn H. Collacao 145
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Jewel C. A. Bowern 148

Win: $36.20.
Places: $13.40, $20.50, $40.50.
Three lengths; four.
Time, 2 min. 18 sec.

8.—The Chinese Cup and Criterion Stakes

Winner, the Chinese Cup and Tls. 700 added by the Club. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. Cups kindly presented by Chinese friends. For China ponies ("Y" Class).—One mile.

1.—Mr. Speelman's grey Zanzibar
Mr. G. A. Pollock 152 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's ches Quiet Eve
Mr. V. M. Haimovitch 158 lbs.
3.—Mr. Toeg's bay Alligator
Mr. W. Hill 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

G. C. Purdue's Coeur de Leon J. K. Brand 158
Fred Elias's Firefly W. N. Wells-Henderson 149
Day's New Zealand A. N. Dallas 158
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's Pat H. Collacao 158

Win: $50.80.
Places: $11.60, $8.50, $7.20.
A head; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 09⅗ sec.

9.—The Pou-Ma-Ting Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.

1.—Mrs. Gaby Speelman's grey Le Corsaire
Mr. R. N. Harris 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's bay Banquet Eve
Mr. V. M. Haimovitch 155 lbs.
3.—Messrs. Law & Hickling's grey Glen Finnan
Mr. V. V. Needa 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg's Ashley W. Hill 155
Mrs. Jack Liddell's Bill Barrow H. Maitland 155
M. O. Springfield's Cave Man M. O. Springfield 156
Allan's Courage W. N. Wells-Henderson 155
Hollandia's Frisia W. L. McCann 155
Liddell & Purcell's Haymarket C. G. Jack 155
Leander & Co.'s Ontario H. Collacao 158
C. Schwender's Saargold C. Schwender 150
Amscot's The Diver R. M. P. Bairnsfather 155
Robson's The Original Bird J. K. Brand 152

Win: $23.40.
Places: $9.20, $9.00, $26.40.
One and a half length; neck.
Time, 2 min. 11⅗ sec.

10.—The Nanking Cup

Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. For 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—Three-quarters of a mile.

1.—Mr. Dixie's ches. Copper
Mr. R. N. Harris 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. Day's grey Goosenland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 144 lbs.
3.—Messrs. Allan & Davis's grey Poltrel
Mr. W. H. S. Davis 144 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Hunt's Apple Sauce H. Maitland 150
Peach's Arizona Fr. Reiber Jr. 149
Omekrik's Astrap W. N. Wells-Henderson 157
H.M.S.'s Clerkship W. Tingle 150
Agloanna's Cosmos P. Tollefsen 145
Agloanna's Desert Song C. L. Tilburn 155
Rovers's Divinity V. M. Haimovitch 152
L. Strachan's Elran R. H. Herlofson 153
Sportsmen's Fatty Len A. M. Jensen 147
Wallston's Froth Blower L. Moses 152
W. A. White's Kalgan H. Collacao 152
M. O. Springfield's Kin Mao Dan M. O. Springfield 156
C. O. C.'s Nyasaland V. V. Needa 150
Mollers' Ltd.'s Roverlight E. Moller 175
Powhattan's Serjeant Fuzfuz R. D. Parkin 150
Willing's Sih-Li W. Bowling 150
Dixie's Smouldering Fire W. L. McCann 152
McBain Bros.'s Squeak W. Hill 155
S. A. Judah's Thistledown S. A. Judah 157
F. A. Pollock's Vanguard R. M. P. Bairnsfather 150
Trocadero's White North J. C. Bauld 150
Wolfe's Zizi N. G. H. Wolfe 152

Win: $20.60.
Places: $9.90, $15.30, $120.70.
Many lengths; three.
Time, 1 min. 26⅗ sec.

11.—The Eclipse Stakes

Winner, Tls. 800. Second, Tls. 400. Third, Tls. 200. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Messrs. Law & Hickling's ches. Glen Dochart
Mr. V. V. Needa 158 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's ches. The Dipper
Mr. W. Hill 158 lbs.
3.—Mrs. R. J. Paterson's bay Pink Ticket
Mr. A. N. Dallas 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

E. E. & W. H.'s Bright Lad H. Collacao 158
A. Cohen's Dominador S. A. Judah 156
Harry White's Don Julian C. Encarnacao 152
B. P. Lalcaca's Lilum J. C. Bauld 155
Liddell & Purcell's Savoy C. G. Jack 155
Robson's The Crafty Bird J. K. Braud 158
Allan's Three Cheers W. L. McCann 155
Fash's Ugly W. Bowling 155

Win: $11.70.
Places: $6.30, $13.70, $6.10.
Two lengths; a short head.
Time, 2 min. 52⅗ sec.

12.—The Tsingtao Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 3rd Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—7 furlongs.

1.—Mr. Kenjoy's roan Purple Diamond
Mr. J. K. Brand 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. We Two's bay Big Ching
Mr. C. Encarnacao 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. Toeg's brown Keeora
Mr. W. Hill 157 lbs.

ALSO RAN

M. O. Springfield's Auditorship L. Moses 149
Allan's Bubbly Jock W. L. McCann 147
H's Ecarté G. A. Pollock 155
W. J. Keswick's Elopement Eve H. Maitland 153
A. N. Dallas's Fashion Show C. G. Jack 152
Liddell's Howecroft W. Bowling 158
Mollers' Ltd.'s Milkylight C. Moller 156
E. E. & W. H.'s Prince Walbert V. V. Needa 147
Ridgways's Rapidity R. M. P. Bairnsfather 152
Sing Lee's Silver Wing R. D. Parkin 152
Dod's Standlight R. H. Herlofson 152
Day's St. Patrick A. N. Dallas 160
Edgar & Springfield's Sunshine M. O. Springfield 157
Mollers' Ltd.'s The Dansant E. B. Moller 153
Johnathan's The Duke H. Collacao 147
Lalcaca & White's Wardle R. N. Harris 152
C. O. C.'s White Sarnia V. M. Haimovitch 158

Win: $33.50.
Places: $15.30, $25.40, $29.40.
Half-length; two.
Time, 1 min. 56⅗ sec.

13.—The Chingwantao Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 3rd Class ("Y" Class) China ponies, to be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than five flat races anywhere under any conditions.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Liddell's bay Kingcroft
Mr. Fr. Reiber Jr. 153 lbs.
2.—Messrs. H. Le Moullec & S. R. Owen's bay Spark Hill
Mr. H. Hertzberg 147 lbs.
3.—Bowford's grey Tabbycat
Mr. W. Tingle 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Kenjoy's Apple Leaf L. Moses 158
Swift's California A. M. Jensen 155
Erin's Grand Matador H. Tollefson 148
Reefenkid's Jack Tar R. H. Herlofson 154
Dod's Laceda C. L. Tilburn 155
Johnathan's Larch Tree R. D. Parkin 156
Dixie's Mobile W. L. McCann 158
Mollers' Ltd.'s Pride E. B. Moller 150
A. N. Dallas's The Buckeye N. G. H. Wolfe 152
Uto's White Lodge P. H. Neubaurg 152

Win: $228.50.
Places: $60.20, $79.60, $20.00.
Three lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 51⅗ sec.

MAY 7.

1.—The Pari-Mutuel Cup

Winner, Tls. 400. Second, Tls. 200. Third, Tls. 100. For 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies only.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Wolfe's bay Zizi
Mr. V. M. Haimovitch 147 lbs.
2.—Mr. Dixie's bay Smouldering Fire
Mr. H. Herzberg 147 lbs.
3.—Mr. H. M. S.'s bay Victorious Venture
Mr. R. M. P. Bairnsfather 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Peach's Arizona W. Tingle 159
Omekrik's Astrap W. L. McCann 157
Agloanna's Desert Song A. M. Jensen 145
Wallston's Froth Blower H. C. Peake 147
Day's Goosenland A. N. Dallas 149
Dixie's Jupiter R. N. Harris 163
W. A. White's Kalgan H. Collacao 147
M. O. Springfield's Kin Mao Dan R. D. Parkin 152
C. O. C.'s Nyasaland V. V. Needa 155
Allan & Davis's Poltrel W. H. S. Davis 149
Mollers' Ltd.'s Roverlight Eric Moller 155
Powhattan's Serjeant Fuzfuz Fr. Reiber Jr. 148
Willing's Sih-Li W. Bowling 155
S. A. Judah's Thistledown S. A. Judah 157
Dixie's White Poppy N. G. H. Wolfe 147

Win: $35.00.
Places: $13.70, $151.00, $125.00.
Four lengths; a head.
Time, 2 min. 18 sec.

2.—The Chu-Ka-Za Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For Classified China ponies ("Y" Class).—Three-quarters of a mile.

1.—Messrs. McBain & Sokoloff's grey Veterock
Mr. H. Collacao 147 lbs.
2.—Mr. Powhattan's bay Sahara
Mr. W. Bowling 148 lbs.
3.—Mr. Eve's grey Election Eve
Mr. V. M. Haimovitch 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

N. L. Sparke's Easter Eve J. K. Brand 155
Toeg's Nith W. Hill 152
Win: $26.40.
Places: $19.00, $30.80.
Three lengths; a head.
Time, 1 min. 37⅗ sec.

3.—The Grand Stand Stakes

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Eve's brown Settling Eve. D.H.
Mr. V. M Haimovitch 158 lbs.
1.—Mr. Allan's dun Three Cheers D.H.
Mr. W. L. McCann 150 lbs.
3.—Mollers' Ltd.'s bay Armylight
Mr. W. Bowling 148 lbs.

ALSO RAN

M. O. Springfield's Cave Man M. O. Springfield 153
Harry White's Don Julian C. Encarnacao 148
Liddell & Purcell's Haymarket C. G. Jack 150
B. P. Lalcaca's Lilum H. Maitland 150
Amscot's The Diver R. M. P. Bairnsfather 155
Robson's The Original Bird J. R. Brand 150

Win: D.H. $7.30, $22.80.
Places: $7.00, $13.00, $14.70.
Dead heat; many lengths.
Time, 2 min. 55⅗ sec.

4.—The Peking Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 2nd Class ("Y" Class) China ponies. 3rd and 4th Class ponies eligible.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Day's bay Dare Devil
Mr. A. N. Dallas 157 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Bailey & Heard's ches. Castle Diamond
Mr. M. O. Springfield 158 lbs.
3.—Mr. W. H. S. Davis's grey Engagement Eve
Mr. W. H. S. Davis 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's Delight R. D. Parkin 150
Harry White & Son's Don Philippe C. Encarnacao 152
Toeg's Gordon W. Hill 158
Edgar & Springfield's Prince Riebert W. Bowling 152
We Two's Shorty McGee H. Maitland 150
Robson's The Crafty Bird J. K. Brand 158
Winsome & Hasty's The Dipper W. Hill 158
Eve's Unity Eve W. Bowling 152
Win: $13.40.
Places: $8.60, $22.30, $27.50.
Four lengths; three.
Time, 2 min. 15⅗ sec.

5.—The Shanghai Derby

Winner, Tls. 2,500. Second, Tls. 1,000 Third, Tls. 500. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a half.

1.—Messrs. Law & Hickling's ches. Glen Dochart
Mr. V. V. Needa 158 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Law & Hickling's grey Glen Finnan
Mr. M. O. Springfield 158 lbs.
3.—Mrs. Gaby Speelman's grey Le Corsaire
Mr. R. N. Harris 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Eve's Banquet Eve V. M. Haimovitch 155
Day's Beautifulland A. N. Dallas 156
Mrs. Jack Liddell H. Maitland 155
E. E. & W. H.'s Bright Lad W. N. Wells-Henderson 158
A. Cohen's Dominador S. A. Judah 155
B. P. Lalcaca's Lysander C. G. Jack 155
Leander & Co.'s Ontario H. Collacao 158
Mrs. R. J. Paterson's Pink Ticket C. Encarnacao 152
Win: $13.20.
Places: $7.30, $70.70, $8.00.
Two lengths; the same.
Time, 3 min. 28⅗ sec.

6.—The Shanghai Stakes

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class).—One mile and a half.

1.—Mr. Johnathan's dun Larch Tree
Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 145 lbs.
2.—Mr. S. A. Judah's ches. Meadowgreen
Mr. S. A. Judah 166 lbs.
3.—Mr. Bowford's grey Tabbycat
Mr. W. Bowling 148 lbs.

ALSO RAN

R. D. Parkin's Bintang R. D. Parkin 148
Allan's Michigan W. L. McCann 150
Kenjoy's Neutrality J. K. Brand 149
Dod's Old Style G. A. Pollock 145
Eve's Quiet Eve V. Haimovitch 158
We Two's Young Bill H. Maitland 155
Win: $164.20.
Places: $28.50, $14.10, $40.50.
One and a half lengths; a neck.
Time, 3 min. 31⅗ sec.

7.—The Shanghai Race Club Handicap, "A" Class

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1929 Subscription Griffins.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Day's skew. Poppyland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 165 lbs.
2.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's ches. Aiverbank
Mr. R. N. Harris 157 lbs.
3.—Mr. Cemos's dun Crossfire
Mr. W. Hill 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

McBain Bros.'s Peter Ross H. Collacao 143
Aitch & Jay's Raftery C. G. Jack 154
Bicolore's Tavel J. K. Brand 157
Mogreki's Wiki-Wiki R. N. Harris 155
Win: $15.90.
Places: $8.60, $11.30, $11.80.
Many lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 57⅗ sec.

8.—The Shanghai Race Club Handicap, "B" Class

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. A handicap for Shang-

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hai Race Club 1929 Subscription Griffins.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. Inverkeithing's black Bing
Mr. H. Maitland 145 lbs.
2.—Mr. H. Veitch's dun The Bantam
Mr. V. V. Needa 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. C. Knight's grey Cherry Brook
Mr. W. L. McCann 159 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Harry White' Don Severo C. Encarnacao 152
Dod's Le Talisman L. Moses 144
Twins's Ossotti W. N. Wells-Handerson 143
R. H. McNair's Skinny J. C. Bauld 140
Liddell's Sunnycroft II C. G. Jack 148
C. & B.'s Titbits II G. A. Pollock 146
Peach's Weissdorn W. Tingle 142
Win: $21.20.
Places: $9.30, $14.90, $10.30.
A short head; five lengths.
Time, 3 min. 01⅘ sec.

9.—The Siccawei Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 1st and 2nd Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. Eve's bay Busy Bee
Mr. J. K. Brand 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. Day's grey New Zealand
Mr. A. N. Dallas 158 lbs.
3.—Messrs. White & Maitland bay Buster II
Mr. H. Maitland 150 lbs.
Win: $8.30.
Places: $7.70.
Many lengths; the same.
Time, 2 min. 18⅗ sec.

10.—The Scurry Stakes

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—Seven furlongs.
1.—Messrs. Law & Hickling's bay Glen Gyle
Mr. V. V. Needa 152 lbs.
2.—Mr. We Two's grey Snuff Box
Mr. H. Maitland 150 lbs.
3.—Fash's roan Blue Blazes
Mr. W. Bowling 147 lbs.

ALSO RAN

The Early Birds's Ben Dochy G. A. Pollock 145
H. & S.'s Fleur-de-lis. A. N. Dallas 150
Allan's Good News W. L. McCann 153
Dixie's Hefty R. N. Harris 158
Massachusetts's Joss Boy S. A. Judah 152
Leander & Co.'s King Bee H. Collacao 162
C. Schwender's Saargold R. D. Parkin 150
Liddell & Purcell's Savoy C. G. Jack 150
Trocadero's Vagabond J. R. Tirebois 150
McBain & Sokoloff Vecherock W. H. S. Davis 150
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's White Ant W. Hill 152
R. H. McNair's Will Rodgers C. Encarnacao 150
Hollandia's Zeelandia W. Tingle 147
Win: $16.90.
Places: $8.20, $12.40, $46.60.
Many lengths; two.
Time, 1 min. 56⅘ sec.

11.—The Tientsin Plate

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—One mile.
1.—Mr. Kenjoy's grey Apple Leaf
Mr. J. K. Brand 153 lbs.
2.—Mr. Dixie's ches. Copper
Mr. R. N. Harris 153 lbs.
3.—Messrs. H. Le Moullec & S. R. Owen's bay Spark Hill
Mr. H. Hersberg 147 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Allan's Bubbly Jock W. L. McCann 147
M. M. Sokoloff's Cuban Raw H. Collacao 158
W. H. S. Davis's Goodness W. H. S. Davies 152
Liddell's Howecroft C. Encarnacao 158
Reefenkid's Jack Tar R. H. Herlofson 150
Dod's MacKay N. A. Bott 152
Mollers' Ltd.'s Pride H. Maitland 147
A. N. Dallas's Royal Lancer A. N. Dallas 162
Edgar & Springfield's Sunshine M. O. Springfield 155
Day's Surplusland C. G. Jack 155
Johnathan's The Duke W. Hill 152
Mollers' Ltd.'s Wynk E. B. Moller 152
Win: $69.70.
Places, $19.10, $8.30, $29.60.
A neck; three lengths.
Time, 2 min. 16⅘ sec.

12.—The Hankow Handicap

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. A handicap for China pony Cross-breds ("Z" Class).—One mile.
1.—Mr. Toeg's dun Spearmint
Mr. A. N. Dallas 165 lbs.
2.—Mr. S. N. Shendrikoff's bay Zorhan
Mr. C. G. Jack 145 lbs.
3.—Mr. G. H. Wright's bay Jill
Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 149 lbs.

ALSO RAN

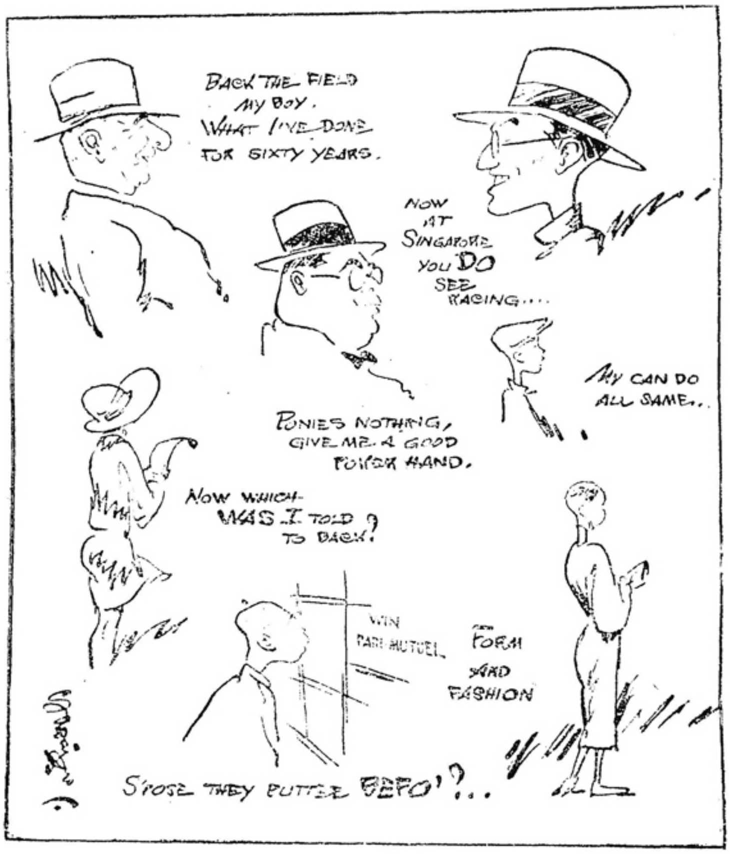
Liddell's Ben d'Or R. N. Harris 146
Wilfred's Bettyfield R. M. P. Bairnsfather 155
Toeg's Carbine H. Maitland 144
Liddell & Purcell's Majestic L. Moses 142
Matsumoto's Nationalist II S. A. Judah 161
Mrs. Maitland's Sea Cob V. V. Needa 140
Win: $14.70.
Places: $7.60, $13.90, $11.30.
Many lengths; a head.
Time, 2 min. 15⅘ sec.

13.—The Wuchang Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 3rd class ("y" Class) China ponies.—Three-quarters of a mile.
1.—Mr. Kenjoy's roan Purple Diamond
Mr. H. Maitland 160 lbs.
2.—Mr. Robson's grey The Snake Bird
Mr. J. K. Brand 157 lbs.
3.—Mr. H.'s ches. Ecarté
Mr. W. H. S. Davis 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Day's Netherland A. N. Dallas 152
Ridgway's Rapidity R. M. P. Bairnsfather 152



Some Impressions of Champions Day.

The Early Birds' The Brambling G. A. Pollock 155
A. N. Dallas's The Buckeye C. G. Jack 152
Laleaca & White's Wardle H. Collacao 152
M. O. Springfield's Auditorship L. Moses 149
McBain Bros.'s Captain Cuttle R. H. Herlofson 153
R. H. McNair's David Garrick W. Tingle 155
Wally's Fighting Chance W. L. McCann 145
Erin's Grand Matador N. A. Bott 147
H. Le Moullec's Kalfalla S. A. Judah 152
Toeg's Keeora W. Hill 157
Liddell's Kingcroft Fr. Reiber Jr. 158
H. Le Moullec's Le Rhone J. Bauld 141
Mur-Hol's Lugano G. W. Walker 145
Dixie's Mobile R. N. Harris 152
Win: $42.20.
Places: $13.00, $9.50, $44.10.
Three lengths; four.
Time, 1 min. 27⅘ sec.

May 8.

1.—The Yangtsze Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) only.—One mile.
1.—Mr. Day's grey New Zealand
Mr. A. N. Dallas 158 lbs.
2.—Messrs. McBain & Sokoloff's grey Veterock
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff 157 lbs.
3.—Mr. Powhattan's bay Sahara
Mr. W. Bowling 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Eve's Chilly Eve W. N. Wells-Henderson 155
Win: $12.60.
Places: $8.60, $13.80.
Many lengths; four.
Time, 2 min. 15⅗ sec.

2.—The Kiangsu Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For Classified China ponies ("Y" Class) only.—Two miles.
1.—Mr. S. A. Judah's ches. Meadowgreen
Mr. S. A. Judah 161 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's bay Victory Eve
Mr. C. Encarnacao 158 lbs.
3.—Mr. Liddell's grey Howecroft
Mr. H. Maitland 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Allan's Bubbly Jock W. L. McCann 142
Johnathan's Larch Tree W. N. Wells-Henderson 152
C. O. C.'s Nyasaland V. V. Needa 146
Win: $10.70.
Places: $5.20, $5.50, $5.80.
Many lengths; the same.
Time, 1 min. 41⅘ sec.

3.—The Racing Stakes

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—One mile.
1.—Miss Ada Law's grey Kilmory
Mr. V. V. Needa 152 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Bailey & Heard's ches. Castle Diamond
Mr. M. O. Springfield 158 lbs.
3.—Messrs. R. S. & C. O. C.'s bay John Willy
Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 149 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg's Keeora W. Hill 152
Win: $13.50.
Places: $7.40, $7.60.
Three lengths; many.
Time, 2 min. 15⅗ sec.

4.—The Rubicon Plate

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Messrs. Leander & Co.'s grey Ontario
Mr. H. Collacao 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. E. E. & W. H.'s grey Bright Lad
Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 153
3.—Mr. B. P. Laleaca's bay Lysander
Mr. H. Maitland 150 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg's Ashley W. Hill 153
Day's Beautifulland A. N. Dallas 150
M. O. Springfield's Cave Man N. A. Bott 150
Allan's Courage C. Encarnacao 150
Liddell & Purcell's Haymarket C. G. Jack 150
B. P. Laleaca's Lilum J. C. Bauld 150
Win: $10.10.
Places: $5.70, $7.60, $8.00.
Two lengths; three lengths.
Time, 2 min. 49⅘ sec.

5.—The Great Northern Handicap

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. A handicap for China pony Cross-breds ("Z" Class).—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Day's bay Dare Devil
Mr. A. N. Dallas 162 lbs.
2.—Mr. Kenjoy's roan Purple Diamond
Mr. J. K. Brand 163 lbs.
3.—Mr. Allan's grey Michigan
W. L. McCann 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

M. O. Springfield's Auditorship L. Moses 144
H.'s Ecarté W. N. Wells-Henderson 150
Toeg's Pink Diamond W. Bowling 148
M. & L.G.W.'s Western Park H. Maitland 145
Win: $9.20.
Places: $6.60, $7.60, $9.00.
Short head; one and a half.
Time, 2 min. 12⅗ sec.

6.—The Chefoo Handicap, "A" Class

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1929 Subscription Griffins.—One mile and a half.
1.—Messrs. M. & L. G. W.'s grey Western Field
Mr. W. Hill 154 lbs.
2.—Mr. Mogrekl's grey Wiki-Wiki
Mr. R. N. Harris 147 lbs.
3.—Messrs. Aitch & Jay's dun Raftery
Mr. C. G. Jack 145 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Mrs. Jack Liddell's Alverbank H. Maitland
Massachusetts's Cowboy S. A. Judah 158
Cemos's Crossfire G. A. Pollock 145
Win: 105.60.
Places: $20.50, $10.80, $20.90.
A half length; the same.
Time, 3 min. 31⅘ sec.

7.—The Chefoo Handicap, "B" Class

Winner, Tls. 700. Second, Tls. 350. Third, Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1929 Subscription Griffins.—One mile and a half.
1.—Mr. Whitemaryden's grey Saracen
Mr. H. Collacao 145 lbs.
2.—Mr. A. Hayes's grey Forty-Six
Mr. N. A. Bott 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. R. H. McNair's grey Sainny
Mr. J. C. Bauld 140 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Inverkeithing's Bing H. Maitland 152
C. Knight's Cherry Brook W. L. McCann 155
Wateum's Master Six W. Bowling 155
Twins's Ossotti W. N. Wells-Henderson 142
Liddell's Sunnycroft II C. G. Jack 148
Win: $32.40.
Places, $11.00, $19.30, $22.51.
A length; many.
Time, 3 min. 31⅘ sec.

8.—The Ningpo Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. Massachusetts's brown Mongol Boy
Mr. S. A. Judah 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. H. Le Moullec & S. R. Owen's bay Spark Hill
Mr. V. V. Needa 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. Dixie's ches. Copper
Mr. R. N. Harris 153 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Omekrik's Astrup T. J. Rothe 147
We Two's Big Chinc H. Maitland 152
Wallston's Froth Blower L. Moses 148
Day's Goonsland C. G. Jack 141
Liddell's Kingcroft Fr. Reiber Jr. 163
M. O. Springfield's Kin Mao Dai R. D. Parkin 147
Mur-Hol's MacKay N. A. Bott 152
Aglonna's Mastership A. M. Jenssen 147
Kenjoy's Neutrality J. K. Brand 155
Mollers' Ltd.'s Roverlight E. B. Moller 150
Dixie's Smouldering Fire W. Tingle 147
Edgar & Springfield's Sunshine C. Encarnacao 155
Bowford's Tabbycat W. Bowling 155
Laleaca & White's Wardle H. Collacao 152
Dixie's White Poppy H. Herzberg 158
Win: $17.30.
Places, $15.90, $16.00, $9.60.
A length; one and a half.
Time, 2 min. 19⅘ sec.

9.—The Shaforce Challenge Cup and Champion Sweepstakes

Winner, Tls. 3,000. Second, Tls. 1,500. Third, Tls. 750. For China ponies ("Y" Class) winners at this Club's Extra Race Meetings, 1929, and/or at this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's grey Pat
Mr. H. Collacao 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Liddell's grey Wheatcroft
Mr. J. K. Brand 155 lbs.
3.—Day's black Poppyland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Eve's Busy Bee H. Maitland 158
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's White Rosemary C. Encarnacao 155
J. Beudin & M. Speelman's Zanzibar G. A. Pollock 152
Toeg's Alligator W. Hill 155
Win: $116.20.
Places, $11.70, $5.40, $9.30.
One length; two.
Time, 2 min. 43 sec.

10.—The Jockey Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies that have started in and not won a Race at this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—We Two's roan Shorty McGee
Mr. T. J. Rothe 149 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Edgar & Springfield's black Prince Reuben
Mr. Fr. Reiber Jr. 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. A. N. Dallas's grey Royal Lancer
Mr. R. H. Herlofson 157 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Hunt's Apple Sauce P. H. Neuberg 140
Swift's California A. M. Jenssen 149
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's Delight J. R. Tirebois 155
Harry White & Son's Don Philippe H. A. White 140
Mrs. Jack Liddell's Double Zero L. Moses 143
Reefenkid's Jack Tar N. G. H. White 151
Day's St. Patrick W. Tingle 157
A. N. Dallas's The Buckeye H. Herzberg 140
Mollers' Ltd.'s The Dancer E. B. Moller 155
Win: $22.00.
Places, $8.30, $17.40, $8.30.
Four lengths; three.
Time, 2 min. 50⅘ sec.

11.—The Newchwang Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.
1.—Messrs. Whittome & Hasty's grey The Nighthawk
Mr. W. Hill 152 lbs.
2.—Mr. Hollandia's bay Frisia
Mr. C. Encarnacao 150 lbs.
3.—Mr. Allan's ches. Good News
Mr. W. L. McCann 153 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Mollers' Ltd.'s Araygingle R. N. Harris 152
The Early Birds' Ben Dochy G. A. Pollock 141
Fash's Blue Blazes W. Bowling 152
Harry White's Don Julian V. V. Needa 147
Harry White & Son's Don Rodolfo R. D. Parkin 150
Dixie's Hefty H. Herzberg 144
Massachusetts's Joss Boy S. A. Judah 152
C. Schwender's Saargold C. Schwender 145
Liddell & Purcell's Savoy C. G. Jack 151
We Two's Snuff Box H. Maitland 156
Amacot's The Diver R. M. P. Bairnsfather 153
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's White Ant H. Collacao 147
R. H. McNair's Will Rodgers A. N. Dallas 150
Win: $50.60.
Places: $21.30, $8.20, $[illegible]
One and a half; two.
Time, 2 min. 11⅗ sec.

12.—The Dalny Scramble

Winner, Tls. 500. Second, Tls. 250. Third, Tls. 125. For 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—Half a mile.
1.—McBain Bros.'s bay Squeak
Mr. T. J. Rothe 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. H. Le Moullec's brown Kalfalla
Mr. S. A. Judah 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. Day's bay Netherland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Aglonna's Cosmos T. Tollefson 155
Aglonna's Desert Song A. M. Jenssen 157
L. Straetmans's Elrah R. H. Herlofson 158
W. J. Keswick's Elopement Eve H. Maitland 150
A. N. Dallas's Fashion Show C. G. Jack 152
Wally's Fighting Chance W. L. McCann 152
Dixie's Jupiter H. Herzberg 161
W. A. White's Kaiges H. Collacao 152
H. Le Moullec's Le Rhone W. Bowling 148
Mur-Hol's Lugano G. W. Walker 152
M. M. Sokoloff's Madeira W. H. S. Davis 152
C. L. Oliphant's Merry Lad N. A. Bott 152
Dixie's Mobile R. N. Harris 152
E. E. & W. H.'s Prince Waiser V. V. Needa 152
Ridgways's Rapidity R. M. P. Bairnsfather 152
Powhattan's Serjeant Buzfuz Fr. Reiber Jr. 157
Sing Lee's Silver Wing R. D. Parkin 152
Robson's The Snake Bird J. K. Brand 157
Kenjoy's Three Fours W. Hill 157
Trocadero's White Nord J. C. Bauld 150
Mollers' Ltd.'s Wynk E. B. Moller 152
Win: $119.80.
Places, $75.00, $15.20, $14.50.
Three-quarters; one.
Time, 1 min. 02⅗ sec.

13.—The Consolation Cup

Winner, Tls. 600. Second, Tls. 300. Third, Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) that have started at this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.
1.—Mr. C. C. Purdue's brown Coeur de Lion
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. R. D. Parkin's grey Burtang
Mr. R. N. Harris 142 lbs.
3.—Mr. Day's dun Cloverland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Eve's Quiet Eve W. N. Wells-Henderson 158
We Two's Young Bill J. K. Brand 165
Win: $31.70.
Places: $14.50, $17.80.
Two lengths; three.
Time, 2 min. 51⅘ sec.

Champions Draw

	"A"	"B"
Alligator	31158	15618
Alverbank	30997	14481
Apple Leaf	20243	14575
Astrup	15969	14904
Bing	31971	741
Busy Bee	30898	14176
Copper	49567	11975
Cowboy	30061	14814
Dare Devil	25093	3591
Don Philippe	28270	8008
Education	21533	12195
Firefly	26143	14383
Glen Dochart	6754	16729

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[illegible] Gyle	[illegible]	6903	
John Willy	4221	433	
Jupiter	23641	18789	
Keecra	49286	14619	
Kilmory	37191	10724	
King Bee	6007	14408	
Kingcroft	2850	10965	
Larch Tree	11424	11624	
Le Corsaire	4436	249	
Master Six	2004	11612	
Meadowgreen	1674	14273	
New Zealand	42929	7382	
Nith	13392	17241	
Ontario	38954	16902	
Pat	3822	18151	(1)
Peppyland	12181	16362	(3)
Purple Diamond	13129	1923	
Raftery	25942	7803	
Royal Lancer	7611	2849	
Settling Eve	40703	1055	
St. Patrick	34006	5036	
Tavel	45679	3992	
The Jay	16251	3750	
The Snake Bird	38268	8751	
Thistledown	26312	12663	
Three Cheers	26151	4390	
Tyne II	26679	10506	
Umpqualand	18771	15471	
Veterock	8800	3653	
Wedding Eve	21338	10962	
Wheatcroft	27544	4019	(2)
White Rosemary	12018	4136	
Zanzibar	12971	14639	
Zizi	40252	8514	
The Field No. 1			
Western Field	1954	558	
The Field No. 2			
Saracen	39898	14709	
The Field No. 3			
Mongol Boy	10680	262	

CHINESE JOCKEY CLUB

Attendance Again Affected by Dog Racing

With the Canidrome continuing their policy of competing with the race clubs, it was the turn on May 4 of the Chinese Jockey Club to suffer, and they suffered badly, for there was a very small attendance, which was particularly unfortunate, for the club's officials have been doing their utmost to put it on a basis which will justify the developments at the course which are so urgently needed. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that the Chinese, who have shown themselves such ardent patrons of pony racing, should engage in agitation against dog-racing.

MAY 4.

1.—The 66th Novices Cup
A half mile

1.—Shen Hsinshan's ches., Haiman, P. K. Ting, 141.
2.—Z. I. Yang's skew., Lincolnford, R. D. Parkin, 152.
3.—T. K. Li's bay, Great Gift, T. M. Collaco, 148.
Won by three-quarters, half.
Time, 59⅔ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $47.40. Places, $53.30, $39.00, $10.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 348, 237, 63.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 331, 14, 279, 263, 253, 477, 491, 166, 330, 312, 36, 19.

2.—The Shanhaikwan Handicap
One mile

1.—Miss Law's ches., Gleneagles, W. Hill, 156.
2.—Miss Law's grey, Glen Falloch, F. Noodt, 134.
3.—Woo's grey, Naughty-but-Nice, T. Y. Tung, 130.
Won by many lengths, dead-heat for second.
Time, 2 min. 01⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.70. Places, $5.00, $15.60, $10.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 223, 362, 301.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 243, 334, 388.

3.—The Dahshengkwan Plate
One mile

1.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Brison, J. Liou, 165.
2.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Three One, T. W. Tsiang, 150.
3.—S. W. Hee's bay, Honan, Z. L. Koo, 152.
Won by two lengths, the same.
Time, 2 min. 05⅕ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $8.60. Places, $6.40, $17.00, $31.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 136, 223, 18.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 207, 388, 34, 318, 458, 448, 242, 371, 427, 365, 322, 346, 85.

4.—The Nientsekwan Selling Race
Seven furlongs

1.—Hong Fah Ziang's grey, The Dragon Hero, T. L. Wong, 148.
2.—Chow & Co's. ches., Shepherd, L. P. Quincey, 152.
3.—Tri's grey, Pop Corn, F. Noodt, 137.
Won by two lengths, half.
Time, 1 min. 50⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $25.60. Places, $16.60, $11.60, $14.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 235, 607, 564.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 83, 628, 412, 224, 358, 497, 388, 281, 293, 151, 334, 433, 532, 49, 342, 47.

5.—The Chennankwan Plate
One mile

1.—Sokoloff's skew., Cuban Raw, H. Collaco, 158.
2.—Lily's bay, White Daily Lily, C. Encarnacao, 158.
3.—Sheng's ches., Doctorship, T. W. Tsiang, 160.
Won by three-quarters, a short head.
Time, 2 min. 09⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $31.60. Places, $17.00, $23.60, $123.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 303, 459, 394.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. [illegible], 239, 138, 322, [illegible], 203, 310, 441, 422, 420.

6.—The Weoshengkwan Handicap
Nine furlongs

1.—S. N. Fan's ches., Hollyhock, V. M. Haimovitch, 157.
2.—Sub-Co's. ches., Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 158.
3.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Attachment II, J. Liou, 155.
Won by three lengths, one and a half.
Time, 2 min. 22⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15.50. Places, $7.60, $13.20, $10.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 556, 451, 311.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 211, 537, 343, 145, 379, 88, 223, 456, 34.

7.—The Tsichinkwan Plate
five furlongs

1.—Sung & Wong's bay, Brownstone, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 152.
2.—Hong Fah Ziang's grey, Pronounceable, V. W. Haimovitch, 162.
3.—M. S. P's. brown, Jolly Star, H. Huang, 162.
Won by a length, a short head.
Time, 1 min. 15⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $18.00. Places, $7.20, $6.90, $12.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 416, 115, 466.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 319, 368, 507, 35, 263, 438, 477, 67, 641, 711, 408, 269, 269, 1, 186.

8.—The Liensankwan Handicap, "A" Class
One and a quarter miles

1.—C. E. & T. T.'s. bay, Grand Castle, C. Encarnacao, 159.
2.—Fah Kee's grey, Old Friend, H. Collaco, 155.
3.—C. L. Zee's grey, Tell-me-More, T. Y. Tung, 155.
Won by a half-length, the same.
Time, 2 min. 38⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.50. Places, $8.50, $12.10, $17.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 417, 182, 327.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 424, 495, 134, 329, 293, 405, 69, 357.

9.—The Liensankwan Handicap, "B" Class
One and a quarter miles

1.—Perchang's ches., Tien Toong, H. C. Pih, 150.
2.—Shayer's bay, Beautiful Rush, H. Huang, 146.
3.—Vong & Koo Co's. grey, Bold Venture, T. Y. Tung, 155.
Won by three-quarters, the same.
Time, 2 min. 39⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel—Win, $25.70. Places, $10.60, $10.30, $20.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 170, 763, 549.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 430, 569, 49, 164, 759, 527, 711, 374, 566.

10.—The Chinhsikwan Plate
One mile and five furlongs

1.—K. C. Sung's ches., Mon Ami, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
2.—Chow & Co's. bay, Grand Company, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 163.
3.—Sun's grey, Keystone, L. P. Quincey, 157.
Won by three lengths, two.
Time, 3 min. 31⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $50.30. Places, $10.70, $7.00, $11.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 240, 456, 181.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 18, 135, 60, 53, 570, 482, 308, 526, 564.

11.—The Quanlunkwan Plate
Six furlongs

1.—Fah Kee's bay, Sportsman Union, H. Collaco, 163.
2.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Battlement, J. Liou, 160.
3.—M. S. P's. grey, Jolly Lindy, H. Huang, 160.
Won by two lengths, three.
Time, 1 min. 31⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $6.10. Places, $5.70, $9.90, $9.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 391, 498, 512.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 441, 491, 183, 638, 96.

12.—The Juiyunkwan Plate
One and a quarter miles

1.—Zee & Chang's ches., Peony, C. Encarnacao, 152.
2.—Dixie's grey, Ambassadorship, R. N. Harris, 146.
3.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Commencement, J. Liou, 157.
Won by a half-length, three-quarters.
Time, 2 min. 51⅕ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.90. Places, $7.60, $25.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 677, 526, 391.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 412, 517.

MAY 5.

1.—The Tseking Plate
One mile

1.—Lansing's bay, Royal Dragoon, F. Noodt, 155.
2.—Lily's bay, White Daily Lily, H. Huang, 153.
3.—Chow & Co's. bay, Grand Concert, R. N. Harris, 155.
Won by two lengths; a head. Time, 2 min. 06 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.80. Places, $6.80, $8.60, $15.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 24, 138, 456.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 39, 77, 66, 136, 293, 437, 38, 481, 124, 315, 374, 484.

2.—The Hwashan Selling Race
Nine furlongs

1.—Springfield's dun, Education, N. A. Bott, 150.
2.—C. S. Mao's grey, Donnespur, H. C. Pih, 147.
3.—Sheng & Co's. dun, Endearment, T. W. Tsiang, 148.
Won by two lengths; one. Time, 2 min. 24⅕ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $52.90. Places, $14, $17.20, $163.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 211, 16, 117.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 25, 484, 363, 198, 160, 115, 273, 107, 56, 194, 292.
Winner sold to Messrs. D. B. Judah & E. Gensburger for $1,000.

3.—The Kinlong Plate
Seven furlongs

1.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Government, T. W. Tsiang, 147.
2.—S. L. Chang's ches., The Wellington Hero, H. C. Pih, 159.
3.—Perchang's brown, Tiger Hill, Z. L. Koo, 145.
Won by three lengths; four. Time, 1 min. 49⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $26.50. Places, $9, $6.80, $21.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 460, 366, 124.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 443, 529, 428, 328, 192.

4.—The Yentang Plate
Nine furlongs

1.—S. N. Fan's ches., Hollyhock, V. M. Haimovitch, 161.
2.—Sub-Co's. grey, Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 158.
3.—Zee & Chang's ches., Peony, C. Encarnacao, 158.
Won by a half-length; two. Time, 2 min. 26⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.30. Places, $5.60, $5.80, $6.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 61, 572, 462.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 225, 212, 440, 276.

5.—The Mokan Plate
A half-mile

1.—Raymond's dun, Mixed Double, H. C. Pih, 160.
2.—Shen Bros.' dun, Flanders Ferry, F. Noodt, 157.
3.—Perchang's ches., Tien Pay Shan, T. L. Wong, 157.
Won by a half-length; two. Time, 58⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $23.60. Places, $5.10, $8.60, $11.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 185, 294, 451.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 266, 48, 478, 254, 755, 492, 53, 499.

6.—The O-Mai Handicap
One and a quarter miles

1.—Assumal Co's. bay, Princedom, C. Encarnacao, 162.
2.—C. S. Mao's white, Merry Lord, L. P. Quincey, 148.
3.—Shayer's bay, Beautiful Rush, H. Huang, 158.
Won by a head; one length. Time, 2 min. 39 sec.
Swiftfoot finished second, but was disqualified on a protest.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.50. Places, $7.10, $7. (Swiftfoot), $9.20 (Merry Lord).
Cash sweep:—Nos. 188, 367, 373.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 26, 155, 233.

7.—The Sungshan Plate
Seven furlongs

1.—Four's ches., Flying Lake, R. N. Harris, 157.
2.—S. S. Co's. dun, Gaillardia, C. Encarnacao, 157.
3.—Woo's bay, Fairy Knight, Wm. Ho, 157.
Won by two lengths; three. Time, 1 min. 50⅖ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $65.30. Places, $12.10, $6.80, $8.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 409, 456, 174.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 534, 242, 265, 192, 24, 717, 356, 677.

8.—The Tungting Plate
One mile

1.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Three One, T. W. Tsiang, 155.
2.—Vong & Co's. ches., Journalist, Z. L. Koo, 145.
3.—Y. S. Doo's bay, Graceful, H. C. Pih, 152.
Won by three lengths; one. Time, 2 min. 05 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.20. Places, $6.50, $16.20, $19.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 646, 563, 125.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 267, 655, 569, 328, 602, 223, 82.

9.—The Lofu Handicap
One mile

1.—S. C. Chang's grey, Coup d'Amazon, S. C. Chang, 140.
2.—S. L. Chang's cream, The Tin Horse, C. Encarnacao, 147.
3.—Fah Kee's grey, Interruptive, H. Collaco, 160.
Won by two lengths; a neck. Time, 2 min. 06⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $221.60. Places, $40.80, $18.90, $8.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 443, 112, 467.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 375, 346, 31, 371, 81, 461, 145, 227.

10.—The Tientai Plate
One and a half miles

1.—Honour's ches., Affair of Honour, T. Y. Tung, 137.
2.—Perchang's ches., Tien Toong, H. C. Pih, 152.
3.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Department, T. W. Tsiang, 151.
3.—Perchang's grey, Summarization, V. M. Haimovitch, 146.
Won by a neck; one and a half (dead-heat for third). Time, 3 min. 16⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $115.10. Places, $17.80, $9.60, $11.70, $9.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 363, 137, 118, 26.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 610, 418, 320, 67, 374.

11.—The Kiuhwa Plate
Six furlongs

1.—Sub-Co's. roan, Sea Breeze II, F. Noodt, 147.
2.—Two Fives' ches., Xenophon, T. Y. Tung, 150.
3.—Perchang's ches., Prince Sanbert, L. P. Quincey, 153.
Won by one and a half lengths; the same. Time, 1 min. 30⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $55.80. Places, $13.70, $24.40, $18.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 170, 162, 71.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 276, 345, 531, 614, 610, 594, 2.

12.—The Taishan Plate
One and a quarter miles

1.—Sun's grey, Keystone, L. P. Quincey, 152.
2.—Plane's grey, Lucky Boy, C. Encarnacao, 147.
3.—Willia's grey, Wien, T. Y. Tung, 142.
Won by three lengths; many. Time, 2 min. 45 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11. Places, $6.50, $6.20, $7.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 411, 353, 720.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 618, 77, 74, 572.

BRITISH HARD COURTS TENNIS

Championship Being Fought Out at Bournemouth

London, May 3.

A feature of the British Hard-Courts Lawn Tennis Championships, which are being played off at Bournemouth, is the challenge from a strong South African mixed team.

In the semi-finals of the men's singles to-day Raymond, the South African captain, beat Powell, a Cambridge blue, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, and Austin (Cambridge) defeated Robbins, the Southern Transvaal Champion, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

In the semi-finals of the Women's singles Miss Ridley beat Miss Fry 6—2, 6—3, and Miss Heine, the South African lady champion, beat Mrs. Watson 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

May 4.

Play in the British Hard-Courts Lawn Tennis Championships continued at Bournemouth to-day.

In the semi-final of the Mixed Doubles Hughes and Miss Fry beat Eames and Mrs. Watson 6-1, 6-2. Later in the finals the pair were again successful in beating Crole-Rees and Miss Betty Nuthall 2-6, 6-3, 6-2.

In the final of the Men's Singles "Bunny" Austin, former Cambridge captain and Davis Cup player, beat Raymond, the South African captain, 6-3, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4.

Crole-Rees and Eames won the Men's Doubles Championship by beating E. Peters and G. Hughes in the final by 3-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2.

In the final of the Women's Doubles Miss Ridley and Miss Goldsack beat Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Shepherd Barron 5-7, 12-10, 6-2.

In the final of the Women's Singles to-day Miss Heine, the South African lady champion, beat Miss Ridley 6-4, 3-6, 8-6—Reuter.

LATEST DERBY BETTING

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, May 4.

The latest betting on the Derby is as follows:

100—12	Cragadour
100—8	Mr. Jinks
100—6	Gay Day
20—1	Costaki Pasha, Royal Lewth
25—1	Brienz, Hunters Moon, Walter Gay, Reflector, Hatlin the Reefer, Empire Builder
100—3	Midlothian
50—1	Bosworth

—British United Press.

Stock Exchange Draw

London, May 9.

The draw in the Stock Exchange £1,000,000 Derby Sweepstakes has been accelerated owing to rumours that forged tickets are in circulation, and the result of the draw was published in full this morning.

It gave the following numbers as drawn against the horses which are at present favourites for the race. It should be remembered that two prizes are drawn to each horse:—

Cragadour	D12334	E66036
Mr. Jinks	E35565	C16077
Gay Day	B98586	A69209
Kopi	A76571	D40900
Costaki Pasha	F61260	C74107
En Garde	B34481	B23449

There are 1,018 prizes including two first prizes of £125,000 each.

The organizers of the sweep announce that, to guard against the danger of forged tickets, drawers of winning tickets should present them at the offices of the Fund a week after the Derby is run, for examination. Only members of the Stock Exchange who originally purchased the tickets may bring the tickets for examination and cheques will only be paid to such stock-brokers.—Reuter.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BALLOON RACES

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 3.

The National Elimination Balloon Races are to start from here to-morrow. Recalling the disasters which marked the races last year officials have arranged for each pilot to receive special last minute weather forecasts.—United Press.

U.S. ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

Possible Resumption of the Annual Matches

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 4.

Prospects are bright for a resumption of the regular annual football games between the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point, Representative Fred Britten the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, announced to-night.

The games have not been played in recent years because of a disagreement between the two schools regarding eligibility rules for players.—United Press.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP

Won by Wigan at Wembley

London, May 4.

At Wembley this afternoon, in dull and cold weather and before 40,000 spectators, Wigan beat Dewsbury in the Rugby League Cup final by 13 points to 2.—Reuter.

SOCCER AT HOME

Relegations and Promotions

London, May 2.

THE LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION
Blackburn Rovers 1, Burnley 1.
3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)
Norwich, 5, Watford 2.

May 4.

The final football League tables show: Sheffield Wednesday winners of the 1st Division, Middlesbrough winners of the 2nd Division, Charlton Athletic winners of the 3rd Division (Southern Section), and Bradford City winners of the 3rd Division (Northern Section).

Bury and Cardiff City are relegated to the Second Division, Middlesbrough and Grimsby Town replacing them in the First Division.

Port Vale and Clapton Orient will play in the Third Division next season. Charlton Athletic and Bradford City are promoted in their places.

Latest League Results

1ST DIVISION
Aston Villa 4, Sheffield W. 1.
Burnley 3, Arsenal 3.
Bury 3, Derby County 3.
Cardiff City 1, Blackburn R. 1.
Leeds United 0, Birmingham 1.
Leicester City 6, Bolton W. 1.
Liverpool 1, Manchester City 1.
Manchester United 0, Portsmouth 0.
Newcastle U. 2, Everton 0.
Sheffield U. 4, Sunderland 0.
West Ham U. 1, Huddersfield T. 1.
2ND DIVISION
Hull City 0, Nottingham F. 1.
Middlesbrough 3, Grimsby Town 0.
Millwall 0, Barnsley 2.
Notts County v. Chelsea already played
Oldham Athletic 2, Bradford 1.
Port Vale 5, Bristol City 0.
Preston N. E. 2, Stoke City 2.
Reading 4, Clapton Orient 2.
Southampton 2, Swansea Town 0.
Tottenham H. 2, W. Brom A. 0.
W'hampton W. 1, Blackpool 5.
3RD DIVISION
(Southern Section)
Bristol Rovers 1, Coventry City 1.
Crystal Palace 1, Brighton & H. A. 0.
Fulham 1, Brentford 0.
Gillingham 1, Merthyr Town 0.
Newport C. 2, Norwich City 2.
Plymouth A. 2, B'mouth & B. A. 0.
Queen's Park R. 1, Luton Town 1.
Swindon Town 2, Exeter City 0.
Torquay U. 2, Southend U. 1.
Walsall 0, Charlton Athletic 2.
Watford 1, Northampton T. 1.
3RD DIVISION
(Northern Section)
Accrington S. 4, Nelson 4.
Bradford C. 3, South Shields 1.
Crewe A. 3, Wrexham 1.
Halifax T. 2, Doncaster R. 2.
Rotherham U. 5, Rochdale 0.
Stockport C. 3, Barrow 2.
Tranmere R. 3, Chesterfield 0.
Wigan Boro' 1, New Brighton 1.
Southport 2, Lincoln City 1.

—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF M.C.C.

Field-Marshal Lord Plumer Elected

London, May 3.

Field-Marshal Lord Plumer was yesterday elected President of the Marylebone Cricket Club. Lord Plumer has been a member for many years and has taken a very keen interest in cricket, both from an executive and a sporting viewpoint.—British Wireless through Reuter.

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BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Rain Causes Postponement of Many Major League Games

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 2.

Only one game was played in the two major baseball leagues to-day, storms preventing all other scheduled contests.

The lone game was in the American League, at Boston, where the Philadelphia Athletics trimmed the Red Sox, 5 to 1.

Pitcher Grove of the Athletics fanned five men, got two hits and batted in one run, the stellar individual performance of the game.

The Athletics scored two runs in the third inning and three in the seventh.

The details:

	R	H.	E.
Philadelphia	5	11	0
Boston	1	6	2

May 3.

Rainy weather again prevented play of all but one of the scheduled games in the Big Leagues to-day.

The lone game was in the American League, at Chicago, the White Sox losing a rather listless contest to the Detroit Tigers 6 to 1. McManus of the Detroit team got a three base hit, the only feature of the game.

The score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	6	9	2
Chicago	1	5	3

In an exhibition game at Pittsburgh the New York Yankees of the American League lost to the National League Pittsburgh Pirates 8 to 2, despite heroic playing by First Baseman Lou Gehrig who banged out a triple and a home run, making both the scores of the 1928 World Champs.

The score:—

	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	2	2
Pittsburgh	8	15	0

A Full Programme

May 4.

Big crowds saw full bills in the two Major Leagues to-day, with the exception of the contest at St. Louis, between the Browns and the Athletics which had to be postponed because of rain.

Some excellent baseball marked the Saturday afternoon half holiday.

In the American League at Cleveland, the Indians beat the Washington Senators 4 to 3, bunching their hits to make the winning runs. The Senators out-hit and outfielded the home team, getting 9 safe ones to 5 for the Indians, and were credited with only 1 error to 4 for the Cleveland team. The visitors hits were scattered, however, and they were unable to connect with the ball, when hits meant runs.

At Detroit the Tigers playing errorless baseball, defeated the Boston Red Sox 2 to 1.

At Chicago, the champion New York Yankees hit their stride beating the White Sox 11 to 9, in a game marked by heavy hitting on both sides.

In the National League, at Philadelphia, the Chicago Cubs took a double header from the Phillies, winning the first game 16 to 0, and the second game 9 to 7. Both games were marked by heavy hitting the Cubs getting 17 hits to 10 for Philadelphia in the first game, and bunching 10 hits to win the second contest while the Phillies were getting 12 scattered safe ones. Errors counted against the Philadelphia team, which was credited with 1 in the first game and 2 in the second. The Cubs went through both contests without an error.

At New York, the Giants lost to the Cardinals 7 to 10.

At Brooklyn, the Cincinnati Reds walloped the lowly Dodgers 7 to 0 in a lop-sided contest in which each team was credited with three errors.

At Boston the Braves defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates 5 to 3 in one of the best games of the day, taking a wide margin in the National League leadership. Boston made 11 hits and no errors, and the Pirates 8 hits and 1 error.

Boston now tops the National League, with a percentage of .800, while the St. Louis Browns, although they did not play to-day, continue leading the American League with a standing of .733.

To-day's scores:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Washington	3	9	1
Cleveland	4	5	4
Boston	1	6	2
Detroit	2	9	0
New York	11	16	2
Chicago	9	1	1

Philadelphia v. St. Louis, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	16	17	0
Philadelphia	0	10	1
St. Louis	10	13	3
New York	7	11	2
Cincinnati	7	10	3
Brooklyn	0	3	3
Pittsburg	3	8	1
Boston	5	11	0
Chicago	9	10	0
Philadelphia	7	12	2

—Second game.

Gehrig's Three Homers

Lou Gehrig, Yankee star first baseman, proved the hero of to-day's play in the American League, getting three home runs—one each of the three pitchers used by the White Sox.

Gehrig got a four base hit in the second inning off Faber, another in the seventh off McKain and another in the ninth off Dugan, equalling the world home run record for a single game.

Babe Ruth knocked a homer off McKain in the seventh and Irish Meusel got a circuit clout in the same inning—running the Yankee score up to 5 off home runs alone.

The Yankee heavy artillery was batting in World Series form for the first time this year and Manager Huggins was delighted.

The Cleveland Indians, defeating Washington, scored three runs in the fifth inning on three errors, a hit, a batsman's walk, an infield out and Left Fielder Jamieson's double.

In the Detroit victory over Boston Fothergill of the Tigers, pinch hitting in the eighth inning, singled to center field scoring McManus from second base, breaking a tie and winning the game.

In the National League, High of the St. Louis Cardinals slammed out two home runs contributing to the Cards win over New York. High got a circuit hit in the third and another in the fifth. Center Fielder Douthit of the Cards also got a homer in the fifth. Ott of the Giants got a four bagger in the ninth, tieing the score but the Cards came back strong in the tenth batting in three runs to win 10 to 7.

Catcher Spohrer of the Boston Braves led his team mates to victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates with two doubles and a single which gave Boston five runs. Paul Waner and Grantham of the Pirates both got home runs but the bases were empty.

First Baseman Kelly of the Cincinnati Reds made a nice double which helped the visitors to defeat Brooklyn 7 to 0. Kelly's swat netted two of the Red's runs.

In the first Chicago victory over Philadephia, 16 to 0, Pitcher Malone of the Cubs was invincible, holding the Phillies to 10 scattered hits and fanning them when there seemed likelihood of scores. Of the Cub's 16 runs Grimm batted in four, Malone three, Stephenson three, Wilson two and Hornsby, Grace and English one each. Stephenson got a three base hit during the game and Rogers Hornsby a home run.

Detroit Tigers' Easy Win

May 5.

The New York Yankees heavy artillery was in good working order in Chicago this afternoon and a big Sunday crowd saw the 1928 World Champions beat the Chicago White Sox again, this time 8 to 3.

It was a hard-fought game, the Yankee long-distance hitting deciding the victory. The Yanks made 11 hits and the White Sox 10.

Tony Lazzeri led the Yankee attack with a home run and a triple, while Babe Ruth got another homer to-day.

At St. Louis Pitcher Walberg of the Philadelphia Athletics hurled the first no-hit game of the season, blanking the Browns—league leaders—2 to 0. The Athletics got six hits. Both teams played errorless baseball. Besides his great pitching Walberg batted in one of the visitors' runs.

At Detroit the Tigers had an easy time with the Boston Red Sox, winning a one-sided contest 10 to 2. Detroit made five runs in the fourth inning when McManus and Gehringer both slammed out circuit clouts.

Tight Game at Cleveland

At Cleveland, Pitcher Liska of the Washington Senators lost a hard-luck game to the Indians 1 to 0. Liska allowed only two hits while his team-mates collected seven safe ones off the Indians moundsmen. Cronic's fumble cost the game, letting the Cleveland team slip across the lone run needed to win.

In the National League the St. Louis Cardinals, 1928 champions, made a great ninth inning rally to defeat the Giants here 9 to 7. The Cards put over three runs in the final frame. Hafey of the Cards and Jackson of the Giants both got home runs.

At Boston the Pittsburgh Pirates beat the Braves 7 to 2. Pitcher Grimes of the visiting club keeping the Boston batsmen well in hand throughout the contest. The Pirates made a brilliant triple play, the second of the season, during the game. The Waner brothers each got a home run.

At Brooklyn the Dodgers beat the Cincinnati Reds 4 to 1. Wright of Brooklyn and Walker of Cincinnati each got a home run

Chicago and Philadelphia were not scheduled in the National League to-day.

Summary of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Washington	[illegible]	7	2
Cleveland	1	2	1
New York	8	11	0
Chicago	[illegible]	10	0
Boston	2	[illegible]	0
Detroit	10	15	1
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
St. Louis	0	1	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	7	12	0
Boston	2	7	1
Cincinnati	1	4	3
Brooklyn	4	12	0
St. Louis	9	13	2
New York	7	12	0

Boston Beaten by Pittsburgh

May 6.

The New York Yankees beat the Chicago White Sox at Chicago again to-day in the feature game of the American League.

The score was 7 to 6 the Yanks getting 13 hits and the Sox 14. Both teams played errorless baseball.

Long distance hitting in the pinches won the contest for the Yanks this afternoon, as it did yesterday. The visiting team tied the score in the ninth inning, after the Sox had put three men across the plate, and Irish Meusel then won it by poling out a home run. The Yanks made four runs in the ninth and the Sox three.

The Washington Senators beat the Cleveland Indians 13 to 5 in a lop-sided contest at Cleveland, falling on the home team pitchers for 10 runs in the fifth inning.

At Detroit the Tigers beat the Boston Red Sox 8 to 4 adding another victory to their win of yesterday.

Philadelphia and St. Louis, league leaders, were unable to play because of rain.

In the National League the Phillies playing on their home grounds defeated the Chicago Cubs 2 to 1 in a tight game. Whitney of the Phillies singled in the ninth with the bases full, scoring O'Doul to break a tie and win the game. The Cubs got five hits to four the home team.

At Boston the Pittsburgh Pirates beat the Braves 4 to 3 in a game featured by the playing of the Waner brothers who drove in three of the Pirate runs. The Braves pitching staff was wild in the first, fifth and ninth innings.

Playing on their home field the New York Giants defeated the St. Louis Cardinals 3 to 1. Home run hitting won for the Giants. Terry, Fullis and Jackson all got circuit clouts. St. Louis lone run also was a homer by Watson.

At Brooklyn the Dodgers overwhelmed Cincinnati 12 to 3, getting 15 hits. Cincinnati made five errors.

To-day's summaries follow:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Boston	[illegible]	10	0
Detroit	[illegible]	13	0
Washington	1	11	2
Cleveland	2	8	4
New York	7	13	0
Chicago	[illegible]	14	0

Philadelphia v. St. Louis postponed, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	[illegible]	8	1
New York	3	11	2
Cincinnati	[illegible]	10	3
Brooklyn	12	15	2
Pittsburgh	4	9	1
Boston	[illegible]	8	0
Chicago	[illegible]	5	2
Philadelphia	[illegible]	4	2

Tight Battle Between Yankees and St. Louis

May 7.

The New York Yankees continued their winning streak to-day defeating the St. Louis Browns at St. Louis 6 to 5 in a tight battle in which each team made 10 hits and the Yankees three errors to none for the St. Louis Club.

Ability to hit hard in the pinches won for the 1928 World Champs and Yankee fans felt the team really has hit its stride after its early season weakness.

The Washington Senators staged a ninth inning rally at Detroit after the Tigers had obtained a three run lead earlier in the game, and put over two runs in the final session. The visitors were unable to tie the score, however, and Detroit won, 3 to 2. Gehringer of the Tigers was the star of the game, annexing a two base hit and a triple.

With two out in seventh inning at Chicago Third Baseman Kamm of the White Sox drove out a long double and went to third on a wild pitch, scoring when Clancey singled on Dyke's error. Hoffman then singled scoring Clancey and winning the game for the Sox from the Philadelphia Athletics 4 to 2.

At Cleveland the Boston Red Sox defeated the Indians 5 to 4 in a hotly contested game, Boston getting 10 hits and playing errorless baseball while the Indians got nine hits and made one error.

In the National League at New York the Giants lost to the Pittsburgh Pirates 3 to 2 the Pirates collecting 13 hits to six for the Giants. The Waner brothers led the Pittsburgh attack. Cohan of the Giants got a home run in the first inning and Fullis a circuit clout in the second. Pitcher French of the Pirates then settled down and held the New York team to scattered hits.

At Brooklyn the Chicago Cubs beat the Dodgers 9 to 4 outhitting and outfielding the Brooklyn team.

At Philadelphia the Phillies beat the Cincinnati Reds 6 to 4, getting 12 hits off the Reds pitchers. Left Fielder O'Doul of the Phillies slammed out a home run in the eighth with two on bases to bring in three runs and win the game. Pitcher Rixey of the Reds was retired but it was too late to save the battle for the Cincinnati team.

With to-day's win the Yankees went into first place in the American League with 9 games won and four lost.

Boston continued its lead in the National League.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R	H	E
New York	7	10	3
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Philadelphia	[illegible]	5	1
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Boston	[illegible]	10	0
Cleveland	4	[illegible]	1
Washington	[illegible]	6	0
Detroit	[illegible]	9	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	[illegible]	13	2
New York	[illegible]	6	1
Chicago	[illegible]	11	2
Brooklyn	[illegible]	9	2
Cincinnati	[illegible]	8	1
Philadelphia	[illegible]	12	1
St. Louis	7	13	2
Boston	8	12	1

Pirates Blanked by Giants

May 8.

The New York Yankees strengthened their leadership in the American League pennant race to-day taking another game from the Browns at St. Louis. The score was 8 to 1, the Yanks getting 12 hits and playing errorless baseball.

Manager Miller Huggins took Babe Ruth out of the game in eighth when the Babe sprained his wrist slightly in chasing after a long fly.

Lou Gehrig, slugging Yank first baseman, got his fifth home run of the season in the sixth inning off Stewart, poling a long one into the stands.

The Philadelphia Athletics, in second place in the American League race, defeated the White Sox at Chicago 5 to 4 although out-hit and out-fielded by the Chicago team. Bunched hits in the eighth inning won for the visitors who forced the Sox manager to pull out his pitcher by their concentrated batting.

At Detroit the Tigers beat the Washington Senators 5 to 4, scoring three runs in the fifth inning to take a lead which the Washington team could not overcome. The Tigers pitching staff kept Washington's 13 hits well scattered.

At Cleveland the Indians beat the Boston Red Sox 3 to 1 in a pitchers duel in which the Indians got seven hits and Boston five.

The National League

In the National League the Giants playing on their home field blanked the Pittsburgh Pirates 11 to 0 in a game featured by heavy hitting by the Giant batsmen and air-tight pitching by Hubbel who pitched the first no-hit game of the season and fanned four men for good measure. The Giants fell on the Pirate pitchers in the early innings, Ott getting two home runs and Fullis and Cohen one each. Kremer, who was sent in to check the Giant batting orgy, fanned six men and held the New York team for the remainder of the game.

At Brooklyn the Chicago Cubs defeated the Dodgers 4 to 2. The Cubs won the game in the sixth inning when they scored three runs on one hit, two errors and two passes.

At Philadelphia the Philles beat the Cincinnati Reds 3 to 2 in a close game. Each team got seven hits, but the Phillies bunched theirs in the third to make the three runs necessary to win the game. Ford for the Reds got a home run but the bases were empty ahead of him.

The St. Louis Cardinals massacred the Boston Braves at Boston 10 to 2 falling on the Barves pitching staff for 14 hits, most of them in the first inning when the Cards scored eight runs. The Braves, demoralized by the slashing St. Louis attack, played raggedly and made three errors.

The scores for the day were:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	5	0
Cleveland	3	7	2
Washington	4	13	1
Detroit	5	8	0
Philadelphia	5	10	2
Chicago	4	12	1
New York	8	12	0
St. Louis	1	5	2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	2
New York	11	12	3
Chicago	4	7	1
Brooklyn	2	7	3
Cincinnati	2	7	2
Philadelphia	3	7	3
St. Louis	10	14	1
Boston	2	4	3

The standing of the teams at the end of to-day's play was:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	14	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	16	11	5	.687
St. Louis	18	11	7	.611
Detroit	20	11	9	.550
Chicago	17	7	10	.412
Cleveland	18	7	11	.388
Boston	15	5	10	.333
Washington	14	4	10	.286

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	P.	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	13	8	5	.615
Chicago	15	9	6	.600
Pittsburgh	14	7	7	.500
St. Louis	16	9	7	.563
New York	13	7	6	.538
Philadelphia	13	7	6	.538
Brooklyn	15	6	9	.400
Cincinnati	16	5	11	.312

—United Press.

Walter Johnson Retires

Washington, May 7.

Walter Johnson, for many years the star pitcher of the Washington Senators and recently connected with the management of the Club, has been forced to leave the team

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because of a recurrence of a kidney infection. Clyde Milan temporarily is in charge of the Club.—United Press.

Isabel 17: Helena 1

The baseballers of the U. S. S. Isabel scored an overwhelming victory over the U. S. S. Helena nine at the Pioneer Field on May 4 in a practice game, the final tally being 17 runs to one in favour of Isabel. Stovall hurled a fine game for the Isabel, allowing only a few hits well scattered, while Porter of the Helena was freely slammed.

Score by innings:—

Isabel	1 4 3 4 2 0 0—17
Helena	0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 1

The U. S. S. Pittsburgh nine easily defeated the baseballers of the U. S. Marine Headquarters by the score of 23 runs to 3 on May 5 on the Pioneer Field in a practice game. Voyles pitched for the "Pirates" for five innings and was relieved by Bland. The sailors displayed fine team-work. Baldridge started for the sailors and in the fourth inning was replaced by MacKintyre.

Score by Innings:—

Marines	0010011—3.
Pittsburgh	11026x—23.

THE DAVIS CUP

Results of Early Matches

Brussels, May 5.

Belgium to-day eliminated Rumania from the Davis Cup by winning three matches to nil.—Reuter.

Copenhagen, May 5.

Denmark to-day beat Chile in the Davis Cup by three matches to nil. —Reuter.

Athens, May 5.

Greece has eliminated Yugo-Slavia from the Davis Cup Tennis Competition by winning three matches to nil.—Reuter.

Helsingfors, May 7.

In the first round of the Davis Cup Egypt beat Finland by four matches to one. Egypt will now meet Holland in the second round. —Reuter.

America's Selection

N.-C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Philadelphia, May 5.

The Davis Cup Committee of the American Lawn Tennis Association to-night announced that the following players will comprise the United States team to play Canada in the first American Zone matches starting in Montreal on May 16:—

John Hennessey, George Lott, J. Van Ryn and W. Allison.

All the cup players are of the younger generation of American stars. William T. Tilden and Francis Hunter, former Davis Cup mainstays, are sailing on Wednesday to play in European tournaments.

May 6.

In practice matches to prepare the American team for the coming play for the Davis Cup eliminations in the American zone William T. Tilden II, ranking American player, was twice defeated by his juniors to-day.

Hennessey defeated Tilden 6-4 and 6-3, while Van Ryn defeated the veteran player 7-5 and 6-3.

Tilden is not booked to play in the American zone matches and sails for Europe, to compete in various tournaments there, to-morrow.—United Press.

BASKETBALL

Championship for the Pittsburgh

By winning the third straight game from the U. S. S. Peary quintette by 52 points to 12 on May 4 at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. gym., the U. S. S. Pittsburgh basketballers captured the championship of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet tournament. The "Pirates" have now met and defeated all the other combinations from Uncle Sam's ships in the Far East. The results of the Pittsburgh-Peary series were as follow:—

1st game—Pittsburgh 92; Peary 7
2nd game—Pittsburgh 69; Peary 14
3rd game—Pittsburgh 52; Peary 12

BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Large Number of Noted Players in Competition on Muirfield Links

Edinburgh, May 6.

What promises to be one of the greatest open championships in the history of golf opened this morning, in half a gale of wind, on the Muirfield Links where 242 of the world's greatest golfers are competing in the Championship, including the strongest American contingent ever seen on a British course. In all 16 American players have entered.

The victory of the British Ryder Cup team, after some thrilling play, on the Moortown Links at Leeds on the 27th of last month, has greatly enhanced the interest in the duel between Britain and America. The favourites are Walter Hagen, the present holder of the championship, who has won it three times, while he was twice holder of the American championship; and Horton Smith, the twenty-year old professional at Joplin, Missouri, nicknamed "the Tall Pine of Joplin," who is the baby of the American players but who held the limelight during the past winter season in the States. George Duncan, one of the "old guard" of British golf and Charles Whitcombe, who won his match with Johnny Farrell, the American open champion, in the Ryder Cup tournament by 8 and 6, are the favourites among the English players.

After the experience gained at the Ryder Cup tournament when a record crowd of 10,000 was present, elaborate preparations have been made to deal with an even larger attendance.

At the end of 36 holes play in the qualifying competition, the hundred players with the best scores, plus all those who tied for the hundredth place, will play in the 72 holes championship proper, one round of which is to be completed on Wednesday, one on Thursday, and two on Friday.

In contrast with the best early returns—the Americans Von Elm and Cruickshank with 73, Reginald Whitcombe 73 and the Argentinian Jurado with 76—the American amateur, the Hon. Stites, took no less than 101; all fives, sixes and sevens, with one eleven.

British top the field on both courses.

At Muirfield the leaders are:—

Whiting (Royal St. George's) with 74, Archie Compston with 75, and Cyril Tolley with 75.

On the Gullane Course the leaders are:

Jewell (Long Ashton) with 72,
Cruickshank, Donaldson of Cuddington, Von Elm and Reginald Whitcombe with 73,
Leo Diegel, A. Boomer, Abe Mitchell, and Walter Hagen with 75,
George Duncan with 76, and Perkins with 78.

Among the well-known players who are in jeopardy are Gene Sarazen with 81, Johnny Farrell 82, Gadd 83, Ernest Whitcombe 84, P. Alliss 85, Braid 82, and the amateur, Storey, 84.

E. P. Kyle, of Selangor, went round in 84.

The weather conditions to-day were the worst in living history. It was bitterly cold while rain fell in torrents.

Good British Representation

May 7.

In the concluding half of the qualifying competition for the Open Golf Championship the leading scores, on the Gullane Course, were Cyril Tolley 75, with an aggregate of 150, and on Muirfield, Walter Hagen 70, aggregate 154: Melhorn 76, aggregate 155, and Robson 79, aggregate 160.

R. Mathieson, the Oxford double-blue and former Boy Champion, did the fourth hole, 179 yards, in one. Mathieson went round in 88, making his aggregate score 181.

In the preliminary to the Open Golf Championship the highest score to qualify for the actual Championship is 162. All the American professionals will take part in the latter.

Conditions on the course to-day were easier, although there was a considerable wind blowing.

At 2.30 this afternoon the best aggregate had been turned in by Leo Diegel, the Canadian and professional champion of America, with a score of 144. Diegel went round the Muirfield course in 35 and 35, which is a record for those links. He did the Gullane course in 74.

Leo was followed by Cyril Tolley (Britain) 150, then came Perkins 152, Havers, 153; and Denham, the Bass Rock amateur, also with a score of 153. Walter Hagen, the well-known American professional and the present holder of the British Open Championship, put in a card totalling 154, tieing with Lacey of Selsdon Park and Horton Smith, the "baby" of American professional golf.

Just as the American challenge became threatening, a trio of famous British players came in with encouraging cards. These were Reginald Whitcombe, who went round, in 77 and 73, thus tieing, up to that time, for second place with Cyril Tolley; George Duncan, who did so well as captain of the British Ryder Cup team, put in a card showing an aggregate of 151, and Archie Compston, whose total was 152.

Later, however, Cruickshank, the American player, took second place on the list with the fine score of 147, having gone round in 73 and 74.

Whiting also came near the top of the list with scores of 74 and 77, and an aggregate of 151.

In all 109 players have qualified to enter the Open Championship.

Notable failures are Ernest Whitcombe, a member of the English team in the recent Ryder Cup competition, whose total score was 163, Archie Braid, 163, Gadd, 165, and three of the second-line American players, including the Hon. Stites, who did not put in his card. Kyle of Selangor also tore up his card.

The principal scores were:

	1st round	2nd round	Total
Leo Diegel (America)	70	74	144
Cruickshank (America)	73	74	147
Cyril Tolley (Britain)	75	75	150
Reginald Whitcombe (Britain)	73	77	150
George Duncan (Britain)	76	75	151
Von Elm (America)	73	78	151
Whiting	74	77	151
Archie Compston (Britain)	75	77	152
Al Watrous (America)	77	75	152
Perkins	78	74	152
Havers	81	72	153
Denham of Bass Rock, a Scotch amateur	78	75	153
Walter Hagen (America)	79	74	153
Harry Cotton (Britain)	79	74	153
Abe Mitchell (Britain)	75	78	153
Nolan, Port Marnock, (Britain)	76	77	153
Jurado (Argentine)	76	77	153
Aubrey Boomer (Britain)	75	78	153
Hodson of Lee	77	77	154
Lacey, Selsdon Park	78	76	154
Horton Smith (America)	78	76	154
Melhorn (America)	76	79	155
Tommy Armour (America)	77	78	155
John Golden (America)	79	77	156
Gene Sarazen (America)	81	75	156
MacDonald Smith	79	77	156
Archie Herd (Britain)	79	78	157
Ray (Britain)	80	78	158
Joe Turnesa (America)	79	80	159
Johnny Farrell (America)	82	78	160
Jim Barnes	79	81	160
Al Espinosa (America)	80	81	161

Record Round by Alliss

May 8.

"Can Abe Mitchell at length capture the Open Title?" was the query echoed by several thousands of spectators on the course here to-day, most of whom rushed to watch him when the news that he was playing great golf spread. As soon as the crowd arrived Mitchell took seven strokes—including three putts on the green from a distance of ten yards—for the 9th hole. However, he came again with tremendous wooden club play and led the early field, with Gene Sarazen a stroke behind.

Later in the day, Percy Alliss, the Berlin professional, went round in 69, which is a record for the course.

As the day progressed it became apparent that a number of the less prominent players were backing up the British challenge to the American threat, notably Williamson, of Notts, and Bingham, of Stourbridge, who both returned a score of 73; Twine, the Bromley amateur, who went round in 74, and Mark Seymour, Abe Mitchell's half-brother, with 75.

Percy Alliss, the British professional, who heads the list to-day with a course record of 69, is the resident professional at a Berlin golf-club and the leading figure in German golf. He has won the open championship there three times.

He is slender, but gets tremendous distance with his clubs and is a remarkable putter. His age is 32. The principal scores:—

Player	1st round (Course Record)
Percy Allis (Britain)	69
Leo Diegel (America)	71
Jim Barnes (America)	71
E. D. Dudley (America)........	72
H. C. Jolly (Britain)	72
Johnny Farrell (America)......	72
Abe Mitchell (Britain)	72
Gene Sarazen (America)	73
Williamson of Notts (Britain)..	73
MacDonald Smith (Canada)	73
Bingham of Stourbridge (Britain)	73
Al Watrous (America)	73
Bob Cruickshank (America)	73
Aubrey Boomer (Britain)	74
Cyril Tolley (Britain)	74
John Golden (America)	74
Twine of Bromley (Britain) an Amateur	74
Bill Melhorn (America)	74
Taggart, of Wilmslow (Britain)	75
Mark Seymour (Britain)	75
Walter Hagen (America)	75
Tommy Armour (America)	75
Archie Compston (Britain)	76
Horton Smith (America)	76
Reginald Whitcombe (Britain) ..	77
Charles Whitcombe (Britain) ..	77
Al Espinosa (America)	77
Jurado (Argentine)	77
F. Robson (Britain)	78
Joe Turnesa (America)	78
George Duncan (Britain)	78
G. von Elm (America)	79
Henry Cotton (Britain)	79
T. P. Perkins .... (British amateur champion last year)	79

Hagen's New Record

May 9.

In the second round of the Open Championship this morning the well-known American professional Walter Hagen went round in 67, thus making a fresh record for the course.

This is the third time that the course record has been broken in the last three days. On Tuesday Leo Diegel went round in 70. Yesterday Percy Alliss did a wonderful 69, which is now eclipsed by Hagen's 67, which makes his total for the first two rounds 124.

The weather was sunny, with a gentle breeze blowing, when play in the second round started this morning.

Those present will long remember it for the American veteran, Walter Hagen, staged a come-back which marks him as one of the greatest players of all time—even if he fails to retain the title of British Open champion. With a total disregard of time, the crowd or anything else, he thoroughly studied every shot before making it and saved stroke after stroke by his painstaking methods.

"The Haig" took a hundred minutes to play the first nine holes, when his score-card read—4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 5, 4, with a total of 33.

At the 8th his long drive was pushed out very slightly, with the result that his ball was trapped and he paid the penalty with a 5.

By the time he drove off from the 10th tee the gallery watching his wonderful play had increased to 5,000. Disregarding the spectators, Hagen continued to play with uncanny accuracy. He never looked like breaking down at any stage of the game.

At the 14th Hagen played a great spoon shot and then holed a putt of ten feet for an "eagle" three.

In the whole round he only played one bad shot, a chip from behind a bunker at the 17th, where he went too boldly for the hole, his ball running ten yards past. This was the only time he failed to get the par figure.

He was a little lucky at the 18th. His second shot struck the flag, partially stopping the ball, which finished on the far edge of the green. He got a 4, however, for the best single round ever accomplished in the history of the Open Championship.

His score for the home journey read 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 5, 4, or a total of 34.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, May 4:—Gorilla Jones, Akron, O., negro heavyweight, obtained a decision over Al Mello, leading heavyweight contender, in a fast 10 round bout here last night. Mello was badly beaten.—United Press.

EDINBURGH, May 4:—The Scottish-American professionals, Tommy Armour and Bob Cruickshank beat Henry Cotton and Charles Whitcome, the English professionals, by 4 up and 3 to play in their four-ball match of 36 holes, for side-stakes amounting to £500, played over the Dalmahoy Course, near here, to-day. —Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

London, May 3.

At Lord's the M. C. C. beat Surrey by 56 runs. The M. C. C. 227 (Shepherd 5 for 35) and 216. Surrey 245 (Jupp 5 for 64) and 142 (Jupp 5 for 63).

At Cambridge the match between Cambridge University and Yorkshire was drawn. Yorkshire 420 (Oldroyd 111, Blundell 6 for 99). Cambridge 211 and 425 for 7 (Turnbull 167 not out).

At Nottingham, Notts beat Essex by 12 runs in a friendly game. Notts 238 (Whysall 111 not out; Nichols 5 for 61) and 250 for 8, declared: (Walker 101). Essex 183 and 213.

At Worcester the match between the South Africans and Worcestershire was drawn. The South Africans 414 for 8 declared (Cameron 102, Taylor 103). Worcestershire 284 (Quinn 6 for 75) and 262 for 7.

Big Score by Hammond

May 7.

Rain interrupted play throughout the country.

At Lord's the match between the M.C.C. and Yorkshire was abandoned. Yorkshire 359 for 5 (Oldroyd 147).

At the Oval the match between Surrey and Hampshire was drawn. Surrey 490 for 6 declared (Hobbs 154, Ducat 171). Hampshire 147 for 8.

At Birmingham Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire on the first innings. Gloucester 493 for 8 declared (Hammond 238 not out). Warwickshire 295 (Smith 107) and following on 76 for 0.

At Manchester Lancashire beat Northamptonshire on the first innings. Lancashire 280. Northampton 192 (R. Tyldesley 7 for 31).

At Leicester the match between Leicestershire and the South Africans was drawn. Leicestershire 208 and 191 for 7. The South Africans 354 for 8 declared (Siedle 169 not out).

At Oxford the game between Oxford University and Kent was drawn. Kent 257 (Hillwood 5 for 79) and 128 for 2. Oxford 148.

At Nottingham Notts beat Sussex on the first innings. Notts 260 (Gunn 109, Tate 6 for 60) and 147 for 2 declared. Sussex 188 and 168 for 7.

THE AMERICA CUP

Challenge Issued by Royal Ulster Yacht Club for Lipton

May 4.

The Royal Ulster Yacht Club, on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, has challenged for the America Cup. If the challenge is accepted, the race will take place in September, 1930. —Reuter.

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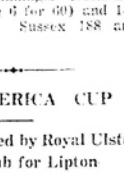
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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

RECORD PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTION

Nearly Seventeen Hundred Candidates in the Field: Million More Women Than Men Voters

London, May 3.

Sixty-four women candidates will contest 63 seats in the general election this month, these comprising 28 Labour, 25 Liberal and eight Conservative candidates.

Most of them are newcomers to politics. They include Lady Cynthia Moseley, who will stand for Stoke-on-Trent as a Labourite, and Miss Megan Lloyd George, the well-known daughter of the leader of the Liberal Party, who will contest Anglesey in the Liberal interest.

"Other parties" are represented by two members of the Communist Party, Miss Isobel Brown and Miss Helen Crawford, who will contest two constituencies in Lanarkshire, and Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who is putting up for election as an Independent in the English Combined Universities.

Women cross swords at Bothwell, in Lanarkshire, which will be contested by Miss Helen Crawford, a Communist, and Mrs. Helen Shaw, a Conservative.

Intense Activity

May 5.

The headquarters of the various political parties are displaying intense activity in view of the dissolution of Parliament next Friday.

Proof of the busy deliberations which are going on within the four corners of their committee-rooms is afforded by the fact that arrangements have already been made to nominate 1,685 candidates for 615 seats. This is a record compared with any previous General Election.

Of the 1,685 aspirants 582 are Conservatives, 559 Labourites, 493 Liberals, 24 Communists and 27 independents. A few additions or withdrawals may be expected by nomination day, May 20.

It seems likely that there will be only eight unopposed returns, including the Speaker, Captain the Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, and two solidly Conservative seats in the City of London constituency.

Women continue to increase their lead over men. In the latest returns lodged of voters on the new register the figures now show 8,185,710 women voters as compared with 7,2[illegible],928 men.

Wireless broadcasting is playing and will continue to play an important part in the contest. Conservative, Labour and Liberal spokesmen have, in turn, used the microphone during the last few weeks and arrangements are being made for women representatives of each of the three Parties to broadcast speeches and addresses to women.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin, the three Party leaders, will speak on May 27, 28 and 29 respectively, delivering final messages to voters prior to the polling on May 30. One in every three houses in Great Britain has wireless and the listeners-in will number 20 millions.

No Rash Promises

In "a message to Britain" Mr. Baldwin, the Premier and leader of the Conservative Party, summarizes the principal legislative measures carried out by the present Government.

He declares that the Conservatives have carried through the jobs they then undertook and claims that trade is in a more prosperous condition that at any time since the War. He asks if this is the moment to gamble with rash and costly Socialist schemes for State control or to trust the Liberal Party, who are seeking the support of the electorates by an employment scheme which many Liberals themselves have declared to be impracticable.

The Premier continues: "We Conservatives are not going to make rash and spectacular promises. All we ask is that you give us an opportunity for carrying out and completing the work we have so successfully begun." In conclusion he says: "We shall keep faith and shall not promise more than we can perform."

Yorkshire Communists' Choice

The Communists at West Riding, in Yorkshire, have chosen Mr. S. Asmani, the President of the Indian Trades Union Congress, at present awaiting trial at Meerut, India, on a charge of sedition, to oppose Sir John Simon at Spen Valley in the General Election.

Another Indian Communist, Upadyeh, will represent Mr. Asmani at Spen Valley throughout the Election campaign.—Reuter.

DANGER OF A TEA CORNER

Government to Assist Merchants with Information

London, May 3.

In the House of Commons to-day, during the debate on the Finance Bill, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Labour Member for Hillsborough, referring to the abolition of the Tea Duty, urged the Government to take steps to prevent any possible "corner" of tea owing to the fact that, in future, stocks of tea in the country will not be published, as was done in the past by the Revenue Authorities.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in reply, promised to help merchants and importers to obtain information with regard to such stocks. He said the Customs would continue the examination of imported tea, and tea found to be mixed with other substances, or unfit for human consumption, would be subject to the direction of the Commissioners of Customs.—Reuter.

PORTLAND VASE NOT YET SOLD

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

London, May 2.

The famous Portland Vase was withdrawn from sale at Christie's after the bidding for it had reached 29,990 guineas.—British United Press.

THE FALL IN WHEAT PRICES

Attempt to Hold Up Supplies: Refusal to Buy

London, May 9.

The newspapers to-day give prominence to the fall in the price of wheat, especially in Canada, where there is a serious congestion of grain stocks owing to the lack of orders from overseas. This development is attributed primarily to the attempt of wheat pools in Canada and Australia to hold up supplies and to Europe refusing to buy at their prices.

Meanwhile a huge amount of Argentine grain has been landed at Liverpool at lower prices than is being asked for Canadian wheat.—Reuter.

HOLLAND TO BATAVIA BY AIR

Dutch 'Planes' Test Flight

Bunder Abbas, May 7.

Two Dutch naval seaplanes which are flying from Holland to Batavia, where a Dutch seaplane base is being established, arrived here this morning, took a fresh supply of fuel on board and immediately hopped off again for Karachi.

These two machines belong to a squadron of three, one of which crashed when making a test flight after an engine overhaul at Bagdad on the 2nd, with the result that the pilot was killed and two of the occupants injured.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S DIFFICULTIES

Farm Relief Bill, the Tariff and Mr. Mellon

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 3.

Senator McNary, chairman of the committee on agriculture in the Upper House, announced this morning that he hoped to obtain a vote on the Farm Relief Bill to-day. The bill was introduced by McNary more than a week ago.

The bill still contains the exports debentures plan which was denounced by President Hoover as a direct subsidy to agriculture from the National Treasury.

Believing that the decision of the Upper House with regard to the debentures plan will be so close that its success or failure may depend upon a single vote, proponents of the measures have obtained the consent of the Senate to permit Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labour member from Minnesota, to take his oath of office from his sick-bed so that he could vote upon the plan, which he favours.

The supporters of the debentures scheme were also promised support at the last moment by Senator Gerald Nye, Republican of North Dakota, who said he would vote for the subsidy scheme, despite the President's objection to it.

Mellon to Retain Office

May 4.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon was finally declared legally fit to be Secretary of the Treasury in the Hoover Cabinet by the judiciary committee of the Senate.

Following its earlier action sustaining the Secretary, the Committee voted 8 to 5 to report to the Senate that Mr. Mellon's tenure of office is legal, regardless of his holdings of stocks in industrial companies.

Four members of the Committee abstained from voting.

The vote in the Senate on the Upper House Farm Relief Bill, as introduced by Senator McNary, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, including the debentures plan, did not take place to-day.

Last minute jockeying for additional support by both sides prevented the measure from coming to a vote. The vote probably will be taken early next week.

Supporters of the Administration openly declare to-night that the President will veto the Farm Relief measure if it is passed with the debentures clause.

It was impossible to predict the fate of the debated debentures scheme, both proponents and opponents of the clause claiming sufficient votes for a victory. Administration leaders admit that they do not expect success by a margin of more than one or two votes.

Difficult Problems

May 5.

President Herbert Hoover faces the most difficult problems which have confronted him since he assumed office on March 4, in the opinion of political experts here to-night.

There is every indication that the Administration will be submitted to crucial tests during the present week.

Leaders of the Republican Majority in the Congress frankly are worried over these three questions:

1. The fate of the debentures clause in the Senate Farm Relief Bill, which the President has made an Administration issue by throwing the whole weight of his influence against it as a "direct subsidy to agriculture." It had been expected that sufficient Democrats would vote against the measure to offset the defection of the western agricultural senators of the Republican Majority. To-night, however, more and more Democrats were announcing their intention to vote for the clause. The government likely will [illegible] but by an uncomfortably narrow margin. The decision is admitted to hang on [illegible] doubtful votes. Voting on the [illegible] is expected to take place to-[illegible] for Saturday but Administration leaders succeeded in obtaining a postponement.

Anxiety Among Supporters

2. The President's supporters likewise are anxious regarding the Tariff Bill to be published on Tuesday by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. According to some reports the Committee went farther than President Hoover desired in his announced programme of "limited revision" of the present tariff schedules.

3. The third embarrassing situation is the fight against Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who has been under fire because of his alleged connection with trade and commerce in violation of an old law. Leaders of the Republican majority fear that the President's name will be dragged in when the minority members of the Senate Judiciary Committee carry the Mellon fight to the floor of the Upper House, and it is conceded that the case likely will be debated upon the floor despite the action of the Committee majority in upholding the legality of the Secretary's hold-over appointment and his holdings of industrial stocks. There is no question but that Mr. Mellon will emerge victorious but there is involved a question of the President's prestige in the Party which will not be improved by a floor debate on Mr. Hoover's action in retaining the veteran secretary of the Treasury.

Farm Relief Fight Opened

May 8.

Efforts of President Hoover's supporters to eliminate the debentures clause in the Senate Farm Relief Bill failed to-day, when the upper house of Congress decided by 47 votes to 44 against an Administration amendment to the bill proposing to eliminate the debentures clause.

The amendment to the measure was introduced by Senator Watson of Indiana and its defeat was considered the first test of strength between the President's supporters and those opposed to his stand in opposition to what he has described as a subsidy for the farmers.—United Press.

THE BARDOLI TAX DISPUTE

Alleged Careless Compilation of Re-assessment Figures

Bombay, May 7.

The report of the Committee, which was appointed by the government to inquire into the re-assessments which were responsible for the serious "no tax" strike in the Bardoli district last year, declares that the statistics with regard to rental and sale were carelessly compiled and completely unreliable, while estimates of the agricultural profits on which the assessments were based were unduly high.

The report proposes an increased assessment of 5.7 per cent, instead of 22 per cent., the figure against which the passive resistance campaign was launched.

The Bombay Government has issued a statement promising to take steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee, as well as the grouping of the villages, forthwith.—Reuter.

HONEYMOON TRIP TO DIVORCE

Round-the-World Tour to the Courts

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Detroit, Mich., May 7.

An action for divorce was filed here to-day on behalf of Mrs. Manning, née Dodhe, against Mr. Benjamin Franklin Manning, charging cruelty. The plaintiff's petition recites that Mr. Manning beat his wife during their honeymoon trip, which was to be a voyage around the world. Relations between the couple became so strained in Shanghai that Mr. Manning left the ship in that port and took a different vessel to Hongkong, his wife continuing on the same ship to Manila. Mr. Manning later returned to the United States, his wife continuing the around-the-world voyage.—United Press.

MANILA, May 7.—The Chinese delegation *en route* to Soerabaya, Java, to attend the Pan Pacific Scientific Congress, arrived here to-day.—United Press.

PHILIPPINES' VIEW OF ECLIPSE

Blackness of Night: Corona a Splendid Spectacle

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Iloilo, May 9.

The blackness of night descended on the Visayan provinces of the Philippines this afternoon when the sun went into a total eclipse. It was the first total eclipse in the Philippines in 300 years.

Scientists declared that conditions for observing the phenomenon were ideal. A faint veil of cirrus clouds did not affect the observations.

The eclipse began at 2.07 p.m. and ended at 4.40 with three minutes and 45 seconds of totality beginning at 3.31.

The American naval observers made 58 photographic exposures, all of which are believed valuable, during the period of totality.

The corona of the sun was magnificent, the bright white rays causing it to resemble a huge platinum ring. During the period of totality the temperature dropped noticeably, birds and chickens went to roost and a light dew fell on the ground.

Streets, housetops, and positions of advantage everywhere were covered with amateur photographers and astronomers gazing at the phenomenon through telescopes and smoked glasses.

In Manila the eclipse was 90 per cent. total and business was suspended while the moon crossed the sun, the entire population of the city watching the phenomenon.—United Press.

Disappointment in Siam

Patani, Southern Siam May 9.

The observation party on the Siamese side of the "Shadow Line," which has been here for some months making preparations to observe the eclipse of the sun to-day, was disappointed as the sun was veiled by clouds during the period of the eclipse.—Reuter.

Singapore Sees Well

Singapore, May 9.

A sultry atmosphere was prevalent when the eclipse of the sun commenced at 12.05 to-day. This sultriness was followed by a refreshing coolness as the phenomenon reached its maximum at 1.40 p.m.—Reuter.

INVISIBLE IN SHANGHAI

Sun Effectively Veiled

There was much disappointment among local residents because it was impossible to see the sun, much less the eclipse, on account of a hazy sky and passing clouds which obscured it from view.

It was not only invisible to the naked eye but it could not be seen through the powerful telescopes at Siccawei Observatory. There was a possibility of its having been seen at the Zosai Observatory on the hills but it is not known if this was the case because there is no telephone connection between Siccawei and Zosai.

The veil which obscured the sun from view is known under the technical name of *Alto Stratus*. This consists of a thin cloud which made it quite impossible to see the sun, which came out at very short and varying intervals. Father L. Froc, of the Siccawei Observatory, told our representative that the *Alto Stratus* covered the sun from view in much the same way as a thinly white painted glass placed in front of an electric lamp, prevented the wires from being seen although one could see the light itself.

THIRTY-SIX KILLED IN U. S. TORNADO

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Atlanta, Ga., May 4.

A check of the casualties in Thursday's storm completed by the United Press Bureau here early to-day showed 36 persons were killed, five still missing and about 100 injured.

Of the known dead, 17 were killed in Rye Cove, Tenn., where a school house collapsed before the tornado. Earlier reports that 50 students were killed were erroneous. Five children are still missing.

An accurate estimate of the property damage from the storm still was impossible.—United Press.

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THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Hopeful Feeling: Time to Consider American Preposals

Geneva, May 3.

In order to give the proceedings of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission a definite conclusion, the French delegation tomorrow will announce that France accepts, in a spirit of conciliation, the proposals recently made by Mr. Hugh Gibson, the head of the United States delegation.

The Preparatory Disarmament Committee to-day, by 22 votes to two, passed a resolution, submitted by the French and American delegations, declaring that the Committee rejected the system of direct limitation of war material: Thus rejecting the proposal made by the German Delegation on Thursday providing for the direct limitation of war materials through a table showing stocks of arms. The French delegation submitted a proposal that budgetary estimates should provide an indication of reserve war materials.

The Committee noted that the suggested system of indirect limitation of expenditure on war material did not meet with the general assent of the delegations represented on the Committee and that reduction of material must therefore be sought by means of publicity of expenditure.

The Chinese and Soviet delegations voted against the resolution while the German delegation abstained from voting.

Count Bernstorff, the head of the German delegation, declared that the Committee had suppressed all the essential elements for the reduction of armaments. In view of the gravity of the situation, he would draw the attention of Governments and the public to the necessity of a practical reduction of armaments before the meeting of the Disarmament Conference.

Atmosphere of Enthusiasm

May 6.

The Preparatory Disarmament Committee this morning discussed naval armaments

The Japanese delegate, Mr. N. Sato, moved the adjournment of the meeting in order to give the governments interested time to examine carefully the proposals made by the American Delegation, in which connection Mr. Sato promised the very sincere co-operation of Japan.

The head of the British delegation, Lord Cushendun, supporting his Japanese colleague, pointed out that the specific proposals made by America were not yet available and, in any case, would require time for consideration when received. He added however, "We have reached a point where, instead of almost being in despair, we are very hopeful of reaching an agreement."

The American delegate, Mr. Hugh Gibson, concurring with the views expressed by Lord Cushendun said that nothing could be more favourable to the progress of the work of the Committee and the present atmosphere of enthusiasm and goodwill, adding, "We must progress as fast as is consistent for the effective handling of the important and complex problem before us, without jeopardizing developments through precipitately entering on discussions for which any of the interested Powers are not prepared."

Finally the Committee agreed to postpone consideration of the question of naval armaments until next session.

"Well begun is half done," was the dictum of the chairman, Mr. Loudon (Netherlands), winding up the session of the preparatory Disarmament Committee. He declared that the results obtained would clear the air and promote the work of disarmament, and what so far has not been achieved would be obtained through the Disarmament Conference proper.—Reuter.

Technical Considerations

London, May 6.

At the League of Nations yesterday Lord Cushendun stated that, through careful study, a system of valuation of ships might be reached which, if successful, would dispose of the chief difficulties. It was, however, quite evident that study and examination of what was in the mind of the United States Government could not be done in an hour or day or week. When the American proposals were communicated to the different Governments, each Government would have to examine them carefully and there would undoubtedly have to be communications between the various Governments most interested. At all events, added Lord Cushendun, we are now in a very hopeful spirit. We have reached a point where, in place of almost despairing of arriving at an agreement, we are in the most hopeful frame of mind of being able at some future period, which may not be very long delayed, to come and register complete agreement upon the great question.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the United States delegate, said that the technical considerations involved must be studied from many angles. The American delegation recognized the best hope of agreement lay in each country coming into the discussion prepared to speak on a basis of its individual studies and in possession of all the data that it required. Each Government, therefore, felt that the course best calculated to lead to a successful conclusion of the committee's labours was to make a careful study of the whole question. The present atmosphere of enthusiasm and goodwill was most favourable to progress but such progress must be just as fast as was consistent with sound and effective handling of the very important and complex problem before the committee. For that reason he agreed with the proposal to adjourn the discussion.

The Committee adjourned without fixing the date of its next meeting. —British Wireless through Reuter.

Principal Naval Powers in Favour

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 7.

"All the principal naval powers (as represented in the sessions of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations) have expressed their adherence to the principle enunciated by the chief American delegate, Mr. Hugh Gibson, which includes reduction instead of limitation of naval strength," President Herbert Hoover said to-day in his weekly conference with the White House newspaper correspondents.

Replying to questions by the newspapermen the President expressed his personal gratification at the prospects of naval reductions arising from the conversations in Geneva.

The principal naval powers, Mr. Hoover said, "have expressed their desire for full and frank discussion and the development of the American formula into practicable steps."

"The manner by which these discussions are to be installed has not yet been determined," the President continued, "but the question will be followed up promptly."

The President's statement followed the compromise suggestions made by Mr. Gibson in Geneva a fortnight ago and his subsequent announcement on May 2 that the United States will withdraw its demand for the limitation of war material considered necessary for the purpose of arming trained reserve forces, since this is a question directly concerning countries the defence of which is primarily dependent upon land forces.

The United States is convinced, the chief of the American delegation said, that any effort to limit armaments merely by limiting budgets will be not only impractical and ineffective, but will give no correct picture of the armaments of any country, owing to the difference in the cost of materials, labour and other factors. For this reason the United States cannot accept limitation of budgets instead of limitation of actual armaments. The American government is convinced that the obligatory publication of all expenditures for armaments will constitute the best means of limitation and will be sufficient to effect the purpose.—United Press.

A NEW GOVERNOR FOR NYASSALAND

London, May 5.

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, O.B.E., Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast, to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Nyassaland Protectorate, in succession to Sir Charles Bowring, whose term of office will shortly elapse. British Wireless through Reuter.

THE REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

Hopes of Success from New American Plan

Paris, May 4.

The sun appears to be breaking through the clouds at the Reparations Conference, which is sitting here under the chairmanship of Mr. Owen Young, the wellknown American banker.

Mr. Young has drawn up a compromise scheme which, he informed the Reparations delegates this afternoon, Dr. Schacht, the head of the German experts, has accepted, with certain reservations.

Although the Allied delegations did not immediately go so far as Dr. Schacht, no one raised a voice to reject the proposals, which all agreed to consider. A decision however cannot be reached before Tuesday, as the French delegate, M. Moreau, is at present absent in the provinces.

Mr. Young so far has only outlined to the meeting of Reparations delegates the main heads of his proposals, which include the all-important question of the amount and number of Germany's Reparations annuities. The details of the proposals will be submitted to the delegates in writing on Sunday.

The British and Japanese delegates, without question, approved the principles of Mr. Young's proposals. The Italian experts are believed also to approve them.

Private convesations on the proposals are continuing over the weekend.

In the event of non-agreement, there will be majority and minority reports. The minority report will not be German, but the report of those not accepting Mr. Young's plan.

Details at present are not being considered and Mr. Young's figures have not been announced, but it is surmised that these will be about midway between the German and the Allied proposals.

A plenary meeting of the Reparations Conference will probably be held on Tuesday.

German Reservations

May 5.

French circles state that the compromise scheme proposed by Mr. Owen Young, the Chairman of the Committee of Experts on Reparations—which has been approved in principle by Britain and Japan, and accepted by Dr. Schacht, the head of the German delegation, with certain reservations—provides for the payment by Germany of an annuity of 2,060,000,000 gold marks (as compared with the creditor Powers proposals of 2,200,000,000 gold marks) for thirty-seven years. War debts would moreover be covered, while necessary, by Reich payments out of parts of the profit made by the projected International Bank.

It is understood that the German reservations are of a political character and aim at safeguarding Germany's future engagements relative to the carrying out of the scheme.

Great Britain the Victim

May 7.

The terms of the compromise scheme drawn up by Mr. Owen Young, the well-known American banker and Chairman of the Committee of Experts on Reparations, have now been published.

They reveal Great Britain as the proposed financial victim in the revised settlement, to which the British delegation immediately objected.

The plan involves a revision of the percentages of division of the German payments to each creditor nation as fixed at the Spa Conference. Thus Britain's present share in such payments, which, with the Dominions, amounts to 23 per cent. of the total, will be considerably decreased and the difference transferred to other creditor countries.

The British delegation were amazed at the discovery, of which Mr. Owen Young had given no inkling. Sir Josiah Stamp, the head of the British delegation, immediately informed Mr. Young that his proposed compromise was unacceptable and that Britain holds that a revision of the percentages laid down at the Spa Conference is outside the competence of the present Conference.—Reuter.

French Share and Britain's

Berlin, May 8.

The latest figures issued by the Agent General for Reparations show that the British Empire received 44,000,000 marks last month and 329,000,000 marks in the past eight months, while France received 100,000,000 marks and 742,000,000 marks, respectively. The bulk of the latter represented deliveries in kind. Germany's payments totalled 200,000,000 marks and 1,413,000,000 marks, respectively.—Reuter.

Cause for Objection Indeed

Paris, May 8.

The newspapers concede that Britain has reason for dissatisfaction over Mr. Owen Young's reparations plan which, according to "L'Echo de Paris," allots Britain 1,000,000,000 marks, whereas she asked for 3,800,000,000 marks, but the paper asks why she previously did not join the French delegate in "administering a lesson to the debtor" by sending back Dr. Schacht, on April 9, to the Dawes Scheme.

"Le Petit Parisien" points out that Britain's share of reparations under the new scheme is so reduced that she has practically nothing left for back debt-payments to the United States or for the Dominions.—Reuter.

Labour Member's Fear

London, May 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel the Rt. Hon. J. S. Wedgwood, Labour M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, asked whether Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had any communication from the Reparations Committee to give to the House, and why the Committee was dealing with the percentages fixed at the Spa Conference.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, on behalf of Mr. Churchill, asked Mr. Wedgwood to repeat the question tomorrow. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the meanwhile, would consider whether he would be able to make a statement.

Mr. Wedgwood, in a supplementary question, asked whether the British representatives on the Reparations Committee were without information or instructions. He added: "This is a very critical moment."

The Speaker requested him to await Mr. Churchill's statement.

Mr. Wedgwood retorted:

"We cannot wait. If we wait till to-morrow, the country may be committed to another gift to the French people. Why is Mr. Churchill not in his place?"

Mr. Samuel explained that the question had only reached the Treasury in the afternoon and that it was impossible to get the information in the time given.—Reuter.

Still Hopes of Compromise

Paris, May 8.

Following on the British disapproval of the compromise plan concerning Reparations proposed by Mr. Owen Young, the Chairman of the Committee of Experts on Reparations, there seems ground to suppose that Britain is willing to make some concession with regard to the proposed reduced German annuity, but considers that the sacrifices necessary to meet the reduction should be proportionate all round. There is reason to believe that a counter-proposal is being prepared by the "countries interested"—among which Britain would logically figure—for the distribution of the Allied shares, which will be submitted to Mr. Owen Young to-morrow. The hope prevails that the adoption of some such compromise will save the conference.—Reuter.

Long-Term Tax-Free Loan

Berlin, May 5.

The problem of the serious state of German finances, which in weeks past has been giving considerable alarm to Government circles, is expected to be solved in the near future if the proposals of the Minister of Finance, of which the Cabinet has already approved, are sanctioned by Parliament.

The impossibility of obtaining long-term loans to cover the expenditure extraordinary in the Budget is one of the reasons why the Reich has not been able to meet its obligations from current revenue.

In order to rehabilitate the finances of the Reich, the Minister of Finance proposes to invite subscriptions for a long-term domestic loan, to the amount of £25,000,000, free of all taxes.

Furthermore, the Minister of Finance suggests selling certificates of seven per cent. preference shares in railway companies which are in the possession of the Reich to savings banks, municipal banks and public welfare institutions.

A bill embodying the proposals has already been submitted to the Reichsrat.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

Four Day Battle Near Lohgarh With Big Casualty List

Peshawar, May 3.

A final grand attack carried out by Afridi tribesmen against the Shiahs on the North-West Frontier, prior to the cessation of hostilities for the harvesting of the crops, has proved a failure. The Shiahs counter-attacked and claim to have recovered all the positions they previously lost.

May 4.

After four days incessant fighting, 6,000 of Bacha-i-Saquao's troops have overcome 3,000 men belonging to Shah-Mohamad's forces near Lohgarh. Both sides suffered very heavy casualties. Bacha-i-Saquao used aeroplanes during the fighting, one of which crashed in flames.

It is reported that Nadir Khan succeeded in collecting an army and marched on Ghazni but he is being hampered by the treachery of the Ghilzais.

It is also reported that ex-King Amanullah's advance forces have inflicted a severe defeat on some of Bacha-i-Saquao's supporters between Ghazni and Karabagh.

May 5.

Advices received from the War Ministry in Kabul state that Habibullah (Bacha-i-Saquao) is maintaining the upper hand against his enemies.

Ex-King Amanullah has been signally defeated and is being pursued to Mukkar. He has lost his headquarters and quantities of munitions. On the other hand, General Nadir Khan has sustained a double defeat at the hands of Ghilzai tribesmen and Habibullah's forces.

Bacha-i-Saquao to-day executed Amdul Rahman, a former judge, as the latter was suspected of sympathizing with ex-King Amanullah.—Reuter.

Habibullah Scores a Point

Simla, May 8.

A notable victory for Bacha-i-Saquao (Habibullah) is claimed by Abd-ur-Rahim's capture of the town of Herat, in the north-west corner of Afghanistan.

On the other hand Chulam Nabi, one-time Afghan Minister at Moscow, on behalf of ex-King Amanullah, holds Mazar-i-Sharif, from which place Abd-ur-Rahim's famous march on Herat began.—Reuter.

REPRESENTATIVE NOT A RUM-RUNNER

Case of Mr. Michaelson Before a Jury

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Key West, Fla., May 8.

The trial of Representative M. Alfred Michaelson, Republican of Chicago, charged with violation of the liquor laws, was concluded this afternoon. A verdict is expected to-morrow.

Congressman Michaelson said he was not aware that there was liquor in the trunks which he brought into Key West from Havana. Prohibition agents testified that they found a keg containing 15 bottles of liquor in the Congressman's baggage. They examined the trunk when they detected liquor dripping from it, and found the keg inside with one of the bottles broken.

Later.

The jury late to-night returned a verdict declaring Congressman Michalson not guilty of violation of the prohibition laws.—United Press.

LONDON, May 5.—The Swedish destroyer Ehrenskold reached Sheerness to-day bearing the body of Sir John Tuder Vaughan, the British Minister to Sweden, who died suddenly a few days ago. The Ehrenskold was met by two British destroyers Trinidad and Teazer and escorted to the harbour.—British Wireless through Reuter.

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THE NIGHT BATTLES IN BERLIN

Fresh Encounter Between Communists and Police

Berlin, May 3.

The police are applying the curfew, in a similar manner as in time of war, in the Weddin and Neu-Koein districts. No one is allowed in certain streets between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. except doctors, nurses and ambulance attendants, while the windows of houses must be closed and show no light, otherwise they will be fired on by the police. No one is permitted to stand in the door-ways of houses during the curfew hours, while during the day-time groups of more than three persons are not permitted. All cafés and beer-houses must be closed by 9 p.m. under the curfew regulations.

Many members of the Police Force have now been on duty for thirty hours. Their nerves are getting frayed, while they are displaying anxiety to get to a real grip with the disturbers of the peace.

Reports coming in this afternoon show that Communists continue to make sporadic attacks on policemen. Fighting has been renewed in Hermann Strasse, where demonstrators started throwing stones and missiles from the windows of the houses. The police replied with machine-guns and routed their assailants. Inhabitants of the buildings were compelled to take refuge in the cellars and back-rooms. Two women hiding on a balcony were killed with shots fired by the police. The latter are conducting a house-to-house search and have seized numbers of weapons, while many arrests have been made.

Publication of the newspaper "Rote Fahne" (Red Flag) has been suspended for three weeks by order of the authorities.

Another Night of Terror

May 4.

The capital has passed through another night of terror. Up to the present it is known that nine persons were killed during the past 24 hours by stray bullets. Yesterday afternoon a stray bullet killed another woman, who ventured on the balcony of her flat. A pedestrian in Hermann Strasse was also killed in a similar manner.

The police have now erected barbed wire entanglement in Hermann Strasse.

The fighting was renewed at 10 o'clock last night. Police obtained control of the situation by the use of search-lights and machine-guns operating from the tops of houses.

Thirty-nine arrests were made yesterday afternoon as the result of domiciliary searches in the Neu-Koein and Weddin districts. Numerous weapons such as revolvers and knuckle-dusters and a quantity of ammunition, including some explosive bullets, were confiscated.

Police have been stationed in all the houses from which they were fired at on Thursday night.

The Communists are now attempting to organize a general strike.

Later.

All is quiet in the Neu-Koein district. The police believe that further disorders are unlikely.

The total casualties to date are 25 persons killed, 36 seriously injured, and over two hundred suffering from slight wounds.

Newspaper Man Killed

Mr. Charles Mackay, the correspondent of a New Zealand paper, was killed in the rioting last night. He disregarded a police warning and unconcernedly strolled through the streets in the Neu-Koeln Quarter.

Mr. Mackay was found dead in Hermann Strasse, where firing continued till two o'clock this morning.

The streets were cleared at five o'clock this morning.

Dissatisfaction of British Colony

May 5.

The British Colony here is very dissatisfied concerning the circumstances in which the New Zealand newspaper correspondent, Charles Mackay, met his death during the rioting on Friday night. It is felt that a searching and impartial inquiry is essential to clear up the matter.—Reuter.

London, May 6.

According to a Berlin police report, Mr. Charles Mackay, the correspondent of a New Zealand newspaper, whose body was found in the streets of the German capital, had been warned not to visit the scene of the rioting, but was seen in the danger zone throughout the afternoon of May 3. His body, the report adds, was found in Hermann Strasse at nine o'clock in the evening of that day.

On the other hand, Reuter's correspondent at Berlin points out that Mr. Mackay was with friends all the afternoon and evening of May 3 and was last seen alive at 11.30 that night, when he took a taxicab in the Neu Koln district. Reuter's correspondent states that the body of Mr. Mackay was found 10 minutes after midnight, adding that he had been fatally wounded in the stomach.

The Prussian government has ordered the dissolution of the Communist military organization known as the "Rotfront" (Red Front Fighters).—Reuter.

Peace Prevailing

Berlin, May 6.

Peaceful conditions have prevailed here during the past 48 hours, and the Police President has therefore raised the "state of siege" in the Weddin and Neu-Koeln districts.

In connection with the death of the New Zealand journalist, Mr. Charles Mackay, an eye-witness states that he saw him ordered by a policeman to put his hands up. Mackay, who was practically ignorant of German, lifted his right hand and simultaneously made a movement with his left—probably to find his special pass as a news correspondent. The policeman, misinterpreting the movement, immediately fired.

Astonishing Number of Casualties

May 7.

A post-mortem examination of 17 out of the 24 persons who died as the result of the disturbances which broke out in the evening of May Day discloses that all were killed by bullets fired by the police. The inquiry failed to establish that a civilian fired a single shot against the police.

Shopkeepers in the Weddin district have combined together to claim compensation for damages sustained through loss of trade. They declare that the streets in their district were not endangered by the Communist activities on May Day.—Reuter.

Demonstration in Munich

Munich, May 4.

Forty arrests were made here to-day, including several women, as a sequel to a communist demonstration which culminated in a baton charge by the police through a barrage of stones and other missiles.—Reuter.

PROPOSED TARIFF INCREASES

Cuban Interests Protesting over Sugar Taxation

N.-C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 8.

Several demands for tariff increases over those contained in the bill which was introduced yesterday into the House of Representatives, are expected to be made when the proposed new tariff schedules are introduced into the Senate. However, the only extensive protests against the proposed schedules, as published yesterday, have come from circles connected with the Cuban sugar interests.

The proposed new sugar duties are expected to furnish one of the major conflicts in the debate over the revised schedules in both houses of Congress. Some of the Cuban producers believe they will be able to obtain a decrease in the proposed rates on sugar from that island.—United Press.

G.$375,000 FOR A SINGLE PICTURE

New York, May 8.

At an auction at the Anderson Galleries to-day Piero Francesca's "Crucifixion" was bought by a representative of Sir Joseph Duveen, the famous art collector, for $375,000. This is believed to be a record price for a painting at a public auction.

Lippi's "Madonna and Child" was sold for $125,000.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL RIOTING IN BOMBAY

Hindu Attacks on Moslems Arising Out of Mill Strike

Bombay, May 2.

Two persons are believed to have been killed and several seriously injured, while a constable had to be removed to hospital as the result of a clash between Hindus and Moslems in the Moslem quarter of the city to-day.

May 3.

So far three persons have been killed and fifty injured in Communal disturbances here.

It is reported that Hindus are attacking Moslems as they emerge from the mosques after their Friday prayers. There has also been serious rioting in the Bheny Bazar.

Troops have been posted on strategic points while police are scouring the lanes and taking away the lathis (cudgels) carried by Moslems.

These Communal disturbances are closely related to the strike of 150,000 workers in the cotton mills. The bulk of the strikers are Hindus while the non-strikers are Moslems.

Thirty persons were taken into the hospitals here to-day, two of whom subsequently died, suffering from injuries which were the result of stray assaults carried out by Hindus and Mohammedans against each other in the Chala-Chowki area.

The Governor of Bombay, Sir Frederick Sykes, has arrived here from Mahabaleswar.

Sporadic assaults by Hindus on Mohammedans and by Mohammedans on Hindus were still being reported up to midnight last night. So far six persons have been killed and sixty injured.

Troops on Duty

Two hundred troops have been despatched to strategic points in the cotton-mill area.

The casualties in the disturbances between Hindus and Mohammedans now total ten killed and 180 injured.

A curfew, extending from eight o'clock in the evening to six in the morning, has been ordered for a fortnight throughout the city, except in the port area.

Rioters to-day stoned some pickets in Chinchpogli. Soldiers were forced to use their bayonets to disperse the assailants.

Late to-night, in view of the seriousness of the situation, the Auxiliary Motor Patrol was called out.

May 4.

The areas which were the scenes of disturbances yesterday are now comparatively quiet. The presence of troops stationed at strategic centres is restraining the rowdy elements in the bazaars.

Later.

Sporadic rioting continues. Up to the present nine persons have been killed and 100 injured.

The Storm Subsiding

May 5.

Conditions are returning to normal.

Four persons who were injured in yesterday's disturbances died to-day making the dead-roll 11.

The situation here has improved.

An order has been issued prohibiting the collecting of stones or the carrying of any weapons by the public.

The casualties in connection with the recent disturbances now total 21 killed and 200 injured.

May 6.

Owing to some deaths having occurred in the hospital as the result of injuries received in the recent communal riots here, the death-roll now totals twenty-seven.—Reuter.

Matters Well in Hand

London, May 6.

In the House of Commons to-day, Earl Winterton, Under-Secretary for India, made the following statement regarding the recent rioting in Bombay.

"A general strike in the Bombay mills was declared on April 23. On May 1 there were several attacks on workers by strikers but the fact that most of the strikers were Hindus and most of the non-strikers Mohammedans indicated a risk of development of the trouble, especially as there had been serious communal trouble on April 27, apparently unconnected with the strike.

Communal rioting spread from the mills-area to the central parts of Bombay and continued on May 2 and 3. On the latter date 250 of the Warwickshire Regiment were called out and, on the following date, military forces were utilised as sporadic attacks were continued.

The police have been reinforced with further military support while an order forbidding the assembly of more than five persons was put into force on Saturday.

The Bombay Government now regard the situation as, on the whole, quite satisfactory and the forces are at present adequate.

The casualties reported up to the present are slight, eight killed and 118 injured."—British Wireless through Reuter.

Government Takes Action

Bombay, May 7.

It is understood that the round-table conference convened by the Governor, Sir Frederick Sykes, with a view to reaching a settlement of the mill strike, has broken down.

It is reported that the Governor informed the delegates present at the conference that the Trades Dispute Act will be enforced to-morrow. This means that the dispute will be immediately submitted to a conciliation board the decision of which will be binding on both parties.—Reuter.

Simla, May 8.

A gazette extraordinary announces that the Trades Disputes Act will be enforced immediately.—Reuter.

Moplahs Attack Hindus

Bombay, May 3.

Moplahs of South India, who were responsible for a serious rebellion in 1921, figured yesterday in a conflict with Hindus, with the result that several persons were seriously injured.

The police were compelled to fire, killing one Moplah, and subsequently charged the crowds with their bayonets and swords.—Reuter.

THE DELHI BOMB OUTRAGE

Prisoners Handcuffed in Court After Defiant Outburst

New Delhi, May 7.

Shouting "down with imperialism" and "long live revolution" Bhagat Singh and Butukeshara Dutt entered the court room here to-day to answer charges of being responsible for the bomb outrage in the Legislative Assembly on April 8, when two bombs were thrown in the direction of the Government benches with the result that Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, Sir Bamamjee Dalal, a Broach Landowner and a member of the Assembly since 1921; Mr. Raghvendra Ram, Mr. Shankar Rao and also Mr. S. N. Roy, Deputy Secretary of the Indian Central Committee, were injured. Their defiant demeanour was dampened by an order being given by the Magistrate that they should be handcuffed.

The approaches to the gaol where the court is sitting are being closely guarded, while only the father of one prisoner and six pressmen were admitted, after they had been carefully searched.

The evidence of the prosecution tended to prove the guilt of the accused.

Accused Committed to Trial

May 8.

Bhagat Singh and Butukeshara Dutt have been committed for trial.

They are charged with being responsible for the bomb outrage in the Legislative Assembly on April 8, when two bombs were thrown in the direction of the Government benches with the result that the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, Sir Bamamjee Dalal, a Broach Landowner and a member of the Assembly since 1921; Mr. Raghvendra Ram, Mr. Shankar Rao and also Mr. S. N. Roy, Deputy Secretary of the Indian Central Committee, were injured.—Reuter.

GENEVA, May 1.—The tenth annual assembly of the League of Nations has been convoked by the President of the League Council, Signor Scialoja of Italy, to meet in Geneva, beginning September 2.—United Press.

BRITAIN'S TRADE RECOVERY

From Nine to Hundred and Fifty Million

London, May 6.

Speaking in the House of Commons this evening concerning the Board of Trade Estimates, which was agreed, the President of the Board, Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, reviewed trade prospects in the coming year.

He expressed the opinion that trade was steadily taking an upward trend, remarking that the net trade balance last year amounted to £150,000,000, which was a remarkable recovery from the setback of 1926, when it was £9,000,000.

Industrial production, he said, had generally increased, being 5.2 per cent. higher in 1928 as compared with 1924. In view of considerable regional amalgamations, the potentialities of the iron and steel industry were encouraging, and the shipbuilding industry was in a satisfactory condition. For the first time for a considerable period, the coal industry was making a profit. Though the cotton trade, on the other hand, was depressed, development within that industry was distinctly satisfactory.

He announced that he was appointing a committee to inquire into patents law and practice.—Reuter.

Hope for Cotton

London, May 6.

Sir Phillip Cuniiffe Lister said that, taking 1924 as the base year, exports in 1928 were up 4.6 per cent., and manufacturing exports were up 7.8 per cent. If one took the first quarter of this year and compared it with the corresponding quarter of 1924, total exports from Great Britain showed an improvement of 9.2 per cent. and manufactured exports were 14.1 per cent. higher.

Industrial production generally, he said, was up 5.2 per cent. in 1928 as compared with 1924. If one took manufacturing production, the increase was 9.2 per cent. These facts showed that trade was steadily taking an upward trend.

Referring to the cotton industry, he said that when the American section of the cotton trade had settled its house in order and when it had put forward a scheme of reorganization which really faced the matter and dealt with buying, selling and manufacturing; it would be in a position to demand all the finance it required and the Bank of England would be ready to lend it money up to £2,000,000 (?).—British Wireless through Reuter.

BRITAIN'S PENSION BILL

Nine Hundred Millions Sterling Paid Since the War

London, May 8.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons to-day on the vote for the Ministry of Pensions Major George Clement Tryon, Minister of Pensions, said that the vote was still almost the largest single vote for any of our great departments. The work of the Ministry affected the weekly budget of about 1,000,000 families. The number of their beneficiaries was about 1,500,000. At the end of the current year we should have spent, since the beginning of the War—that was, in the last 15 years—no less than £913,000,000 on War Pensions.

He had taken pains, Major Tryon continued, to ascertain how this compared with the expenditure of those great countries who, along with us, were the most heavily engaged in the Great War. He had found that, as compared with our expenditure, France had spent approximately £500,000,000 and Germany approximately £400,000,000, so that we had spent roughly an amount on pensions equal to that of those two great countries.—British Wireless through Reuter.

AMERICAN AVIATOR'S HIGH FLIGHT

Washington, May 8.

Lieutenant Apollo Soucek, of the Anacostia (Florida) Naval Air Station, to-day flew his aeroplane to an altitude of about 40,000 ft., which is believed to constitute a new record.—United Press.

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CONTROL OF PRESS IN AMERICA

Question of Paper and Power Co.'s Influence

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 4.

Mr. Frank Gannet, head of the Gannet chain of newspapers, gave Mr. Archibald R. Graustein, president of the International Paper & Power interests, a cheque for $2,700,000 to-day retiring the entire indebtedness of the Gannet newspapers to the I. P. & P. group.

The payment included the indebtedness of the Brooklyn "Eagle," one of Mr. Gannet's publications.

Simultaneously Mr. Gannet published an editorial announcement in all his newspapers asserting that their editorial policy with regard to the private ownership of electrical power concerns had not been influenced by the loans he had received from the I. P. & P.

The editorial explained the relationship between the Gannet publications and the power interests and declared that the I. P. & P. concern "never asked for nor was it granted any control in the Gannet newspapers, including the Brooklyn papers, including the Brooklyn "Eagle."

The paper and power concern, Mr. Gannet said, merely offered him loans, when he was purchasing various newspapers, at better terms than he could obtain them elsewhere. —United Press.

Senate Intervenes

Washington, May 6.

The Senate to-day took cognizance of alleged purchases of interests in newspapers by the paper and power interests.

Following the testimony of President Graustein of the International Paper & Power concern, to the effect that his company had furnished large sums to Mr. Frank Gannett of the Gannett chain of newspapers, the Senate requested that a report be prepared for it, furnishing statements of the ownership of 12 daily newspapers in which the I. P. P. concern has invested.

President Graustein gave evidence before the Federal Trade Commission on April 30, that the I. P. P. interests was interested in 11 newspapers to the amount of $10,789,700 These included:

The "Brooklyn Eagle," the "Chicago Daily News," the "Chicago Journal," the "Knickerbocker Press" (Albany, N. Y.) the "Boston Herald and Traveler," the "Ithaca N. Y. Journal and News," the "Augusta, Ga. Chronicle," the "Columbia N. C. Record" and the "Spartansburg N. C. Herald and Journal."

The capitalist said that the I. P. P. interests had purchased interests in the newspapers so that they might have a better market for news-print paper. He said that the company had no interest in the editorial control of the properties and did not attempt to exercise any influence on editorial policy.

The Senate investigation will be designed to go farther than the cursory investigation of the Federal Trade Commission and may delve extensively into the ownership of newspapers throughout the nation, in an effort to determine whether the press is being used to further improper practices.—United Press.

ASSASSINATION IN LITHUANIA

Premier Escapes; Aide-de-camp Killed

Berlin, May 6.

A message from Kovno, the capital of Lithuania, states that the assassination of the Prime Minister, Professor A. Valdemaras, was attempted this evening. Seven shots were fired at his party outside a theatre. The Premier was not hurt but his aide-de-camp, Captain Gaunas, was killed instantaneously while Professor Valdemaras' stepson and a lady were seriously injured.—Reuter.

LAHORE, May 3.—Mr. Satyapal, the well-known leader of the National Congress, has been arrested on a charge of sedition.—Reuter.

U.S. OIL PROSPECTING PERMITS LEGAL

Important Ruling by the Attorney General

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 6.

The Attorney General of the United States, Mr. W. R. Mitchell, of Minnesota, ruled to-day that there were no legal barriers against the conclusion of agreements between the Secretary of Interior, Mr. Wilbur, and private oil operators, providing for the extension of permits held by the operators to prospect for oil and gas on public lands.

Existing permits might be extended, the Attorney General ruled, on the condition that the operators deferred drilling operations according to the programme which is to be laid down by the Department of the Interior.—United Press.

Fall's Ranch Sold

Almo Gordo, New Mexico, May 6.

Mr. Anton Lisk, on behalf of Mr. Edward Doheny, multi-millionaire petroleum producer, purchased the ranch of the late Mr. Albert Fall at Three Rivers, New Mexico to-day.

The purchase was made at a foreclosure sale to satisfy mortgage holders on the estate of the former Secretary of Interior, including Mr. M. D. Thatcher, son-in-law of the late Secretary.

Mr. Doheny paid $166,250 for the ranch, presumably because of his life-long friendship for Mr. Fall, who was a poor prospector with Doheny in the days when both men were attempting to win fortunes in the old west.

It will be recalled that, during the oil scandals of the Harding administration, Doheny testified that he lent Fall $100,000 with which to complete purchase of the Three Rivers property. Government prosecutors attempted to show that the loan was in the nature of a bribe to induce Mr. Fall, then Secretary of Interior, to lease the Elk Hills Naval oil reserve in California to one of the Doheny petroleum companies. Doheny denied the charge, asserting the loan was made merely because of his friendship for the Secretary. Mr. Fall later died "of a broken heart" and the Three Rivers ranch, which had been his pride, was left involved in debt with the rest of his estate.—United Press.

THE LOST VESTRIS

Withdrawal of Permits from Owners Demanded

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 6.

Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, Republican of New York City, published, to-day, a letter which he had sent to the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Robert P. Lamont, asking for the withdrawal of all permits from the United States Government to the British-owned Lamport & Holt Steamship Co., as a result of the investigation in London into the conduct of the officers of the Lamport & Holt str. Vestris, which sank last year with a large loss of life, while *en route* from New York to Buenos Aires.

The officers of the Vestris were accused of cowardice and bad judgment in connection with the disaster by American newspapers and La Guardia asserts that these charges have been borne out by the British investigation.—United Press.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD AS AIR STATION

London, May 8.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons to-day that it had now been definitely decided that the Air Ministry should take over Pembroke Dockyard as an air station. The development of this, as of any other air station, had, of course, to be a gradual process. He understood the Air Ministry were proceeding with the preliminary arangements for taking over the dockyard.—British Wireless through Reuter.

HARD TIME FOR OIL MAGNATE

Sinclair's Bag Packed for Three Months in Gaol

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 6.

Mr Harry Ford Sinclair, millionaire head of the Sinclair Petroleum Companies, completed arrangements to-day to begin serving the gaol sentence of three months imposed upon him by the Supreme Court of the United States, following his conviction on a charge of contempt because of his refusal to testify before the special committee of the Senate which investigated the oil scandals of the Harding administration.

Sinclair said he had packed his bag and was ready to begin serving his term. Administration of his affairs will be in the hands of his associates, who may be allowed to visit him in accordance with the regular prison routine.—United Press.

No Preference

Washington, May 6.

Harry Ford Sinclair arrived here to-night and entered gaol, beginning to serve his sentence.

May 7.

Harry Ford Sinclair was entered in the rolls as a prisoner in the Columbia gaol to-day and began serving his sentence of three months. He must also pay a fine of $500 imposed two years ago by Justice William Hitz of the District Supreme Court.

The newspapers assert that Sinclair's fortune is more than $100,000,000, most of it accumulated from his profits in the petroleum industry. The mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States was issued on May 3, under the Court's rule and the multi-millionaire was then called on to surrender through his bondsmen.

The Supreme Court's ruling, which upheld the only penalty imposed as a direct result of the famous Teapot Dome investigation of 1923-24, was acclaimed by Senators as a justification of the Senate's assumption of wide inquisitorial powers. Taken with the Mal Daugherty decision which authorizes congressional compulsion of testimony, the decision clothes the legislative arm with reinforced authority to carry on its inquiries.

It was the contention of Sinclair's attorneys that the question asked by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Montana, Teapot Dome prosecutor, at the memorable session of the Senate Public Lands Committee on March 22, 1924, illegally intruded into the private affairs of Sinclair. The Court decided that the question of leasing the oil lands was not a "private affair" but a public matter.

Prison officials reiterated that Sinclair will be treated the same as any common prisoner.—United Press.

BIG LEGAL FIGHT OVER TALKIES

Suits Threatened in England, France and Elsewhere

London, May 5.

The prosecution of a legal battle in regard to "talkie" apparatus patents is to be pursued in other countries where the Western Electric Co. patents are being used, according to a joint statement issued by counsel for Engl and the Klang Film Tobis group after Justice Romer had postponed the suit for an injunction to restrain Hyde Park Cinemas, Ltd., from using a talking-film apparatus alleged to be an infringement of Engl patents.

Paris is specifically mentioned in the statement where proceedings will be taken, but the alleged infringed patents are also being employed in Italy, Spain and Sweden. Australia is also likely to be involved.

The Western Electric has filed five suits in Berlin to restrict the use of the Klang Film Tobis patents. —Reuter.

SMALLPOX INCREASING IN LONDON

London, May 7.

There are now 313 cases of smallpox in London.—Reuter.

TRANS-PACIFIC AIR SHIP SCHEME

New York Magnates' Project of Air Liners to Tokyo

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Manila, May 8.

It is reported from New York that a number of Wall Street bankers and aviation magnates are contemplating a dirigible service between California and Tokyo, viâ Honolulu.

The proposal is to operate the service first from San Francisco or Los Angeles to Honolulu, and probably Manila. Ultimately it will be extended to Tokyo.

The group interested, it is reported, have called the attention of the United States Government to the scheme with a view to seeking Government aid. It is pointed out that the concern will be financed entirely by Americans and that the dirigibles will be constructed in the United States by the Goodyear Zeppelin Co. It is understood that two navy super-dirigibles are under construction.

It has been ascertained that the Goodyear Company can build two of these huge airships, each with a capacity of six and a half million cubic feet, within two or three years, without interfering with the Government's construction plans. These air liners will accommodate from 60 to 100 passengers and will be capable of carrying 20,000 lb. of mail, cargo and express baggage. They will have a greater speed than any dirigibles at present in existence and will be able to attain 100 miles per hour.

With these machines the Pacific service will be parallel to a similar system which exists over the Atlantic Ocean and connects North and South America with Europe; and will be similar to the system which the Pan-American Airways have been considering.—United Press.

Post Office to Consider Contracts

Washington, May 8.

The United States Post Office Department is willing to consider a contract for the transportation of air mail between San Francisco and Honolulu, the Postmaster General, Mr. Walter F. Brown, of Ohio, told the United Press to-day.

Government participation in any air line between California and Hawaii will be limited to an air mail contract as far as he knows, the Postmaster General said.

Brown's statement was in reply to questions about the possible support the Post Office Department might give the proposed America-Orient air route planned by the Goodyear-Zeppelin interests. It is understood that the Postmaster General gave a similar statement to officials of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Co., when they submitted their plans for the proposed air line to him.

Following reports from New York yesterday, that Wall Street bankers and aviation magnates are contemplating a dirigible service, from California to Tokyo, viâ Hawaii, there was keen interest here in the matter of air mail contracts. Apparently it will not be the policy of the government to grant any sort of subsidy to any trans-Pacific airline. The volume of postal business, however, would probably be sufficient to furnish valuable financial support, as it is believed the government would be willing to consider postal contracts with clauses favourable to the proposed trans-Pacific air line.

Business interests in Manila, are reported to be very anxious for the proposed line to pass through their city, and have recommended that the American base be established either in San Francisco or Los Angeles with the first stop in Honolulu, the second in Manila via Guam, and thence to Hongkong, Shanghai, North China and Japan.

A Naval Board, composed of Admirals Moffet and Reeves, Commander Garland Fulton, and Lieutenant Commanders Charles Rosendahl, and E. L. Marshall, was appointed to-day to recommend a site for a Navy dirigible airship base on the Pacific coast. The Board's investigation will be limited to the areas around San Francisco and Los Angeles. While this base will have nothing to do, presumably, with the proposed trans-Pacific airship service, it is taken as an indication of the Navy Department's interest in aerial navigation over the Pacific by dirigible airships. It is believed possible that the Navy will co-operate by furnishing data and offering facilities to commercial airliners at its various bases in the Pacific area.—United Press.

RELIGIOUS DISPUTE IN MEXICO

Government Ready to Discuss Ways to Peace

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Mexico City, May 7.

The Mexican Government is ready to discuss with the responsible heads of the Roman Catholic Church the possibility of settling the religious dispute between the Church and the Mexican State, President Portes Gil indicated in a statement here to-night.

The President made it clear that the government of the Mexican Republic did not believe the Church itself was responsible for the bloodshed and difficulties which had beset Mexico since the priesthood was placed under a ban.

The controversy between Church and State in Mexico has raged more than three years, following the action of the Calles Government in making effective the dormant religious and educational clauses of the Constitution of 1919, which nationalized the property of religious corporations and institutions, including churches. The Government closed all schools, orphan asylums and convents where religious instruction was given and ordered the deportation of foreign-born nuns.

Later the Apostolic Delegate, a citizen of the United States, was expelled and President Calles issued a decree dissolving the religious orders, convents and monasteries.

The anti-clerical programme led to serious outbreaks culminating last year in the assassination of President-elect Obregon by a religious fanatic named Toral, who was executed. Revolutionaries have constantly taken advantage of the religious unrest to stir up trouble and were accused of such activity in the rebellion now being suppressed.—United Press.

SENSATIONAL THEFT OF DIAMONDS

Pebbles Instead of Consignment of Precious Stones

Antwerp, May 4.

In connection with the robbery of a package of diamonds worth £25,000, which was posted from Lourenco Marques to Antwerp, it is now learned that the singular manner in which the parcel was packed was the first sign that something was wrong.

When the consignee, a man named Tenzer, went to the post-office here to claim the package he expected to have handed to him a parcel wrapped in white linenpaper, neatly sealed. Instead he was astonished to find an ordinary brown-paper covering plastered with blobs of sealing-wax, which had evidently been applied in a great hurry. His further astonishment can be imagined when he found the contents of the parcel consisted merely of pebbles.

The only clue appears to be a stamp-mark on the brown paper covering which reads "London, April 29."—Reuter.

BRITISH FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

Record Spoilt by Weather

Calcutta, May 8.

Flight.-Lieut. Moir and Flying-Officer Owen, who are in the course of a flight from England to Australia, landed to-day at Dumdum.

The airmen, who left Folkestone on March 18, had originally hoped to achieve the flight in 12 days, but three days after they started they were forced down at Mersa Matruth, in Egypt, with the result that their 'plane was damaged, the mishap making a 12-day flight to Australia an impossibility.—Reuter.

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SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA

Over Two Thousand Persons Killed in Khorassan

Moscow, May 3.

A report has been received from Askhabad stating that 1,000 people have been killed in north-east Persia as the result of a violent earthquake in that region. The centre of the earthquake was in the Transcaspian territory and Turkestan.—Reuter.

Teheran, May 5.

With reference to the reports from Moscow yesterday of a violent earthquake in north-east Persia, in which more than a thousand people were killed, it is now stated here that a series of earthquakes has resulted in 2,000 deaths in Khorassan, in eastern Persia. Several villages were obliterated. The disturbance continues.—Reuter.

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF BRITAIN

Big Scheme Covering 75 Per Cent. of Population

London, May 7.

The schemes of the Electricity Commissioners for the supply of electricity in bulk which have actually been adopted by the Central Electricity Board, set up under the Electricity Supply Act of 1928, cover 42 per cent. of the total area of Great Britain and nearly 75 per cent. of its population.

Ultimately, by means of a system of main transmission line, cheap electricity will be available in practically every part of Great Britain.

Contracts placed by the end of last year totalled nearly £3,000,000 but in the following 5 months additional contracts brought the aggregate value of the work in hand to over £8,000,000.—British Wireless through Reuter.

DROUGHT BROKEN IN BRITAIN

Six Motorists Killed on Greasy Roads

London, May 6.

Steady rain throughout Britain during the week-end has broken the prolonged drought which had become of acute anxiety to farmers.

The wettest place has been Bognor, where the King is staying. Greasy roads, however, involved the heavy week-end motor traffic in many smashes due to skids, six motorists being killed and many injured.—Reuter.

CONSTANCE CONSTANT TO MARRIAGE

Miss Talmadge Marries Again

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Los Angeles, May 4.

Miss Constance Talmadge, film actress, is engaged to marry Mr. Townsend Sercher, a Chicago merchant, it was reported in Hollywood to-day. A marriage licence has already been obtained. It will be the actress' third marriage.

May 8.

The marriage of Constance Talmadge, film actress, to Townsend Sercher, Chicago merchant, took place at the home of Buster Keaton, here this evening. Mr. Keaton gave the bride away. Miss Talmadge's sisters, Norma and Natalie, were the bridesmaids.—United Press.

SOLICITOR GENERAL APPOINTED IN U.S.

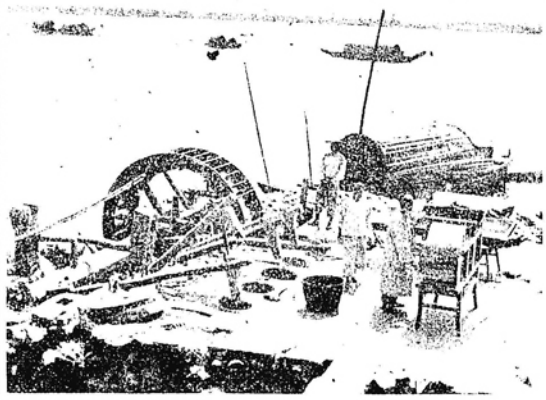
N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 6.

Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., son of the former Secretary of State, was appointed to-day by President Herbert Hoover to be Solicitor General of the United States, succeeding Mr. William DeWitt Mitchell, who is Attorney General in the Hoover cabinet.—United Press.

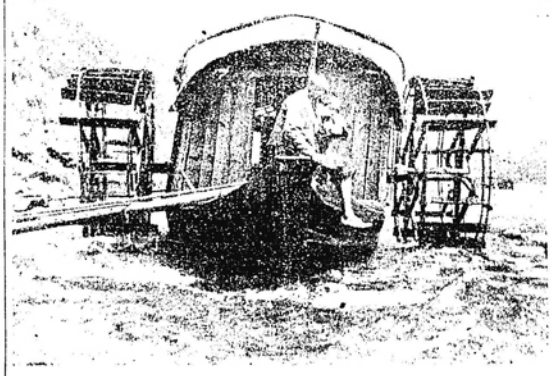
PRIMITIVE RICE MILLS ON THE CHIENTANG RIVER

Photos by Newsreel Wong

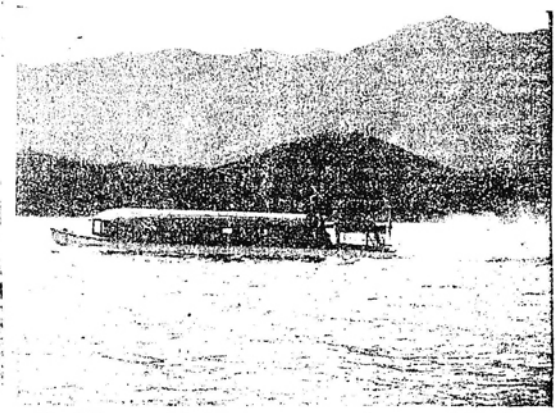


A water wheel on the Chientang river bank and a hand-driven winnowing machine.

A close view of the stone hammers driven by the water wheel, pounding rice.



An ingenious method of supplying power is in use. A junk is anchored in the swift current of the stream and its paddle turned by the flowing rapids. Inside is the rice-grinding apparatus.



The shallowness of the Chientang prevents the use of the usual propeller. A company is now running a hydro-glider service on the lower reaches, and hopes to extend its operations.

The Chientang River, scene of Bland's "Houseboat Days in China," is the happy hunting ground of the few who know how to reach it, how to turn the native river craft into a comfortable floating home for a week or a month, how to enjoy tramps on solitary and unmapped hills and swimming in clear fresh water. It is becoming a river of sorrow to the natives of the Chêkiang-Anhui border, owing to the terrible toll of life and property taken by hands of well-armed bandits. On the upper reaches of the Chientang towns and villages are being destroyed and refugees are seeking safety in the mountains and adjoining country. The pictures accompanying this were taken last month in the lower reaches, Newsreel Wong, took them, being unable to proceed very far up river because most of the boats had been commandeered by refugees.

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT

Tanks to Take Part in This Year's Display

London, May 7.

Amongst the new features at this year's Royal Military Tournament, which opens at Olympia on May 29, will be displays by the Royal Tank Corps, who participate for the first time, and by massed buglers of the Rifles and Highland Light Infantry. The tournament, which is one of the most picturesque annual shows in the London season, is held in aid of Service charities. The Queen will attend the opening perfomance.—British Wireless through Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER GEN. CALLES

Deranged Youth's Attack With Long Knife

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Nogales, Ariz., May 3.

General P. Elias Calles, Mexican Minister of War and ex-president of the republic, narrowly escaped assassination at Hermosillo Friday afternoon, according to reports here to-day.

The War Minister, in charge of the punitive expedition cleaning up rebel bands in Sonora, was attending a reception in his honour given by citizens of Hermissilo when a youth, apparently deranged, leaped at him with a long knife. The boy was tripped and disarmed by the quick action of General Rico, who was standing near the minister.—United Press.

KING TO PROCEED TO WINDSOR

Visit to London Dropped Because of Feared Fatigue

London, May 8.

It is now stated that the King will leave Craigwell House, Bognor, for Windsor Castle on May 17. The journey will be made by motor-car during the morning, Windsor being reached in time for luncheon.

The Court will remain at Windsor Castle for about a month and go from there to Sandringham House.

A plan had been under consideration for the King to give the people of London a chance to greet him. This has been again dropped because of the fatigue it would involve for the King.

May 8.

The King and Queen will leave Craigwell House, Bognor, for Windsor on May 15.—Reuter.

RIOT AT ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL FIELD

The Hand of Communism

Basra, May 7.

The British sloop Cyclamen has left here in order to protect the British community at Abadan, where a huge refinery belonging to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is situated. Serious rioting has broken out at this place and stones have been thrown at employees of the oil company. Pamphlets are being distributed urging demonstrations against the Company, and the local police were unable to control the mob with the result that Persian troops had to be called out to restore order.

The police express the opinion that the outbreak is due to foreign Communist propaganda.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

KING'S SPEECH DISSOLVING PARLIAMENT

Hopes of Agreement on Disarmament: Special Message of Goodwill to China

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Bognor, May 10.

His Majesty has signed the proclamation dissolving Parliament.

London, May 10.

Owing to his inability to appear, the King's speech proroguing Parliament was read by the Lord Chancellor before a joint session of the Houses of Lords and Commons. In his speech His Majesty expressed the hope of an early settlement of the question of further naval disarmament, following the recent indications at Geneva. He hoped that conditions in China could continue to improve and expressed his satisfaction at the harmonious relations at present existing between Britain and China.

Commenting on the Duke of Gloucester's visit to Japan, he said that it was a pledge of friendship between Britain and Japan. In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor announced that Parliament was prorogued until May 21.—United Press.

SIKH DAGGERS

Hunger Strike in Bombay by Men Deprived of Kirpans

Bombay, May 9.

The Sikh community, the members of which carry kirpans (a kind of dagger) as a religious symbol, is seriously opposing the order forbidding the carrying of arms.

The President of the Singh Sabha at Bombay has telegraphed to the Viceroy protesting against the ban as an attack on their religion.

Two Sikhs, whom the police forcibly disarmed, remained at the police station to-day. They are refusing to eat, drink or sleep until their kirpans are restored.—Reuter.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN CALCUTTA

Outbreak Assuming Alarming Proportions: Ninety Cases a Day

London, May 10.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the outbreak of cholera there has assumed alarming proportions and has spread throughout the city.

The cases average 90 a day, the telegram adds, and the hospitals are crowded. The majority of the victims are Indians, but Europeans generally are being inoculated as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

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REPARATION HOPES FADING

Possible Agreement on Amount of German Annuities Only Result

London, May 9.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the terms of the Reparations settlement foreshadowed yesterday in the press would, in the opinion of the Government, be unacceptable.

Mr. Churchill was answering questions by Colonel Gretton (Conservative) and Colonel Wedgewood (Labourite) who asked whether any statement could be made about the negotiations for the settlement of the payments by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles and whether the terms of reference to the Experts Committee covered alterations in the Spa percentages.

He said the Committee of Experts now sitting in Paris was composed of independent representatives of the countries concerned. The British members throughout these protracted proceedings had been impressed by their very admirable grasp and comprehension of the whole position.

Britain's Attitude Firm

The British Government had not, however, at any time sent telegraphic instructions to these gentlemen, nor did they propose to do so on this occasion. The Experts Committee must be left to reach their own conclusions. These conclusions, whatever they might be, and whether agreed or not, in no way committed the British Government, which remained entirely free to review the whole position and take their own decision upon the work and recommendations of the Experts Committee. Therefore no urgency existed and it would be premature as well as incompetent for the British Government to pronounce upon particular aspects, however important they might be at the present moment. However, in order to prevent misunderstanding abroad and alarm at Home, it was perhaps desirable to say the kind of proposals which were foreshadowed in the newspapers of yesterday would, in the opinion of the British Government, be unacceptable and the British Government would in no circumstances entertain them.—British Wireless through Reuter.

Paris, May 9.

The hopes of an agreement being reached on the question of Germany's Reparations are fading.

Several conflicting counter-proposals on the subject, instead of a compromise one, are likely to be made to Mr. Owen Young, the Chairman of the Committee of Experts on Reparations. None of these are acceptable to the Committee in general. Nevertheless it is feasible that the Reparations Committee's report agreeing on the amount of the German annuities and providing the safeguards demanded by Dr. Schacht, the head of the German delegation, will be unanimously adopted.

Britain, Japan, the United States and Italy would probably favour the insertion of a rider to the report leaving over the question of the distribution of the German annuities among the creditor Powers for discussion and decision by the Allied Powers concerned.

The attitude of France and Belgium on the question of whether they would agree to proportionate sacrifices all round in connection with the proposed reduction in the German annuity is uncertain.—Reuter.

[illegible]

London, May 9.—The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Budget.—Reuter.

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said he was glad to be able to state that an agreement satisfactory to all parties had been reached between the British Government and the Egyptian Government regarding the distribution of the waters of the Nile. It would be generally recognised that this could not fail to facilitate development and promote prosperity, both in Egypt and the Sudan.—British Wireless through Reuter.

PARLIAMENT AT THE END OF ITS WORK

Necessary Financial Measures Completed Before the Dissolution

London, May 9.

Parliament concluded its actual labours to-day with the completion of necessary financial measures. To-morrow it will be formally dissolved and the members will proceed to their constituencies to fight the Election Campaign. The General Election takes place on May 30.

It is expected that the new parliament will be summoned for June 26, when the Speaker will be elected and the members sworn in. There will be another brief vacation before actual business begins. Then it will depend upon the result of the General Election whether the present Government will remain in office for a further five years.—British Wireless through Reuter.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN AMERICA

First Appointment to Commission of Inquiry

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 9.

It is authoritatively reported that Mr. George W. Wickersham of New York, former Attorney General of the United States, is President Hoover's first definite selection for his proposed national commission to inquire into the conditions of law enforcement.

Mr. Wickersham is a member of the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft of New York City. He will probably not be the chairman of the President's commission but will serve as one of its expert members. So far as can be learned he has never come on record publicly regarding his attitude towards prohibition.—United Press.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVES AND TARIFF

Committee Report Favourable

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 9.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to-day voted to report favourably the tariff bill containing the proposed new tariff schedules. The vote was 16 to 9, Republican members of the committee voting for the measure en bloc.

Debate on the proposed new tariff schedules introduced into the House of Representatives this week was started to-day.

Rep. W. P. Hawley, Republican of Oregon, the chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, defended the bill predicting that America's foreign trade would increase under its provisions. He said that many American farmers would grow sugar instead of their present crops and that the nation would soon be self-supporting from a sugar viewpoint and have a surplus for export.

"Agriculture will be greatly helped under the new schedules" Rep. Hawley said.

Rep. John N. Garner, Democrat of Texas and a spokesman for the agricultural area he represents, attacked the measure, which, he said, would cause an annual increase of $900,000,000 in the living costs of the nation.

Many of the new schedules were "prohibitory," Garner asserted, adding that agriculture would benefit very little under the provisions of the bill.—United Press.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF GENERAL MOTORS

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 9.

Mr. Alfred Sloan, president of the General Motors Corporation to-day announced that the directors of the Corporation had declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on common stock of the concern and an extra cash dividend of 36 cents per share for stock holders on record May 18, 1929.

BASEBALL

Cubs Now Leading National League Boston in Third Place

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, May 9.

The New York Yankees continued their winning streak and strengthened their leadership in the American League to-day defeating the St. Louis Browns again at St. Louis. The score was 7 to 3.

Pitchers for both teams worked well the Yanks winning again because of their long distance hitting led by Lou Gehrig. The Yanks got 10 hits to-day and the Browns five.

At Chicago the Athletics beat the White Sox 9 to 2 while at Cleveland the Indians trimmed the Boston Red Sox 4 to 3 in a close game marked by good stick work by each team. The Washington Senators turned on the Tigers at Detroit and beat them 6 to 3.

In the National League the Chicago Cubs went into first place beating the Brooklyn Dodgers 11 to 2 at Brooklyn. The Cubs standing at the end of to-day's play was .625. Boston dropped into third place when the Braves lost a game to the hard-hitting Cardinals at St. Louis, 5 to 1. Boston's percentage was .571 The Cards victory put the St. Louis team in second place in the National League race with a percentage .588

At Philadelphia the Cincinnati Reds beat the Phillies 7 to 5 while in New York the Pittsburgh Pirates defeated the Giants 4 to 3.

The National League race looked very close at the end of play to-day with all the teams except Brooklyn and Cincinnati playing very good baseball.

Alexander for the Cards was working well in the box to-day and did not issue a single pass, with the cards heavy hitters in good form. Centre Fielder Douthit, lead-off batter for the St. Louis team, got a home run. First Baseman Bottomley, clean-up batter, got a three base hit. Larry got a double. Pitcher Selbold for the Braves gave five passes.

Grimm and Grace of the Chicago Cubs both got singles each of which netted two runs. Pitcher Malone fanned seven men. The Cubs made six runs in the first inning.

In the New York-Pittsburgh game Shealey for the Pirates batted in four runs with a four base hit and a single.

The Cincinnati Reds, defeating Philadelphia, made five runs in the third, fifth and sixth innings.

In the American League Catcher Sewell of the Cleveland Indians made a long drive in the ninth inning scoring Jamieson and winning the game from Boston by a single run.

The Tigers-Senators game was marked by loose playing on the part of the Detroit team. Alexander at first, McManus at third, Catcher Philipps and Short Stop Schuble all played badly. For the Senators Goose Goslin, veteran left fielder, got a home run.

The Philadelphia Athletics defeating the Chicago White Sox made nine hits and four runs in the first inning before Pitcher Adkins was retired. First Baseman Fox of the Athletics got a home run.

Second Baseman Tony Lazzeri of the Yankees got a home run helping the 1928 Champions to defeat St. Louis Browns 7 to 3. The Yanks made four runs in the sixth inning.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	9	15	2
Chicago	2	10	2
Boston	3	10	1
Cleveland	4	12	4
Washington	6	8	1
Detroit	3	8	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis	5	13	1
Boston	1	8	1
Cincinnati	7	13	0
Philadelphia	5	14	3
Chicago	11	11	2
Brooklyn	2	6	4
Pittsburgh	4	11	1
New York	3	7	0

The standing of the teams at the end of to-day's play was:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	Play	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	14	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	17	12	5	.706
St. Louis	18	11	7	.611
Detroit	21	11	10	.524
Cleveland	19	8	11	.421
Chicago	18	7	11	.389
Washington	15	5	10	.333
Boston	16	5	11	.312

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	14	8	6	.571
Chicago	16	10	6	.625
Pittsburgh	15	8	7	.533
St. Louis	17	10	7	.588
New York	14	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	14	7	7	.500
Brooklyn	16	6	10	.375
Cincinnati	17	6	11	.353

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	10	3
St. Louis	3	5	3

The standings of these two plays was:—

Club	Play	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	15	11	4	.733
St. Louis	19	11	8	.579

—United Press.

BRITISH OPEN GOLF

Hagen's Spectacular Play

Muirfield, May 9.

An amended list of the leaders at the end of the second day's play in the British Open Golf Championship reads:—

Name	1st Round	2nd Round	Total
Leo Diegel (America)	71	69	140
Walter Hagen (America)	75	67	142
Abe Mitchell (Britain)	72	72	144
Percy Alliss (Britain)	69	76	145
Bob Cruickshank America)	73	74	147
Johnny Farrell (America)	72	75	147
John Gold (America)	74	73	147
Gene Sarazen (America)	73	74	147
Tommy Armour (America)	75	73	148
Aubrey Boomer (Britain)	74	74	148
Bill Melhorn (America)	74	74	148
Mark Seymour (Britain)	75	74	149
Archie Compston (Britain)	76	73	149
Bingham of Stourbridge (Britain)	73	76	149
Jurado (Argentine)	77	73	150
Taggart of Wilmslow (Britain)	75	75	150
Cyril Tolley (Britain)	74	76	150
Macdonald Smith (Canada)	73	78	151
Willie Mackenzie of Morton Hall (Britain)	80	71	151
Williamson (Britain)	73	78	151
Farrell	76	78	151
Jim Barnes (America)	71	80	151
H. C. Jolly (Britain)	72	80	152
Reginald Whitecombe (Britain)	77	75	152
Horton Smith (America)	76	76	152
Henry Cotton (Britain)	79	73	152
J. J. Taylor (Britain)	77	75	152
Joe Turnesa (America)	78	74	152
Al Espinosa (America)	77	75	152
Ed. Dudley (America)	72	80	152
T. P. Perkins (Britain)	79	73	152
Al Watrous (America)	73	79	152
Charles Whitcombe (Britain)	77	76	153
Twine of Bromley (Britain)	74	79	152
George Duncan (Britain)	78	76	154
Wethell (Britain)	76	78	154
F. Robson (Britain)	78	76	154
A. G. Havers	80	74	154
E. Ray (Britain)	80	74	154
G. Von Elm (America)	79	78	157
A. Massy	81	77	158

At the end of the second day's play in the British Open Golf Championship, all players who put in scores above 157 have been automatically retired from the competition.

Out of the 242 golfers who entered for the preliminary, it will be remembered that 109 qualified for the Open Golf Championship. Of these 64 now enter the third round, including seventeen Americans, the Argentinian Jurado and a South African player. The most notable failures are A. Massy, Hodson of Lee (Britain), Archie Herd (Britain) and Vardon (Britain).—Reuter.

The weather was fine this morning but a wind was blowing which puzzled the players with its vagaries.

Walter Hagen, who is a strong favourite, strengthened the anticipation of an American success by leading with a score of 75—making his total for the three rounds 217.

Other leading scores for the three rounds are:—

Alliss, Britain	221
Mitchell, Britain	222
Diegel, America	222
Farrell, America	223
Cruickshank, America	225
Compston, Britain	226
Al Watrous, America	226
Armour, America	227
Seymour, Britain	227
Boomer, Britain	228
Sarazen, America	228
Macdonald Smith, America	229
Havers, Britain	230
Jolly, Britain	230
Mackenzie, Britain	231
Jurado, Argentine	231
Thompson, America	231
Perkins, Britain	232
Duddley, America	232
Melhorn, America	232
Golden, America	233
Taggart, Britain	233
Turnesa, America	233
Espinosa, America	233
Cotton, America	234
Duncan, Britain	235
Bingham, Britain	235
Horton Smith, America	236
R. Whitcombe, Britain	236
Tolley, Britain	237
Ray, Britain	237
Robson, Britain	237
C. Whitcombe, Britain	238
von Elm, America	241

—Reuter.

7,000 spectators followed Walter Hagen in the final round of the Open Golf Championship.

His first drive went into the rough. Then he proceeded to dazzle the gallery, opening the round by doing the first four holes in 3, 3, 4 and 3. His play was typically American: faulty but full of miraculous recoveries for pars. He missed a "birdie" by an inch at the 6th. He putted for two at the 7th hole, but over-ran the top for a 4. He was never a more certain winner than when he reached the 7th with an average of two under 4's.

PLAN TO PURCHASE GRAF ZEPPELIN

Dirigible for Air Mail from San Francisco to Honolulu

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, May 9.

Mr. John A. Elden, president of Skyways, Inc., which operates an air line between Detroit and Cleveland is reported to have retained German interests headed by Dr. Herbert Schatan of Berlin for a contemplated dirigible air-mail service from California to Hawaii. If Mr. Elden receives the necessary authorization from the government and a contract for delivery of air mail from San Francisco to Honolulu it is understood that he hopes to buy the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin for his air mail route.

There is a growing belief here that the first leg of the proposed Trans-Pacific air mail service, from California to Hawaii, may be in operation within a year.—United Press.

WHEAT SENSATION IN CANADA

Hundred Vessels and Twenty Million Bushels of Grain Held Up

Ottawa, May 9.

The grain congestion at Canadian ports, which is attributed primarily to attempts of wheat pools in Canada and Australia to hold up supplies and to Europe refusing to buy at their prices, has reached enormous proportions. About 100 vessels are tied up in Canadian harbours awaiting export orders. There are over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat now in the terminal elevators at Montreal, Port Colborne, at the entrance to the Welland Canal and at the Lake Erie terminal, while there are several million bushels more in vessels' holds.

Wheat quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have fallen eleven cents a bushel this week.

Canada now has upwards of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat carried over from last year's crop available for export.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

Middlesex's Close Victory Over Leicester

London, May 9.

At Lord's Middlesex beat Leicestershire by thirty runs. Middlesex 72 (Geary 5 for 21) and 169 (Astill 5 for 39). Leicester 72 (Robins 6 for 29) and 139.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

England's Victory over France at Paris

Paris, May 9.

In fine weather and before 40,000 spectators, England beat France at soccer this afternoon by four goals to one.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Popular Socialist M.P. Retiring: Prospects for the Elections: Big Church Fire in Glasgow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Glasgow, Apr. 2.

The vagaries of Scotland's weather were never more clearly revealed than this Easter. The two days before Good Friday were almost ideal summer days and so were Good Friday and Saturday, but there was a decided change on the Sunday and those who had imagined that it was to be a warm sunny day were bitterly disappointed. The day was cold, a bleak wind blew and there were showers of rain, a complete contrast to the delightful weather of the few previous days. Yesterday, however, Glasgow's Spring holiday, was fine and, while it was not as warm as it had been last week, the day was nevertheless a good one and Glasgow's population took full advantage of it.

The announcement that Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell, Paisley's popular Socialist M.P., is not to seek re-election caused a great stir in Glasgow. At first the news was discredited. No one had any idea that Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell was contemplating retirement from the House of Commons, where he has made a name for himself. His numerous friends and admirers have been certain that, if and when a Labour Government goes into office, he would be given Cabinet rank and this probably would have proved to be the case, for the Paisley Member is a man of exceptional ability. Thus the announcement that he will not again seek re-election has come as a big surprise and, if rumour is correct, an effort is to be made to make him reconsider his decision. He gives as his reason for wanting to withdraw the pressure of business and it is an indisputable fact that men like him have to make considerable financial sacrifices in connection with their businesses when taking to politics.

Loss to the Commons

The House of Commons, no matter what Party may be in power, can ill afford to lose a man of the calibre of Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell and many people, irrespective of their politics, will trust the present member for Paisley will see his way clear to continue. It is difficult to realize when meeting him that he is a member of the Socialist Party. Somehow one has always thought that the Socialist Members of Parliament were of the rough and ready type, men who in their day and generation had worked in mines, etc. Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell represents the best type of city business men; so gracious and geatlemenly is he that one wonders how ever he came, first of all, to take up politics, and, secondly, how he came to find his political home amongst the Labour Party. He is the sort of man who never will make an enemy and he will go out of his way to be of service to any who need his assistance no matter what their politics may be. He is very popular with the students of the University and there will be nothing but genuine regret if Paisley's present Member does not re-consider his decision to retire.

Election Activity

With the coming of the General Election things are moving in the political world. A few nights ago the Liberals organized a meeting to test their strength in the Kelvingrove division, the sitting member being the Hon. Major Walter Elliot, who is a Unionist and an Under-Secretary in Mr. Baldwin's Government. The meeting was enthusiastic enough, but it did not give any indication that the constituency will replace the Conservative with a Liberal. The speakers made as much as they could of Mr. Lloyd George's promise to reduce unemployment, but somehow one left the gathering with the feeling that the majority of those present had been unconvinced. The Liberals are up against a gigantic difficulty in the divisions of Glasgow where the sitting members of the House of Commons are Unionist. The feeling is strong amongst the electors in these areas that, whatever happens, the Socialists must be kept out and, as there is little or no hope of the Liberals getting a majority over the other two parties, a number of their adherents are going to vote Conservative in order to preclude Labour from forming a government.

In the industrial areas it can be taken for a matter of course that the Labour candidates will carry all before them in Scotland. Despite the Budget surplus, unemployment is so bad that the workers are determined to give Labour a try and, as the working classes are blaming the Government for the present condition of things, it cannot be surprising that the Unionists are finding themselves up against a brick wall in the industrial areas. Mr. Baldwin is making a mistake in not unfolding his programme.

U. F. Church Destroyed

A bad fire occurred in the city on Saturday afternoon. Victoria U. F. Church was destroyed, the damage being about £25,000. This edifice, one of the most prominent in Glasgow, was situated at the gushet formed by the junction of Victoria Road and Pollokshaws Road and once the outbreak in it was known, thousands of people were attracted to the scene. How the fire occurred is not known, but it had got too firm a hold when the brigades arrived on the scene for the building to be saved. For a time it appeared as if other buildings adjoining it, and especially the Plaza Dance Hall, across the road, would also be involved, but fortunately this did not eventuate, but the 500 dancers in the hall wisely were asked to leave. This is the third prominent church destroyed in Glasgow by fire within recent years.

Football Notes

Easter does not provide the busy time for Soccer professional footballers in Scotland that it does for them in England. Still, after Saturday's big programme, important matches were played yesterday afternoon. Queen's Park were performing at Ibrox Park against the Rangers, who were at home. There was a tense duel in which the amateurs were the losers by the odd goal in three. Queen's Park's supporters were disappointed that their favourites did not accomplish what Hamilton Academicals had done the previous week, especially as Queen's Park on Saturday defeated Hamilton Academicals by 5 goals to 0, but the Rangers must have been off colour when they met the Academicals, whereas yesterday they were very much on. However, the spectators witnessed a glorious contest. At the same time, there was another close fight taking place at Firhill Park. Here the Celtic eleven were playing Partick Thistle on Partick Thistle's ground instead of at Celtic Park because of the fire of last week which destroyed their pavilion. A capital match took place and the large crowd got full value for its money. Celtic won by the only goal scored in the game—a real beauty shot by McGrory early in the match. McGrory is one of the most successful goal-getters in professional football either in Scotland or England. At the commencement of the season, it was thought that the Arsenal were anxious to secure him and it is stated that the London club was prepared to pay £8,000 for him, but there were difficulties and so McGrory has remained with Celtic. It is to be hoped that, for the sake of Scottish football, he will remain north of the border.

The Rugby season is over in Scotland and Heriots head the unofficial Scottish Championship, with Glasgow High School F.P.'s and Dunfermline as runners-up. Possibly the feature of the Scottish Rugby competition this season has been the progress of Dunfermline. In its first season amongst the elite it has done remarkably well and to have secured the place of runners-up with the famous Glasgow High School F.P.'s constitutes a magnificent achievement. The University, too, has had a very successful season, thanks largely to the Murray brothers and one or two others who, instead of playing for the fifteen representing their respective schools' Former Pupils, have turned out for the 'Varsity.

Mr. Tom Murray's Success

Amongst the successful candidates at the Glasgow University for the degree of M.B., Ch. B., was Mr. Tom Murray, the eldest surviving son of Mr. James Murray, a Director of the National Bible Society of Scotland and who for more than twenty years was the Agent of this society in West China.

Ha'-penny Tram Fares to Remain

Apr. 6.

Glasgow is still to retain the half-penny fares on its tram cars. It was a wonder of wonders that the proposal for the abolition of the bawbee fares was defeated after a very spirited debate. The Tramway Manager wanted the fare to be abolished, being strongly of the opinion that it does not pay and he must be correct, but, for the present, at any rate, the proposal for its abolition has been defeated and the half-penny-a-ride supporters have carried the day. They argue that, if the cars are not paying, it is because the long distance fares are not remunerative. It is marvellous the long distances that one can travel in Glasgow and its vicinity. It is possible to go from Airdrie to Paisley by the Glasgow Corporation Tramways for 2d. and, this being the case, there is unquestionably something to go upon when it is argued that these long two-penny rides account for the inability of the tramways to make their way financially. Then, too, there are certain routes which apparently cannot be made to pay and the supporters of the retention of the half-penny fare consider that these routes should be given up. But the real reason why the tramways do not pay is the severity of the bus competition and, notwithstanding that new and faster cars have been put on the lines, the bus is the most popular mode of conveyance for the ordinary business man or woman of to-day who is not able to possess a private car.

A Ferry Tragedy

A tragic mishap occurred during the week when a small saloon car burst through the ferry-boat gates at the Renfrew Ferry and plunged into the river. The driver of the car, Mr. Walter McGhee, was drowned and the car, with his body inside it, was not recovered until some hours later. Just how the accident occurred would be difficult to state, but it seems almost certain that the unfortunate driver must have placed his foot accidentally on the accelerator instead of on the footbrake. The deceased had slackened speed considerably on descending the slipway on to the ferry, but, instead of the car stopping, it suddenly broke through the gates and plunged into the river, the depth at the spot where the car fell being about 30 ft. A diver descended some time later and, with difficulty, located the car.

Election Topics

Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell is not going to reconsider his decision to retire at the forthcoming General Election. He refuses to contest Paisley again. He cannot conscientiously do justice to his business and to his Parliamentary duties and so he is compelled to relinquish the latter. Paisley will lose a good member and the House will miss the versatile representative from this city. The political arena will be the poorer through his withdrawal.

Lord Scone, the defeated Conservative candidate at the recent by-election in North Lanark, is to contest the constituency at the forthcoming General Election. It will be recalled that he was beaten by Miss Lee, but the fact remains that Lord Scone was terribly handicapped through having an attack of "flu" in the midst of the campaign. The adoption of Lord Scone means that at the present time there is only one division in the West of Scotland in which the Unionists have not yet selected a candidate.

A China Couple Wedded

A very pretty wedding took place this morning in the Kilmacolm Parish Church, when M. Hamilton Lyttle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyttle of Tsingtao, was married to Miss Heather Peil, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Peil, formerly of the London Missionary Society in North China, but who now are resident at Bridge of Weir, where Dr. Peil is the Medical Superintendent of the Consumption Sanatoria of Scotland and the doctor of the Orphan Homes of Scotland. The contracting parties received their early education in the Missionary Schools at Chefoo. The bridegroom, after a brilliant career in these schools, finished off at the Public School in Shanghai, where he captured a bursary which has taken him through Oxford University. His numerous friends and admirers predict a great future for him.

Football Notes

All roads to-day led to Hampden Park, where, to the amazement of the huge crowd of considerably over 100,000, Kilmarnock beat the Cup-holders by two clear goals. It was a great game and the weather was ideal. As a matter of fact, Hampden Park was not large enough to house the huge numbers that paid for admission and the gates ought to have been closed before the match commenced. The game was great and the unexpected happened. From the first, Kilmarnock were confident and their numerous partisans were certain their favourites would take the cup for the second time to Ayrshire.

From the start of the match, it looked as though there could be but one conclusion and the Rangers dominated practically the whole of the first half, but they missed a penalty—a fatal error—and with Clemie, Kilmarnoch's goal-keeper, in wonderful form, their opportunity to retain the cup passed. Only three minutes after the opening of the second half, Aitken scored for the winners and when Williamson, with only twelve minutes to go, completely defeated the Rangers' custodian, the match was won by the eleven from Ayrshire. The Rangers' supporters were bitterly disappointed, but the defeat of the Glasgow team cannot but be good for Scottish football and the Kilmarnock eleven are to be heartily congratulated upon their excellent play. It was a ding-dong game throughout, one of the best Cup finals witnessed and a grand finale to the struggle for the Scottish Cup. Next Saturday, at Hampden Park, there will be the International between England and Scotland and when that is over Scotland will say farewell to Soccer football until the commencement of the new season at the end of August. Raith Rovers will almost certainly be relegated, but it is not quite settled which eleven will accompany them into the Second Division.

A Boxer's Retirement

Tommy Milligan, the ex-Middleweight Champion of Europe and one of Scotland's most popular and most successful fistic exponents, has announced his retirement from the ring. The decision was most unexpected and has caused a big surprise in boxing circles. He has had a brilliant career. His most important contest was with Mickey Walker, of America, for the World's Middleweight Championship, at Olympia, London, in June, 1927, when he was beaten after a game struggle. Some of his lost prestige he regained a few months later when he defeated Kid Nitram, of Paris. His Waterloo was at Carntyne, last August, when, in an open-air match, he was knocked out by Frank Moody in the first round. Altogether, he had 50 contests, 21 of which he won by knock-outs, three he lost by knock-outs, four he lost on points, and two he drew.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, the Kirin authorities are contemplating the construction of a railway between Mulan and Mishan-hsien.

THE Bank of Japan has decided to build a large structure of four and five storeys with a total floor area of 10,500 tsubo in Tokyo. The present building with 3,600 tsubo remains as it is and will be used by the bank. The new one will be of the same type as the present building and the total cost of construction is estimated at Y.25,000,000. Work will be started in June this year to be finished in seven years. Mr. Cheiji Nagano, Japan's architectural authority, is the designer.

THE FAR EAST SEEN FROM LONDON

Questions in Parliament: Position of Foreigners

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, April 16

With the restarting of Parliament, questions on China again have come up, and some of them are appended:—

Commander Bellairs asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he can make a statement as to the state of affairs in China; whether the Japanese Government has now released the rolling stock belonging to Chinese railways; and, if so, on what date it was released and on what date it was first seized?

Sir Austen Chamberlain:—On March 26 a mandate amounting to a declaration of war against the Wuhan authorities was issued by the National Government. Owing to the defection of a considerable portion of the Wuhan forces, the ensuing hostilities involved very little fighting and resulted in an almost bloodless victory for the National Government, whose troops entered Hankow on April 5. The turnover was effected peacefully, and, so far as I know, no harm was suffered by British persons or property. At the same time the Kuangsi troops were peacefully evacuated from Canton and the province of Kuangtung. Chefoo was captured by General Chang Chung-chang on March 27 the city remaining quiet. Reputed Communists from the province of Kiangsi made an incursion into southwestern Fukien in the latter part of March. They captured the town of Tingchow and destroyed part of the property of the London Missionary Society; the missionaries themselves escaped. His Majesty's Consul at Foochow has advised the missionary societies to recall their members from outlying parts of the province.

In a report dated January 30, His Majesty's Consul-General at Tsinan stated that the removal of the rolling stock of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway had been proceeding steadily since January 17, 17 locomotives and 67 passenger and goods cars having been sent south, leaving 31 locomotives and 242 cars still to be removed. The British engineer considered that, owing to the necessity of effecting repairs, it would take at least a month to complete removal. The Japanese Embassy have informed me that freight traffic on the line was resumed on February 12. This rolling stock has been immobilized since May 3 last, but it would be misleading to say that it has been detained since that date, as it was impossible to remove it until certain bridges had been repaired, and this work was not completed until the end of 1928.

Two interesting questions are down on the paper for this week, as follows:—

Sir John Power:—To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he can make any statement on the present state of affairs in China.

Sir Walter de Frece:—To ask the President of the Board of Trade if he will give statistics showing the export trade in Lancashire goods to China for the last three periods of six months.

Extraterritoriality

Next July there will be a meeting of the International Chambers of Commerce in Paris, and the position of foreigners in China will be raised as one item in the agenda. There is no doubt that the Chinese delegates will raise the question of extraterritoriality in foreign Concessions in China, with a view to obtaining an expression of opinion adverse to their continuance. The British delegation accordingly is preparing its case, to recommend the continuance of the *status quo*, but, of course, the outcome is uncertain, as there are 54 States represented and only about five or six have any China trade worth speaking about.

The China Association is preparing a memorandum for the use of the British delegates and to-day the Far Eastern Section of the London Chamber of Commerce adopted a memorandum by Mr. W. D. Kennett. It should, however, be added that this may be stiffened along the same lines by different members of the Section, who raised

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various considerations which will be taken into consideration and on which further information will be obtained from China. This policy will give those members who were not able to be present at the meeting an opportunity of expressing their views.

The Coming Market

This week, Lieut.-Colonel B. Palin Dobson, of Bolton, in his presidential address to the Textile Institute at Bradford, urged the possibility of China as a coming market. He stated that there would soon be a unified Government there, and we should therefore be ready to capture the vast trade which once was one of the jewels in the crown of Britain's textile industry. He humorously stated that, if every Chinese would but buy a single cotton handkerchief, there would be an immediate boom in the textile trade. China and 400,000,000 inhabitants, and only 2,000,000 spindles. There was no possible doubt that it would be the biggest market in the world.

He stated that he knew of only one place, Japan, where they were having a boom in textiles, but this was only due to domestic changes, and a Bill similar to our own soon would come into force and the Japanese manufacturers were making hay before the Act came into operation. Lieut.-Colonel Palin Dobson is the managing director of Messrs. Dobson & Barlow, Ltd., textile machinists, and it was at this meeting that he was elected President of the Textile Institute.

Capt. Sillitoe Explains

Last year, the Chief Constable of Sheffield, Captain P. J. Sillitoe, who spent some years in Shanghai, complained that, as so many of the men belonging to the force continually were being injured by playing football, he would suggest that they should be prohibited from playing this particular game, and in its place suggested hockey. This complaint raised a storm of protest, caused by the local Press, as the memorandum containing this suggestion was issued by Captain Sillitoe confidentially, but unfortunately it was published. At the Police Athletic Association annual meeting this week, Captain Sillitoe threw out a challenge "to take on any police in England at football or anything else." His men, he said, had been subjected to gibes and had been described as being wrapped in cotton wool, but they had been successful in the West Riding Police Football League, which they had joined since the issue of the memorandum.

Captain Sillitoe's challenge was preceded by a personal explanation of his memorandum, in which he referred to the ridiculous attitude adopted by the Press and also by members of the police force.

COMRADES IN THE LONG SLEEP

French War Generals to Rest Together in Invalides

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, April 11.

The singular habit of transplanting the mortal remains of distinguished men is showing itself behind the regret aroused by the death of Marshal Foch and General Sarrail. These were given sepulture in the Invalides Chapel, of which Napoleon's tomb is the centre, and now, we are told, the Government is giving favourable consideration to a proposal to transfer the remains of one marshal and eleven generals, who held important commands during the great war, to the same chapel, so that all these leaders shall sleep their last sleep together. Those on whom it is proposed to confer this honour are Marshal Maunoury and Generals Buat, Beaucheron de Boissoudy, Dubois, Gérard, Grossetti, Humbert, Maistre, Roques, De Maud'huy, Nivelle and Mangin. It will be noticed that this list does not include the name of Galliéni, the defender of Paris, the reason being that he expressed a desire that his bones should repose in the cemetery at his native town of St. Raphael, and this wish is to be respected. General Mariaux, the Governor of the Invalides, is already taking steps to organise a solemn reception of all the coffins, but the exact nature of the ceremony which is to consecrate this centralisation of military mortality is not yet known. Another instance of the habit which Shakespeare disliked so much comes from Pau. Some learned Church dignitary discovered a clue to the tombs of the old Kings of Navarre, who, according to tradition, were interred in the 12th century cathedral at Lescar, and, sure enough, the tombs have been found under a mass of masonry which fell on them when the roof collapsed in 1599. We do not know what is to be done with the bones.

Important Road Scheme

To relieve the congestion in the central part of the Grands Boulevards, the Municipal Council recently considered the possibility of making a northward extension of the Rue Vivienne in the form of a tunnel under the boulevard. When the City engineers came to work out the problem, however, they found that the cost of the subway, including the moving of gas and water mains and other obstructions, would be quite out of proportion to the advantage anticipated, and the result was to revive interest in an earlier scheme to lengthen the Rue Vivienne above ground by cutting through the property between the boulevard and the point at which the Faubourg Montmartre joins the Rue de Provence. This would entail the purchase of eight houses, including the old Hotel de Ligny, which is No 11 in the Rue Grange-Batelière (a name which reminds one of the fact that the site of this street was one occupied by a small watercourse provided with a ferry). About a year ago, a private syndicate obtained a permit to pull the old house down and erect an eight-storey building on its site. After this permit was granted, somebody at the Hotel de Ville remembered the extension scheme, and it was realised that to allow building in the track of the new street would be a very expensive business. Negotiations were hastily opened, and finally the city had to pay the syndicate a large sum, running into several million francs, to abandon its rights. If the extension scheme is carried out, the Café Maxéville and the Petit Casino will be pulled down and thus another bit of the old boulevards will disappear, but it will probably be a very long time before the Council makes up its mind to an operation of such magnitude.

Old House Rebuilt

A piece of work which does credit to the skill of French architects and builders has just been completed. Some years ago, a French real estate syndicate purchased the Hotel de Massa, a charming eighteenth-century house at the corner of the Rue La Boetie and the Champs Elysées. In the ordinary course the house would have been simply pulled down and an end made of it. The public authorities intervened vigorously to save it. Another site was provided by the Government in the garden of the Observatory, in the southeast part of the city, and the Society of Authors bought the house and arranged to have it re-erected on the new site. Every beam and every stone was numbered and taken down and carted away to the Observatory garden, and then the builders set to work to put the old stones in place again with fresh mortar, thus repeating the work first done by their unknown predecessors in 1775, when the Champs Elysées was a country road. No. 2261, belonging to the lowest tier in the basement, was laid first, and so the work went on until No. 1, on the top of the roof, was placed in position. The inside woodwork, or so much of it as did not require renewal, was numbered and readjusted in the same methodical way. The paper-hangers and upholsterers are now in possession, and in a week or two the officials of the Society of Authors will be able to instal themselves in their new quarters. The work of pulling down took three months, from November 1927 to February 1928. The reconstruction of the walls, floors, roof, etc., required six months, from March to has been filled up by installing the interior fittings. The French have so often read about portions of their historic buildings being sold to Americans and carted off to the other side of the Atlantic that they are quite pleased with this "American" piece of work for themselves.

Wireless Experts in Conference

Many thousands of families in France are interested in the conference of wireless experts which is being held at Prague, to consider, among other questions, the allocation of suitable wave-lengths to broadcasting stations, in the hope of preventing interference, and particularly the length to be used in future by the Eiffel Tower station. The great majority of listeners in France who try to hear the programmes broadcast from Daventry have their reception marred by the Eiffel Tower broadcast, which also spoils reception in the south of England and is therefore an undoubted nuisance from the general public's point of view. The Eiffel Tower, operating on tremendous power, has chosen a wave-length of 1,470 metres, which disturbs the rest of traffic in the ether very much as an erratic driver upsets the nerves of others in a crowded street. The Eiffel Tower is a Government station entrusted with the duty of sending out signals to shipping and performing other duties of a highly important character which should of course take precedence of the entertainment and amusement of the public; and the Government experts, while regretting as much as anyone the interference of which they are the cause, say that their wave-length was selected first and foremost for purposes of public utility and cannot be altered without loss of efficiency—a technical argument with which other experts do not agree. In the meantime, the manufacture of wireless apparatus, an industry in which a considerable amount of capital has been invested, is being cramped and held back by the Eiffel Tower waves, because only the owners of expensive sets with several valves can escape its effects.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Unemployment the Principal Election Issue: Golf for Miners—if They Shave: Wonderful New Air Liners: Machines to Carry Forty Passengers on Indian Route

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, April 11.

As the Stock Exchange seems to be speculating in the possible results of the election, the public interest is sustained in this aspect of the struggle, but, to be quite frank, the result still is obscure. The Conservatives claim that a small majority for them is likely; the Labour Party thinks it will get a clear majority; and the Liberals think they will do quite well, although never have they claimed any possibility that they will be returned to power. Their hope is to control the House when it is elected, in which case there will be a second election at an early date, since each Party is announcing to the world that in no circumstances will it ever co-operate with any other, assertions which may be genuine. There really is no good ground for drawing any reliable deduction at all on the result, since so much depends on the unknown women's vote.

Most people think the bulk of women will not vote at all, or certainly will not vote on political grounds, except in the industrial districts, where the advantage will be to Labour. In any case, there will be a large number of surprises, and, whatever happens, Labour will win a considerable number of seats, while Liberalism will do better, though not in the industrial districts. Their successes will be more in the agricultural areas, where the National Farmers Union is opposing the Conservatives on the line that they neither will give protection nor a subsidy, though, to be quite frank, neither will any other Party.

All the up-to-late novelties are being crowded into the methods of political propaganda—broadcasting, relayed speeches, literature for the women, open-air cinemas, and gramaphone records with candidates' speeches. The cost of carrying on a struggle of this kind of course is very greatly increased, and the strain of politics is telling so much on the older men that they are dropping out from candidature, even on the eve of the contest.

Unemployment the Issue

The only issue which really interests the public is the question of unemployment. On the one hand, there is Mr. Lloyd George's scheme of national work, financed, according to his point of view, by private enterprise, and by current State finance, rather than by any new charge on the taxpayer, though nobody believes the result he anticipates can be achieved. It should not be forgotten that all his work is manual labour of the rough kind, and there are vast numbers of unemployed who are absolutely unfitted for it. On the other hand, there is Labour holding out nationalization as the panacea, though it accompanies the offer by the promise of a certain amount of State works and adequate maintenance for everybody at the expense of the taxpayer. There is no pretence that this programme will not cost a very large sum of money, which is to be extracted from the rich. The Conservatives still stand on the effect of their present policy of Derating, and the adoption of the maximum assistance to help export trade on normal lines, including Safeguarding.

Of course, everyone knows that this country never will recover until we can recapture some of our lost export trade. We have only recovered up to the present 85 per cent. of the export trade we had before the war, whereas most other nations have recovered 100 per cent. and some have gained a great deal more. Before the war, we did about 14 per cent. of the world's export trade; we now do about 12 per cent. Both the Liberal and Labour programmes, while they might relieve immediate necessity, could not help export trade, and, assuming that either of them were put in force, the relief would be momentary and, in the case of the Labour programme, the results might be demoralizing. In other words, the average elector has to consider whether he will continue on normal lines, much as he is, in a spirit of incurable optimism, or whether he will try the immediate panaceas submitted to him to deal for the time being with what undoubtedly are emergency conditions, though these are almost standardising themselves.

Film-making in the Streets

After a lot of fuss, the regulations forbidding the taking of films in London streets have been relaxed. This is the result of a petition to the Prime Minister from some of the leading figures in the British film industry: It was pointed out that weddings and street-repairing operations also were responsible for collecting crowds, but these operations were not forbidden. If such crowds collected and became a nuisance, the Police always were at liberty to make them move on. They could do the same with crowds that became a nuisance during the taking of any film.

An immediate result of these concessions will be completion of the "Lure of the Atlantic" film which involves the Brown-Alcock flight and many scenes in London. Up to now, Police activities have prevented these scenes being taken.

Golf for Miners

We have become so used to thinking of golf as a game for only the upper and middle classes that it comes as quite an entertaining surprise to hear that the enterprising little town of Seghill, in Northumberland, is constructing a golf course for the mining population who live there. It is to be a nine hole course and the men will have a professional to teach them. The membership probably will be about 150. The subscription is 6d. a week and the rules insist that all players shall be shaved and wear collars and ties. It is stated that many of the miners already have bought plus-fours. It is very refreshing to learn that bright patches like this do exist here and there in our mining districts, despite the present depression.

Young Girl Lies in State

There was a touching ceremony in St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church in Trafalgar Square last week, when the coffin of a little girl was allowed to lie in state in the Royal Pew. In it was the body of Louisa Pepper, aged 13, one of the children of a naval pensioner living in the Peabody Tenement Buildings. She died from shock following burns, her clothing having caught on fire while she was making toffee for some other children. She was the jolliest and kindliest girl in the whole neighbourhood and many mothers and children who knew her came to the big church in Trafalgar Square to deposit little bunches of flowers on her coffin.

Family of Seventeen Emigrates

There were scenes of great enthusiasm at Llanelly Station, in Wales, last week, when Mr. and Mrs. Walters and their family of fifteen left for Canada, to settle in New Brunswick. Friends of the family crowded the station and, as they always do in Wales on such occasions, sang Welsh hymns while they were waiting for the train to start. Owing to the subsidy for passage for emigrants now obtainable, Mr. Walters received a grant of £144 towards the expenses of the move. As a result, he had only to pay £22 himself to move the whole of his enormous brood from Wales to Canada. His children range in age from 14 to 4 and they are all extremely healthy. If all the Walters children and grandchildren follow the example of their father it seems that Canada soon will become ever-populated!

Mammoth New Air Liners

The fleet of new air liners just ordered by Imperial Airways for the Indian route will be machines twice as big as any that exist to-day. They will hold forty passengers and have engines of 2,000 h.p. Besides the forty passengers, there will be two pilots, a mechanic, and a steward. The cabin unlike those on the present London—Paris machines, the largest of which takes 24 people, will be so large that it will be possible to walk about in it. The fuselage will be slung underneath the wings, instead of between them, enabling passengers to have an uninterrupted view of the country below, which is a matter that adds very greatly to the joys of flying. The questions of noise has been very energetically dealt with. Many people are of the opinion that the noise made by the engines is a very large cause of air-sickness.

It is hoped that the new machines will be ready by next year and to exhibit a cabin at the Aero Show this summer. At the same time, preparations are in hand for the construction of very much larger military machines. The present all-metal machines for service in India can carry 25 armed troops. The new machines will carry 50 and in due course it is proposed to build machines that will carry 100 and finally 200 troops. Such aeroplanes will be of invaluable assistance in punitive raids and the rounding-up of gangs of bandits. As such operations as these are likely to be the main concern of our forces in the present age of peace, there seems nothing in the policy to regret.

The King's Prawns

The genius of our Royal Family for performing gracious and human acts seems inexhaustible. A touching little piece of news about the King's supply of prawns has just filtered through from Bognor. Apparently, some time back, Mr. Tom Kent, an elderly Bognor fisherman took 1lb. of prawns to Craigwell House as a present for Their Majesties. It was explained to him that they could not accept presents from tradespeople, but that the King would be very glad to purchase the consignment. A little later, Mr. Kent was informed that the King was so pleased with the dish that he would be glad to take the whole of the daily catch. Now, Old Mr. Kent goes up to Craigwell House every day to deliver his prawns. When the tide is right, he is able to take his motor-boat close to the sea-wall of the house and his catch is taken direct from the boat to the royal kitchen.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

PILLARS OF THE KING'S HOUSE

IV.—The Prince's Counsellors and Trusted Friends

BY ARBUTHNOT MAUNSELL
(Caricatures by Tom Cottrell)

"The three hardest worked men in London." That is how a friend of the Prince of Wales's describes the three most important members of His Royal Highness's Household—Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, his Comptroller and Treasurer, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart., his Private Secretary, and Brigadier General Trotter, his Groom in Waiting.

They are a well assorted trio, these three men whose devotion and care for the Prince alone make it possible for him to bear a burden of business and popularity such as no royal personage in history has ever previously endured. Let us take a look at them, working at high pressure with the Prince in his bachelor study in St. James' Palace.

Sir Lionel enters with a sheaf of papers, lays them on the desk before him, and plunges into rapid explanations delivered in crisp short sentences. He is a typical naval officer; his features are rugged and weather-beaten, his mouth shuts decisively in a thin-straight line, his eyes question you sharply, his smile is quizzical. He is the eldest member of the Prince's Household; he is in his fifty-seventh year, and his hair is grey.

While Sir Lionel and the Prince are bending over the papers, Sir Godfrey Thomas enters, immaculate, polished, as debonnair as his master—the complete young man about town. His dark eyes are intelligent, his expression eager, almost restless, his whole manner conveys his capacity and love for his arduous work. His duties are so responsible and various, that most men would groan beneath them. Sir Godfrey thrives on them, though he often returns at midnight—or even later—from a dance to put in an hour or two more work before going to bed. He brings the Prince the draft of a speech he has just prepared for him, which the latter will amend himself, and probably alter in many ways, before he delivers it later in the day.

Next Brigadier-General Trotter brings in a report from Melton Mowbray, telling the latest news of the Prince's hunters. He wastes no time over many words, lays his paper on the desk, and returns to his work. His bronzed face, stocky figure, somewhat set expression, and an empty sleeve all bear evidence to his years in the army.

Their Duties

What are the duties of these three men? Sir Lionel Halsey, roughly speaking, is in supreme charge of all arrangements connected with the Prince's huge list of public engagements. It was he who planned the details of all his Empire tours, and much of their triumph is due to him.

He is also the keeper of the purse, he pays the Prince's bills, supervises his household in all its branches, inspects the list of guests bidden to any function at which the Prince is to be present. His is a supremely responsible position, for he is virtually in charge of the Prince; and you must remember that besides being a private individual, his Royal Highness is also a public institution, a possession of the Empire. It is Sir Lionel's duty to guard, guide, and counsel this side of the Prince's life.

Sir Godfrey Thomas, who, by the by, is not yet forty, takes charge of the Prince's vast correspondence. The mail bag contains considerably more than 500 letters each day, all of which must be sorted, opened, and most of them answered. Those marked "Personal" the Prince opens himself, and endorses on them what reply he would have made. The rest Sir Godfrey deals with, after consultation with the Prince. In addition, he prepares all the Prince's speeches, and the notes with which the Prince refreshes his memory concerning the individuals he is to meet or the institution he has to visit.

Tiresome and Difficult

All this sounds simple enough, but in practice it is laborious, tiresome and difficult work. Sir Godfrey must collect expert and specialized knowledge on a hundred subjects; institute minute inquiries as to whether the writer of such and such a letter is an imposter, or an ex-service man in genuine need whose case has "somehow been muddled;" he must keep a thousand facts, opinions, names, and prejudices at his finger tips.

Sir Lionel Halsey

You will not often see him in public with the Prince. His duties lie behind the scenes, and his self-effacement provides a measure of his success. The perfect private secretary is neither seen nor heard, his principal's triumph is his own best testimonial. You will agree that Sir Godfrey has succeeded.

Brigadier-General Trotter is the Prince's constant companion in his public life, and also his familiar private friend. It is his duty to attend the Prince wherever he goes officially, to be always at his side, to lighten the burden which his overwhelming popularity imposes on him. He does his work nobly. He is no courtier in the accepted sense, but his natural brusque, though always courteous, manner is a relief after all the too pleasant insincerities of many court officials. He says what he means, and he means what he says. If he says "No!" you may be very sure that no amount of cajolery will make him say "Perhaps."

Sir Godfrey Thomas.

His solicitude for the Prince is appealing. I once saw the pair of them swallowed up in a throng of delighted workmen, who jostled and shoved around in their anxiety to come nearer to the Prince. Brigadier-General Trotter's one arm was doing the work of six, guarding the Prince from being slapped on the back with hearty loyalty, seizing outstretched hands and shaking them, lest the Prince should be too shocked by the welcome he received.

There is also one most important unofficial duty which Brigade-General Trotter performs. He makes it his business to inform the newspapers of the truth about the Prince. Newspapers, ever alert for any tidings of the most popular man in the world, are bombarded with conflicting and untrue rumours about him. Brigadier-General Trotter is always available to their representatives, to correct false impressions, to provide true details.

To hear him in conversation with an American newspaper's reporter is an education. He knows just what New York wants to read about the Prince over its breakfast, he knows just how New York will twist this or that scrap of information. He sends the reporter away perfectly satisfied that he has learned precisely what he came to find out. Brigadier-General Trotter, for all his military manner, would have been an ornament to any diplomatic service.

Three Sacrifices

All these three men have given up something to fill their present positions. They have adopted the Prince's motto "I serve" and have made it their own. Admiral Halsey might well have been first Sea Lord had he remained in the Navy. He was Lord Jellicoe's Captain of the Fleet at Scapa (a position equivalent to the Quartermaster General of the Army), he was successively Fourth and Third Sea Lord during the latter years of the War. Naval men shake their heads over the loss of a great admiral to the service whenever his name is mentioned.

Sir Godfrey Thomas surrendered the promise of a brilliant career in the Diplomatic Service, and the leisure which would have made him so charming an ornament to Society. Brigadier-General Trotter gave up the honourable retirement to which his career in the Brigade of Guards and his disablement in the War entitled him.

The saying that "no man is a law to his valet," or to his familiars, is conspicuously untrue so far as these three men and the Prince are concerned. They made him their hero, and their devotion to him is selfless and unquestioning. By this I do not mean that they offer him that blind uncritical adoration which is almost an insult. No one knows better than they that the Prince has his faults, that he can be maddeningly provoking if he chooses; but they know the man and they love him—for himself.

"Princes," we are told, "find few real friends;" but our Prince is fortunate that he at least can count three worthy and trusted friends among the men who surround him.

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BOYHOOD FESTIVAL IN JAPAN

A Memory of the Destruction of Mongol Armada

FROM OUR TOKYO CORRESPONDENT

During the first few days in May great paper carp float from tall bamboo masts over the homes of many Japanese, this being especially the case in the interior districts farthest from the half-Westernized ports and cities, while on May 5 in many a house warrior dolls are displayed in the tokonoma, or alcove, of the parlour, and young men and boys go to the bath wearing a wreath of the spear-like leaves of the iris about their heads. These are some of the outward manifestations connected with the celebration of the Festival of Boyhood. The fifth day of the fifth month is set aside for Tango-Sekku, or the Boys' Festival, just as the third day of the third month is set aside for the Mommo-no-Sekku, or Girls' Festival. Modern times have shorn the day of much of its lustre and traditional celebration, but in many of the interior sections it is still observed with the full rites of old.

Many events, some legendary and others historical, contributed towards the establishment of May 5 as the Festival of Boyhood. When the Mongol forces attacked Japan in the reign of the Emperor Kame, about 770 A.D., the Emperor sent for one of his sons, Prince Sagara, and ordered him to repel the invaders at any cost. The Prince set out for the island of Kyushu, in the south, toward which the Mongol armada was converging. On his way, he stopped at the Fujinomori Shrine, at Kii in the province of Yamato, to pay his respects to the spirit of Prince Toneri who had been deified as bravery incarnate and to implore divine assistance in his encounter with the Mongols.

On May 5 Prince Sagara sailed forth to meet the Mongol fleet. As the enemy hove into sight, a providential tempest arose and the big Mongol armada was soon destroyed. Prince Sagara immediately attributed the storm and the victory to the deified Prince Toneri and declared, at sea, that May 5 shall be dedicated to the spirit of youth. The Emperor afterwards endorsed this.

Iris Indispensable

The iris is indispensable for the occasion since the leaf is like the blade of a sword. The large paper carp, flying from the top of tall poles, with the breeze filling and rounding them out, make a very pretty sight, especially as these paper carp are so well made as to approximate a work of art. The carp has been specially chosen in connection with the festival of boyhood because of the dogged determination with which it makes its way upstream, breasting rapids and even waterfalls and not faltering until it has reached its goal, and is emblematical of the efforts that boys must make to grapple with and overcome all difficulties in the pathway of life.

On this day a wooden sword, called the shoku katana, of the iris, is placed amongst the warrior dolls in the alcove and is often worn by the boys of the house. In olden days two groups of youths, on either side of a river, used these wooden swords as missiles in mock warfare, while pennants bearing the picture of Shoki, a brave warrior of Old China, used to be, and are still to-day, hoisted in the courtyards of homes in the rural regions. On the family altar are also to-day placed dolls representing Takénouchi-no Sukuné, who is said to have lived for 300 years and to have served five Emperors, and Kato Kiyomasa, the trusted lieutenant of the great Hideyoshi who commanded the Japanese troops that invaded Korea several hundred years ago.

Blades of the iris are also thrown into the bath, and it is believed that the healing properties of this leaf are such that it can cure and repel all disease. The more credulous even curl the sharp-edged leaves about their heads, when bathing, so as to dispel the headache that will follow later celebrations for to-day much *saké*, in this case *saké* brewed from the rice mixed with minced iris leaves, which it is said enhances the flavour of the *saké*, is drunk. A special kind of rice dumpling, called *Chimaki* and which was brought here from China, must also be eaten by all to-day.

An Earthquake Echo

In feudal times, horse-races were held on May 5 in Kyoto by expert horsemen chosen from amongst the Imperial Bodyguard, and the custom is still observed though only nominally. Gorgeous masked processions are still held in some parts of the country, especially in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea in commemoration of the miraculous delivery of Japan from the invading Mongols whose fleet was destroyed by the God of Storms. Feudal armour is buckled on, old helmets are worn and the masqueraders parade through the streets carrying ancient weapons.

The Nihonbashi ward of Tokyo is noted for shops dealing in warrior dolls, and in recent years a new doll, called Kintoki, the Hercules of Japan, trampling a giant catfish underfoot, instead of clinching with a carp as most of the other dolls do, has been coming into increasing favour. The Japanese in the rural regions believe that a giant catfish, lurking in the bowels of the earth, is responsible for earthquakes, and earthquake psychology, never long absent from the Japanese mind, is reflected in this doll.

Tango-no-Sekku literally means the First Day of the Horse, the horse being also regarded as a symbol of persistence, tenacity, steadfastness and bravery.

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THE BOOK PAGE

MYSTICISM

"THE CLOUD MEN OF YAMATO: BEING AN OUTLINE OF MYSTICISM IN JAPANESE LITERATURE."—By E. V. Gatenby, M.A. Published under the auspices of the Wisdom of the East series. Editors: L. Cranmer-Byng and Dr. S. A. Kapadia London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. Price, 5s.

The aim of this series of books is to introduce to the West the Wisdom of the East; an altogether laudable, but by no means easy, enterprise. Mysticism is understood only by those who have the mystic temperament; to others it is, as the preaching of the Apostle Paul was to the Greeks, foolishness.

There is in the soul of man an element of discontent with being. Like Omar Khayam, when overtaken by this satiety of earthly things, he wants to "smash this sorry scheme of things entire and mould it more nearly to his heart's desire." But the scheme of things refuses to be metamorphosed and the seeker after truth realizes that it is not the universe that is wrong; it is he himself that is out of tune with his ideal and he dimly glimpses that his need is to be what the Christian scriptures call "a new creation" or a "new creature in Christ Jesus." The Christian seeker attains peace as Saul of Tarsus was changed in a moment by the blinding light that blazed around him on the way to Damascus. He was then "born again" and was henceforth Paul the apostle who counted all things but dung for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus his Lord. This experience the Japanese call "Satori" and it is attained by "Zen," the Chinese word "chan" which means abstraction or the Buddhist priest's practice of sitting lost in meditation. He imitates Buddha sitting under the Boh tree until light suddenly dawned on his soul and he went forth, the "enlightened one" to preach "the way" to lost humanity. It is stated in this book in the following terms;—"A seeker after Enlightenment is taught to look within, to see into his own nature—his Buddha-nature— and not to rely on written accounts or the experience of previous adepts. His experience is a personal matter; others cannot explain how he will attain it and, when it comes, he cannot explain it to others. But he will understand all and find peace. He must be pure in heart, concentrate his thoughts upon his "ko-an" (text or dark saying) meditate profoundly and, in this way, bring about a mental condition suitable to his special need. He will, if he acts according to his teacher's direction and if he earnestly seeks the truth, finally enter into a state of receptiveness—not a trance but an extremely sensitive frame of mind. This may last for a very short time, a few seconds or some days, but if, while the disciple is in such a condition, he receives the right kind of shock, he will suddenly become enlightened. This Enlightenment comes like a burst of flame in a highly inflammable material. It is compared to an explosion, a sudden awakening, a bursting of straining bonds, a great advance from mere serenity of soul. William James who wrote the "Varieties of Religious Experience" would have rejoiced to meet such an enlightened one. Such mystics are found in all religious communities but are rare everywhere. The dancing Dervish whirls round in his mad gyration till he falls exhausted and as he lies on the ground with his brain in a frenzy all kinds of fantastic images dance before his dazzled eyes. Catholic monks fast and scourage themselves in their cells until, in the extremity of physical exhaustion and spiritual exaltation, the doors of paradise are thrown open and they hear unspeakable things which it is not lawful for a man to utter. On a lower plane the student pores over his book or the inventor over his problem till, in a flash, enlightenment comes. Some have been even known to sleep from sheer weariness and to have dreamed the solution that eluded their waking brains. But in religion the steps are always the same. The word is an ... [illegible] ... Chesterton said it was if you cared to ... in it, its pleasures are broken cisterns, its rewards dross. "Vanity of vanities" said Ecclesiasticus "all is vanity." "Illusion" said Buddha "all seeming is illusion." Happy is the mystic who in this phantasmagoria of time finds a solid rock to cling to. Confucious found it in the five cardinal virtues. Benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and truth. "Stand, therefore," said the apostle to the gentiles "having girded your loins with truth and having put on the breast-plate of righteousness and having shod your feet with the preparation of the gospel of peace." When the mystic oversteps the mark and reckons these great verities among the illusions and vanities he has launched himself on a shoreless sea. But if he holds them fast, be he dreaming or waking, he has found the path; the path that leads to rest and hope.

BENNETT AND RELIGION

"THE RELIGIOUS INTERREGNUM."—By Arnold Bennett, Affirmation Series. London: Ernest Benn, Price, 1s.

Mr. Arnold Bennett has always shown himself to be a courageous critic. He has a peculiar knack of pulling hornets' nests about his ears and a no less peculiar knack of enjoying it. In his latest excursion into controversy, however he treads dangerous ground, and journeys into places of which he confesses he has had no experience. "I myself," he assures us confidentially, "never felt within me the operation of a religious instinct. Even as a schoolboy, in the late '70's of the last century, brought up as I was in a society which honestly deemed itself to be in continuous and close communion with God, I never felt anything but a cautious disdain for the impassioned beliefs surrounding me."

It is this slightly disdainful Mr. Bennett who, in "The Religious Interregnum" attacks the Church, pokes fun at the drab worshippers in Nonconformist chapels, and declares that Christianity to-day is "in a mess" and that the Church itself in defeat, thanks to the recent revelations of Science. It is all argued with Mr. Bennett's usual force and logic, but unfortunately the premises are not quite as secure as they might have been. Much too much is taken for granted.

What Science Has Done

We are not, for instance, so sure as Mr. Bennett seems to be that Science has done irreparable damage to religous faith. In a good many cases it has put it on an even firmer footing. No responsible person is so foolish to-day as to believe (as Mr. Bennett thinks they do) that the "days" of the Creation mentioned in Genesis were days of twenty-four hours. To be told that a Biblical day was probably of a thousand years' duration is not to shatter (as Mr. Bennet thinks it does) mankind's belief in the Bible. Recent discoveries, too, have established beyond scientific doubt the existence of the Deluge.

But if Mr. Bennett draws his conclusions from doubtful premises, believing that because the churches are not so full as they used to be it is entirely due to a declining belief in Christianity and religious dogma, he sees that in irreligion there lies tragedy, since "it means the cutting off of an ever growing mass of people from regular communion with the infinite, or, if you prefer the word, God......the enlargement and enrichment of inner emotional experience."

The Importance of Christianity

It is rather surprising to find Mr. Bennett, after his attack on the Church, turning with an almost violent swerve to the teaching of Jesus Christ:—

> It has immeasurable advantages over any system that could be invented and compiled *ad hoc* by any self-appointed body of men however eminent, wise, and idealistic, to meet a felt need and to initiate a new crusade.

It is Mr. Bennett's view that the kernel of Christ's teaching is to be found in the Beatitudes, and of these he considers that the most important is that in which Christ declares "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."—"John o' London's Weekly."

THE ENGLISH KING

"THE ENGLISH KING: A STUDY OF THE MONARCHY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, HISTORICAL, CONSTITUTIONAL, AND SOCIAL." By Michael MacDonagh. London: Ernest Benn, Price, 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. MacDonagh has been for forty years associated as a journalist with Parliamentary life, and, as the list of his books clearly shows, he has a gift for dealing lucidly with constitutional subjects in such a way that their practical importance for the present and for the future is duly emphasized. His new book is designed to fill a curious gap in our library of works on the governance of England and the Empire. "It is a strange thing," he observes in his Introduction, "that while there are chapters in text-books on the Constitution which deal with the Monarchy in a more or less theoretical manner, and many biographies of Sovereigns, there is no book that purposes to describe the Monarchy as a living, actual effective insitution. That is a want which I have tried to supply."

We may say at once that he has succeeded in what has evidently been a labour of love and loyalty, and written a treatise on the works and days of our Sovereign which will prove both interesting and instructive not only to the King's lieges but also to foreign students of our political system. To the latter, even if they live in countries where monarchical institutions have survived the shock of the Great War and the subversive influences it released, nothing seems more mysterious than the power for all patriotic purposes of the Monarchy in this country despite the fact that it has entirely ceased to be political.

It is during the present reign, as Mr. MacDonagh points out, that the principle of "aloofness from politics as the King's policy" has been completely adopted with the happiest results. "Queen Victoria," he reminds us, "was frequently criticized in the Press. She was once hissed in the streets of London. Even King Edward said or did things which brought him into conflict with sections of public opinion. I have failed to find any reference to King George in any newspaper that was not in his praise. If the Kingship were elective by a direct popular vote his Majesty would easily be far ahead of all other candidates. . . . By making the Monarchy safe for Democracy, King George has done a still greater thing—he has made Democracy safe for the Monarchy."

The constitutional meaning of the King's office, so deeply rooted in English history, is discussed in the early chapters, and the way it has changed from century to century—is succinctly described. Mr. MacDonagh's commonsense is not afraid, when the facts warrant it, of assuming an iconoclastic aspect. For example, when referring to the "Stone of Destiny" under the seat of the Coronation Chair (in which all the Kings since the Thirteenth Century have been crowned, and in which Cromwell also sat to be installed as Lord Protector) he says it cannot have been Jacob's pillow at Bethel since Geikie, the famous geologist, showed it must have been quarried in the sandstone district between Argyll and the Forth! And when discussing the effect of the Sovereign's "demise" (the term "death" is never constitutionally or legally applied to the Sovereign), he tells us how, when the body of Queen Victoria was being borne across the Solent in the Victoria and Albert, through long lines of battleships displaying their flags at half-mast, King Edward noticed that the Royal Standard on the Royal Yacht was also at halfmast, and, summoning the Captain, asked for an explanation. "The Queen is dead, sir," answered the Captain. "The King lives," was the reply, and the Royal Standard was at once hoisted mast-high.

The subject's attitude towards his Sovereign has profoundly changed since Pope said and sang:

> Oh, 'tis the sweetest of all earthly things
> To gaze on Princes and to talk of Kings—

and the historian shows how the rigid etiquette of deference established by the Prince Consort has been gradually mitigated. One rule he introduced forbade anybody to sit down in the Queen's presence —except at dinner. So when the Queen-invited Lady John Russell, who had been recently confined, to be seated in the drawing-room after dinner, she arranged that the stout Lady So-and-So should stand in the front of her, when the gentlemen joined them, so that the Prince might not be annoyed by the sight of a lady sitting! The two versions are given of the meeting of Queen Victoria and Carlyle at Buckingham Palace. The popular story is that, as both were standing, Carlyle said: "If your Majesty would be seated, we could carry on this discussion with greater ease." But Carlyle, in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Aitken, says that after some conversation with the Queen, who was seated on a sofa, he asked "as an old, infirmish man" her permission to sit, which privilege was braciously conceded. Etiquette, in the Prince Consort's opinion, was a code of rules for keeping people at a deferential distance. It is no longer required and desired to-day when King George at once invites a visitor, gentle or simple, to be seated. These little stories, of which Mr. MacDonagh has a great store, are true and mostly new.—"Morning Post."

A POOR NOVEL

"BAXTER'S SON."—By Paul Trent London: Ward Lock & Co., Ltd Price, 7s. 6d. net.

Whatever Mr. Trent's repute as an author may have been before he launched "Baxter's Son" on to the sea of public opinion I venture to say it will not be enhanced by the publication of this work. There are twenty-five chapters, and I plodded through them all (and hard work I found it) without coming across anything which might afford the author an excuse for writing them.

None of the characters are real and most are unpleasant, except perhaps Daphne, who after a few good hard smackings in the right place with the right implement might prove possible.

The idea which is apparently at the back of the author's mind is to show up "sharp" city methods, which he attempts to do through the medium of a young prig, whose knowledge of the city, as judged by the author's description, is nil.

I have seldom read anything more stilted than the dialogue and scenes to be found in "Baxter's Son." Is it believable that a conversation such as the following could conceivably take place between a young girl of twenty and a young man of twenty-six who have met five minutes before on a steamer? Daphne says;

> "No. I have only met Mrs. Baxter once or twice. You see, I've been finishing my education—like yourself—and this trip with father, to the States, has been my first real introduction to the world. By the by, I like the look of you, Alan, and I believe we're going to be good friends. I should not be surprised if our respective fathers desired a nearer and dearer relationship for us, so I warn you at once that I have no intention of marrying. I believe in frankness, and it's better that we should understand one another from the start."
>
> "Daphne, may I be permitted to ask your age?" he said with a smile.
>
> "I am just twenty."
>
> "As old as that—dear me! But I do like your candour. I've just as little desire for marriage as you have, so you may have an easy mind. May I reciprocate your kind remark—I like the look of you, and am convinced that we shall be friends."

After this sort of twaddle of course the first thing they do is to get engaged. The whole thing is so obvious that any slight interest which the "love motif" running through the story might have had is scotched at the beginning.

Apparently Mr. Trent has written some twenty previous novels. I have not read any of them and I doubt if I shall begin now.

Although Marshal Foch died only a few weeks ago, Messrs. Victor Gollancz have ready for publication "Foch: A Portrait." This has been written by Commandant Bugnet, Foch's aide-de-camp, and is to be a personal study as well as a study of the man in terms of war, telling us of Foch such things that he was a heavy smoker and that he never read anything by Anatole France. Was Foch a really great man? asks Commandant Bugnet, and implies for his answer—mentally, no; morally, yes.

AN ANCIENT BOOK

"THE DIALOGUE ON MIRACLES: CAESARIUS OF HEISTERBACH (1220-1235). Translated by H. von E. Scott and C. C. Swinton Bland, with an introduction by G. G. Coulton. Two vols. London: Routledge & Co. Price, 36s. net.

This work is a unit in the Broadway Medieval Library, edited by Mr. G. G. Coulton and Dr. Eileen Power, who have made it their aim to bring to light books composed during the Middle Ages and calculated to reveal the life and thought and beliefs of the times in which they were produced. Few works could be better designed than "The Dialogue on Miracles" to achieve this purpose. The burning faith, the frigid austerities, the manifold simplicities, the astounding credulities of those times are unreservedly laid open to our gaze, and it is difficult at first to tell whether admiration, or amazement ought to be the dominant feeling in the mind after the perusal of this very human book. But blazing sincerity and impassioned belief deserve to tip the scales in the end, and such an ecstasy of devotion and self-abandonment ought to evoke a very high and very real admiration.

A Contemporary of St. Francis

Caesarius was born probably about 1180, and probably in Cologne. He was thus a contemporary of St. Francis of Assisi. About 1199 he entered as a novice at Heisterbach, a Cistercian house founded only seven years previously in a dale at the foot of Stromberg, one of the famous Seven Mountains by Konigswinter. He had received an excellent education from two enlightened masters at the Cathedral School in Cologne, and soon made his mark in the monastery of his adoption. He became Master of the Novices, and by 1220 had become Prior. He died between 1240 and 1250, having built up a great reputation for piety and profound theology, which was maintained down to the Reformation.

It was the duty of Caesarius, as Master of the Novices, to describe to his listeners the miracles wrought within the Cistercian Order. At the promptings of his abbot, albeit with some misgivings, he wrote down an account of these miracles in twelve books. In his prologue he explains the arrangement of his work thus:—

> The first book treats of conversion, the second of contrition, the third of confession, the fourth of temptation, the fifth of demons, the sixth of the virtue of simplicity, the seventh of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the eighth of various visions, the ninth of the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, the tenth of miracles, the eleventh of the dying, and the twelfth of the pains and glories of the dead.

This recital of headings is apt to be misleading; it suggests an arid waste of dogmatism and theological disputation. But the narrative is so compellingly naive, so obviously sincere and simple-minded, and the wealth of examples and illustrations so dramatic or so vividly derived from everyday experience that the whole fabric of existence in the Middle Ages is exposed to our eyes with all its ingenuous loyalty, its arresting superstitions and simple worldiness. The following choice example is taken from Bk. viii, cap xiii.

> In Cologne there was a certain burgess, a man both rich and powerful, named Charles, the father of Dom Charles, at one time abbot of Villers. When he heard that the apostles would judge the world, he thought within himself and said, "Sin is a weighty matter, and *anchor stones* are very heavy. I will therefore buy such stones for the future work on the church of the holy apostles, so that when, in the day of judgment my good and evil works shall be placed in the balance, the apostles who will be the judges, will put these stones into the scale with my good works, and they will quickly prove the greater weight." So he bought a shipload of stones, and caused them to be carried in carts and set down by the church of the apostles. Now, when the canons asked what he meant by bringing these stones, he replied:—"One of these days this church is to be restored and then you will find them necessary." Soon after, when the church was extended, I think because they hapened to have those stones, they were laid down as a foundation.

The work is here translated from the original Latin for the first time. In his charming introduction Mr. Coulton has praised the two translators, retired head-masters, as they richly deserved. The work, in nervous, idiomatic and attractive English, reads not like a translation, but like an original composition.—"Glasgow Herald."

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE WOMEN OF JAPAN

The Efforts That Are Being Made Towards Progress

The Club Institute Day, which took place recently locally, arranged by the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations, was a great success and some of the speeches were interesting indeed. It is difficult to choose among the many given, but, as being on a topic of interest to women in general, and on an aspect of women's movements hitherto not brought forward, the paper given by Mrs. Pauline Sakomoto, on the position of women in Japan, perhaps takes leading place.

"It is but a short time" she said, "since Japanese women were given freedom in home life and their rights are still greatly hampered by the old restrictions and traditions." The chief cause of this, Mrs. Sakomoto felt was the unequal standard of education but this problem was being quickly tackled and an increasing number of Japanese women are entering higher institutions of learning which have hitherto been open only to men students.

Brims are twisted and curled when present

In the remote days of the 9th to the 12th century, the speaker said, Japanese women had a greater liverty than they have enjoyed of more recent years. To quote from Mr. Aston, the celebrated scholar on Japan, "Indeed even the Chinese seemed to have thought that the 'mounstrous regiment of women' was the rule in Japan at this time; at least they often styled it the 'Queen Country' ... Many instances might be quoted of Japanese women exercising an influence and maintaining an independence of conduct quite at variance with our preconceived notions of the position of women in the in the East. It is this which gives their literary work an air of freedom and originality which it would be vain to expect in the writing of inmates of the harem."

But the succeding feudalism of seven hundred years lowered the position of women both socially and intellectually. Now, however, in this present age, there is a new movement on foot and it is encouraging to note the number of Japanese women who have lately awakened to the fact that their country women are lagging behind in the progress of the world.

It is only several years ago that a group of Women in Tokyo started a political campaign for citizenship which gradually made its way until it culminated in a sensational activity last year. This remarkable activity was conducted by a consolidated body formed of the eight women's political organizations extant in Tokyo and Osaka, supported and reinforced by a petition which carried the signatures of 210,000 women. The movement did not meet with success and this spring again the united body of 35 women's clubs in Tokyo is continuing to put forward the claims of Japanese women, so far without avail. The underlying reason for this apparent failure, Mrs. Sakmoto said, lay in the popular conservative sentiment of the country which considered this concession of suffrage too premature, and it must certainly be remembered that suffrage for Japanese men was only made universal last year.

It is commonly recognized now that the awakening and public activities of Japanese women have never been so marked as during the past decade. In, fact, when we consider feudal Japan, which was wholly inbued with ideas and customs of Oriental ethics, we cannot wonder that women were accorded an inferior position. But the tide is turning arapidly toward the realization of sex equality, largely inspired by the outside influence of all progressive countries. The increase in the number of Japanese women who have taken up professions is in itself an indication of the progress being made, and it is among professional women that keen social consciousness has been awakened.

In closing, Mrs. Sakomoto said, she hoped that those observing the slowness of the development of women's movements in her country would not be unfavourably impressed. She herself was confident that, given the opportunity, Japanese women would prove capable of developing their faculties to the utmost along the lines of modern feminine progress, and will eventually prove themselves on a level with their sisters of other countries. "Certainly," so said, "it is painful for us to go through all the struggles for rights which have already been won by our sisters of progressive lands, but, after all is considered, it may be better for us in the end to have gained these rights through our own faithful, steady efforts that to have won them by radical means."

In many cases the brim is cut off and resewn over the crown

DEPORTMENT AND THE CHILD

Special Precautions to Ensure Development

There are so many unnecessary physical deformities amongst young people to-day that mothers of the new generation should take special precautions to ensure good posture for boys and girls who are still in the nursery. In the first place, let mothers observe their children. The child who shows such slight abnormality as one shoulder higher than the other or a tendency to limp or stoop should immediately be taken to a doctor who will advise various remedial exercises. The normal child should be taught how to stand and how to sit. In good posture the child stands easily with the feet slightly apart; on bending to touch the toes the back has an even curve. On rising, arrest movement before the abdomen protrudes and tell the child to rock on his feet without raising the heels, swaying from the heels to the balls of the feet. The arms are hanging straight down by the sides, the shoulders are flat, chest forward, and weight on the balls of the feet. Teach the child to assume this posture several times a day and correct standing will become a good habit.

How to Sit

Young children should have chairs of a size that fit them so that when the spine is resting against the lower part of the chair back, and the shoulders on the upper part, the feet touch the floor. In good sitting the child moves his chest forward with head raised and the lower part of the back rests against the chair. Slouching should be forbidden.

Co-ordinating Muscles

The motor areas of the brain govern the muscles which must learn gradually to work together, to "co-ordinate." One sees baby first co-ordinating the muscles used for crawling, later for standing. When he begins to walk, certain muscles must again co-ordinate until he is able to place one foot before the other and move independently about the world. The right side of the brain controls the muscles of the left side of the body and the left limbs and vice versa. Mothers should train the left hand so that both hands are equally useful. Bimanual training makes for physical fitness. Left-handed exercises should be practised, and the child encouraged to write and draw with the left hand as well as the right. Good posture helps children towards self-esteem as well as physical fitness. Bad posture makes for cramped minds and bodies. Let young children learn bi-manual work, such as brick building, and indulge in the modern games used in schools for muscle and eye co-ordination.

Birthrights of the Child

Fresh air, good food, and muscular exercise are the three essential birthrights of healthy children. We are very interested in mind and body culture in this age, and we realize that the brain and the muscles are interdependent. The moral advantages of good physical training must not be overlooked. The boy or girl who is physically well trained has self confidence and a greater independence of mind and character. Musical drill and eurythmics supply physical culture and enjoyment also, because children love rhythm and music associated with muscle movement.—E. S. CHESSER, M.D, in "Glasgow Herald."

LOOKING THROUGH THE WARDROBE

Everything Should Be Carefully and Critically Examined and Dealt With

There are a few women who have been endowed with a capacity for looking well-dressed always, even though they take no particular care of their clothes, and have no help, writes Jacqueline Howard in the "Morning Post."

But this is a very rare gift, and so miraculous as to suggest the intervention of a fairy godmother. The rest of the world must rely on the services of an able attendant, or perform the requirements demanded by their clothes themselves, or resign themselves to looking more or less unkempt.

The simple lines with bonnet effect are new and look well

The first alternative is the most agreeable; the second quite interesting if one has enough time; and the third is deplorable both from the point of view of one's own serenity and of other people's pleasure.

Now that most of the dress shows are over or just being held, and that everyone has more or less decided what to order, it is an excellent plan to go through all the clothes already in one's possession and decide what may remain and what must go.

All-Important List

The list of necessary spring and summer clothes is usually fairly fairly formidable; and an intensive survey of what the wardrobe already contains may serve to make it slightly less.

It is possible that several things will be worth keeping .... coats for day and evening wear, evening and afternoon dresses that were ahead of current fashions when they were made, and cool sports things. But it is also likely that there will be a great many things with which it is much better to part.

If they are kept, the temptation of trying to make them fit in with an ensemble to which they do not really belong is always present whereas if they are given away they will probably make some less fortunate person happy.

Another reason for going through last year's clothes with careful thoroughness is the new and useful rôle it may suggest for items which are no longer wearable in their present condition.

Silk jumpers and dresses, well-made cotton frocks, and some evening gowns dye wonderfully well; and although they may need a little skilful renovation afterwards, the cost of this will be very much less than for a completely new garment.

Evening dresses and coats which are made of lovely materials but do not suggest any possibility of being restored to their original duties with success, it is often possible to transform them into something else which will live a long and happy life. They may be used for the lining of a dressing-gown, for a coat to wear with dinner pyjamas or a teagown; or for the little jacket that goes with breakfast in bed.

Artificial flowers, on the other hand, and what is known to the trade as "costume jewellery," usually need to be ruthlessly discarded. If these are carried over from one season to another they almost invariably fail to strike the same note as new clothes, and therefore spoil the picture.

This is all very distressing to the economical mind, because the cost of these things is by no means negligible; but it is never too late to learn that every detail of this order needs extremely careful purchasing. It must have a definite niche in the wardrobe, and take a place which nothing else can fill; otherwise it rapidly becomes a white elephant.

Handbags are not quite so exacting. New ones are produced in quantity every season; but it is often possible to carry on for some time with those that have been kindly treated.

More Space Available

When everything that ought to go has gone, and everything that is worth cleaning, dyeing or altering has been attended to, the owner of the wardrobe finds herself with much more space in which to house her new things as they deserve.

A large quantity of hats and dresses, coats and scarves, lingerie, gloves and shoes are so much more difficult to keep in order than a few that this alone is sufficient reason for the woman with no personal maid and not too much spare time to restrict her belongings.

If she examines them in the autumn and spring in the drastic manner I have suggested and selects her new purchases carefully, she is well on the way towards being perpetually well-dressed.

She knows exactly which items of her wardrobe may be worn together, which accessories will probably need renewing before long, and what directions her largest expenditures must take at the moment. She will also find it very much easier to deal with the mending and pressing and removal of stains, which are essential to well-groomed clothes, if she has them all in good order to begin with, than if everything has been neglected and allowed to fall below a certain standard.

For wear before real summer is here no brim is fashionable

STOLEN WIT

"Three-fourths of the typists in business are women."

"That's because men like to feel that there is one class of women they can dictate to."

It had been pouring all day, and the man sitting alone in a corner of the club smokingroom looked miserable. Another member went up to him.

"Hullo, old man," he said, "sorry to see you so fed up. Why don't you go and drown your sorrow?"

"My dear chap," answered the other, wearily, "she's inches taller than I am."

An actress's small daughter was taken to her mother's dressing room. She eyed the array of cosmetics with much interest.

After a long silence the child burst out with:

"Mummy, this vanishing cream is a swindle. I've been watching it for twenty minutes, and it hasn't moved yet."

THE BUTTONS FASHION

There is always a good deal of strong feeling about buttons. Buttons, indeed, divide humanity into two camps—those who love them frankly and would wear them where possible, and those who still love them but who have high aesthetic principles and declare buttons to be subject to the laws of utility if they are to be permitted at all. There are people who collect buttons; there are others to whom they are anathema—all of which goes to show that they strike some very deep chord in human nature. This is a button season which will give button-lovers much pleasure. Legitimate buttons are those which are worn on coats long or short, and which really button them up from the throat to the hem. This is a very favourite form of utility decoration. Slightly less legitimate buttons are those used half-way down a coat-frock, where they really button, but continued down the opening edge, where they are never expected to fulfil any function but that of being buttons, and therefore desirable. Wholly illegitimate, and perhaps most welcome of all, are those which edge a pocket, without the slightest suggestion of being a fastening; those which outline the hips, as though they were a piece of braid; those which are used down the back of a dress which really fastens under the arm. Here are are bad cases of button indulgence, where no excuse is possible.

"You should not be angry with your husband, you should heap coals of fire on his head."

"I may after I have hauled him over them."

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INWARD MAILS

For Shanghai:—

Per B. F. Aeneas	May 11
Per R.D.S. Pres. Hayes	„ 13
Per D.K.K. Roten (via Siberia)	„ 13
Per P. & O. Delta	„ 13
Per N.Y.K. Kashima M.	„ 16
Per N.Y.K. Taiyo M.	„ 16
Per R.D.S. Pres. Jefferson	„ 17
Per R.D.S. Pres. Grant	„ 21
Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of France	„ 24

OUTWARD MAILS

For Europe via Suez.—

Per N.Y.K. Kamo M.	May 14

For Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe:—

Per Pres. Taft	May 17

For Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Hongkong:—

Per Pres. Hayes	May 14

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Kashima M	Apl. 6	May 16
Glenliffer	Apl. 3	May 18
Benrinnes	Apl. 8	May 24
Rajputana	Apl. 19	May 27
Hakone	Apl. 20	May 30
Carm'shir	Apl. 13	May 31
Benarty	May 8	June 1
Fennobi	Apl. 17	June 1
Kashgar	May 2	June 10
Suwa M.	May 4	June 13
Glenogle	May 11	June 25
Glenshane	Apl. 27	June 17
Jhanpura	May 17	June 24
Fushimi M.	May 18	June 27
Khyber	May 30	July 8
Hakozaki	June 1	July 11
Malwa	June 14	July 22
Katsuragi	June 27	Aug. 6
Morea	July 12	Aug. 15
Kashmir	July 25	Sept. 2
Mantua	Aug. 9	Sept. 16
Kalyan	Aug. 22	Sept. 31
Macedonia	Sept. 6	Oct. 4
Kashgar	Sept. 19	Oct. 29
Rawalpindi	Oct. 4	Nov. 12
Khyber	Oct. 16	Nov. 24
Malwa	Oct. 18	Nov. 26
Rajputana	Nov. 1	Dec. 10
Karmala	Nov. 14	Dec. 20

From LIVERPOOL

Athene	Mar. 29	May 11
Lycaon	Apl. 6	May 14
Lydeus	Apl. 13	May 26
Durban M.	Apl. 13	May 26
Antilochus	Apl. 20	May 31
Sarpedon	Apl. 27	June 3
Automedon	May 4	June 7

From OSLO

Fusan	—	May 20

From TRISTE

Fiume	—	May 22
Venezia	—	May 24

From BREMEN

Mosson	—	May 25
C of Tokio	May 10	July 11

From HAMBURG

Canton	Apl. 3	May 22
Oostkerk	Apl. 5	June 3
Trier	Apl. 17	June 9
Derfflinger	May 15	July 6
Saarbruecken	June 12	Aug. 4
C. of Osaka	June 10	Aug. 11
Coblenz	July 10	Sept. 1

From ANTWERP

Panama	Apl. 10	June 12
C. of Athens	Apl. 9	June 16

From ROTTERDAM

Tsuruga M.	Mar. 30	May 14
Iufuku M.	Apl. 6	May 22
Koenigsberg	Apl. 18	May 30
Lippe	May 1	June 15
Oosterkerk	May 9	July 1

From MARSEILLES

Angers	Apl. 19	May 24
G. Metzinger	May 3	June 7
A. Lebon	May 17	June 21
Porthos	May 31	July 5
Cinconaux	June 14	July 19
Athos II	June 28	Aug. 2
D'Artagnan	July 12	Aug. 16

From GENOA

Oostkerk	Apl. 24	June 3

From SUEZ

Canton	Apl. 18	May 23
C of Mobile	Apl. 17	May 24
Q'ton Court	Apl. 29	June 2
Oostkerk	Apl. 30	June 3

From PORT SAID

Ibnar	Apl. 23	May 25
Siam	Apl. 23	May 25
Trier	May 5	June 9
Panama	May 4	June 12

From BOMBAY

Mirzapore	—	May 22
Tottori M.	Apl. 21	May 23

From CALCUTTA

Gurna	May 5	May 28

From COLOMBO

Main	May 6	May 21
R'gton Court	May 14	—

From SINGAPORE

Benlomond	Apl. 30	May 11
Fulda	Apl. 28	May 11
Zosma	Apl. 29	May 11
Delta	May 4	May 13
Glenliffer	May 7	May 18

From SOURABIA

Tjisalak	May 4	May 25
Tjitaroem	May 18	June 8

From JAVA PORTS

Ekstrand	—	May 26

From SABANG

Zosma	Apl. 26	May 11

From BATAVIA

Tjikembang	May 4	May 16
Tjikarang	May 15	Apl. 27

From BALIKPAPAN

Ekstrand	May 5	May 26
Tjisalak	May 9	May 25

From MANILA

Zosma	May 5	May 11

From MIIKE

Gemma	May 8	May 15

From HONGKONG

Perim	May 7	May 11
Szechuen	May 8	May 11
Perim	May 9	May 11
Zosma	May 9	May 11
Benvenachan	May 8	May 11
Delta	May 9	May 12
Waishing	May 9	May 13
Chaksang	May 13	May 16
Siberia M.	May 15	May 17
Iyo M.	May 20	May 25

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

P. Hayes	—	May 13
Cyclops	—	May 15
C of Evansville	—	June 27
C of Canberra	—	Aug. 22

From SAN FRANCISCO

G. Hind	—	May 12
Taiyo M.	Apl. 24	May 16
Tenyo M.	May 8	May 31
P. Grant	—	May 31
G. Horn	—	June 1
Korea M.	May 22	June 13
Shinyo M.	June 5	June 28

From SEATTLE

Shidzuoka	May 1	May 27
Yokohama	May 15	June 17

From TACOMA

Everett	—	May 12

From TACOMA

Tacoma	—	May 11
Seattle	—	May 28
Shelton	—	June 29

From PORTLAND

Illinois	—	June 1

From VANCOUVER

E. of France	May 9	May 24
E. of Russia	May 30	June 14

From KOBE

Shanghai M.	May 9	May 11

From YOKOHAMA

Kamo M.	May 6	May 13
Katori M.	May 20	May 27

From NAGASAKI

Shanghai M.	May 8	May 11

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. President Taft, May 3. From Japan. Mrs. T. C. Achilles, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Brown, Messrs. R. T. Bremer, H. A. Berry, J. Brown and Chas. S. Cox, Miss A. Chadbourne, Mr. W. H. Carpenter, Rev. A. B. Dodd, Mrs. Agnes Dittman, Messrs. R. T. Down, John Foyle and P. P. Green, Mrs. E. P. Hummel, Rev. Father M. Hoeffer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hanson, Mr. E. H. Himrod, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Kracht, Mr. Gordon Merris, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Moore, Master Owen Moore, Mrs. Irving C. Moller, Miss Barbara Moller, Capt. J. V. Ogan, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pailleo, Mr. Fred Page, Mrs. Irving Posner, Miss F. Piepehagen, Mr. W. J. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Rose, Mrs. Frances Shandler, Mr. J. H. Sandlin, Miss Lavinia Sheridan, Mrs. L. B. Thompson, Miss Marion Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Walters, Masters P., F. and D. Walters, Mr. T. J. Woolaway, Mrs. J. C. Wayne.

Per str. Suiwo, May 4. From River Ports. Messrs. H. C. Pelling and E. A. Etingoff Lourie, Rev. G. Rossato.

Per str. Kungwo, May 4. From River Ports. Messrs. B. Schwartz, C. H. Benedict and W. B. Keats, Mr. and Mrs. E. Spero, Mr. R. Frost, Mrs. E. Williams, Rev. B. J. Coveney, Mr. G. T. Kraitnikov, Miss Chapelain.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, May 5. From Japan. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Beltz, Masters W. G. and J. E. Beltz, Mr. A. Giesel, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Koffend, Messrs. T. T. Lachlan and L. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Milne, Messrs. M. Nakata and C. H. Barwick, Rev. V. H. Gowen, Mr. J. O. Rubien, Col. and Mrs. J. M. Boyd, Messrs. C. Vickers, R. S. Parker, J. S. Carstairs, J. E. Brown and J. L. Thomson.

Per str. Kaiping, May 5. From Chinwangtao. Messrs. Francis, Knight and Lake.

Per str. Kutwo, May 6. From River Ports. Mr. Staton, Mrs. A. L. Minjoot, Mr. and Mrs. Ekpteresko, Mr. John Mathews Midose.

Per str. Tingsang, May 6. From Northern Ports. Miss Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Copley and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bolton, Messrs. Thos. M. Greenwood and Loomis, Mrs. Gowman.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, May 7. From Ningpo. Mr. Hubbard.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, May 7. From Japan. Messrs. F. J. Bragn, J. Chamberlain and Richard Otte, Misses Amy Ramsey and Frances Rodgers, Mr. A. F. Sasa, Mrs. C. M. Savage, Mr. Joseph Malen.

Per str. Tuckwo, May 7. From River Ports. Messrs. H. Soine, L. L. Medichi and N. H. Lacey, Rev. P. Cerezae, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. E. Asker and 2 children, Mrs. Saint Pol, Mr. H. Pickford, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lyle, Mr. L. W. O'Gowan.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, May 8. From Ningpo. Mr. J. D. Green.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 8. From Ningpo. Messrs. Corrie, Cooke, Ries and Binnie.

Per str. President Jackson, May 9. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. Julian Arnold, Miss E. Aubrey, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Buckley, Messrs. H. Boocok and F. Bumann, Mrs. Arthur Everleigh, Miss Dorothy Everleigh, Messrs. Walter Guy Finn, G. C. Friedgen, O. Hetchell and Kurt Hilpert, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Haslett, Messrs. N. Imaka, P. Kahn and W. F. Lekie, Captain J. Mielo, Dr. H. W. Miller, Messrs. G. F. MacAllister, H. E. McGowan, Nesty, J. E. Nixon, R. E. O'Bolger, P. Phelps and De La Pommeraye, Hon. and Mrs. Ira W. Stratton, Mrs. B. L. Smith, Master H. Smith, Messrs. W. P. Wilson and Theo A. Winbigler, Mr. and Mrs. Young.

Per T.S.S. Aeneas, May 9. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bowman, Misses B. and P. Bowman, Mr. A. P. Hall-Thompson, Commander J. N. Knox, Mrs. Knox, Master C. Knox, Mr. E. Wheen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Colledge, Mrs. D. M. Denny, Master P. W. Denny, Mrs. E. Dowzard, Miss R. Dowzard, Messrs. A. Morch, S. G. Walker, C. P. and J. Foster.

Per M.S. Fulda, May 9. From Europe and Way Ports. Mrs. Asia Fasting, Reverend N. Cady, Mr. Giuseppe Compiani, Mrs. Teresa Compiani, Miss Carmen Compiani, Mr. Herman Auslaender, Mrs. Regina Auslaender, Mrs. G. Haenggi, Mr. Dr. F. W. Zuber, Mrs. E. Fries-Brandenberger, Miss W. Frede, Mr. Frederick Wickett, Mrs. Mary Wickett, Mrs. Mary Willmott, Mr. William Rucker, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Struben, Messrs. Eduard Haenggi, August Boese and J. J. M. Carst, Mrs. May Stella Carst, Rev. and Mrs. Tranberg, Miss Marcella Tranberg, Dorethe Tranberg, Arthur Tranberg, Rev. and Mrs. David Werner, Master David Werner, John Werner, Luise Werner, Beatrice Werner, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Brand, Mrs. D. F. Connon, Mrs. E. M. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Olmstedt, Mrs. V. Pingley, Mrs. Banker, Joyce Banker, Rev. P. H. Cleary, Mr. Otto Beenfeldt.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 10. From Ningpo. Miss Morris, Mr. Cooke, Misses Binnel and Ries Messrs. Corrie and Russell.

OUTWARD

Per str. Shasi, May 7.—For Ichang.—Messrs. C. A. Momber and L. Warran.

Per str. Shantung, May 7.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. S. A. Maher and child, Mrs. S. W. Moore.

Per str. Suiwo, May 7.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. C. R. V. Moore, Miss Dawsen and 2 children, Mrs. Richard, Rev. M. Mills, Mr. Conrady, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Foet, Mr. Chang, Capt. Ruxton, Miss Eygard, Rev. V. Heorte, Messrs. V. H. Gowen, J. O. Rubien and C. Y. Harr, Mrs. Duff and child.

Per P. & O. S. Kalyan, May 7.—For Europe.—Messrs. A. C. Barton, P. W. Clayton and L. J. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. P. Cornell, Miss V. Cornell, Messrs. G. J. Forster, J. W. S. Hood, O. O. Hardcastle and W. L. Hunter, Miss E. N. Hawley, Mrs. E. H. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Heath, Mr. A. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lockerbie and infant, Mr. A. C. Lofts, Mr. and Mrs. M. Litter, Mr. and Mrs. D. Leslie, Mrs. S. Lamb and 2 children, Mrs. A. S. Macdonald, Mrs. Mewburn, Messrs. W. Meakin and J. Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Perrim, Misses K. N. and L. M. Perrim, Mr. H. D. Robertson.

Per str. Kungwo, May 7.—For River Ports.—Mr. Y. Y. Key, Capt. Jones, Mrs. Woodhouse, Rawitz, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. Barber, Mrs. Dailey and infant, Mrs. Shaw, child and infant, Mrs. Bosseman, Mr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

Per str. Whangpu, May 8.—For Nanking.—Mr. W. C. Bond.

Per str. Fengtien, May 8.—For Tongku.—Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Cushman, Mrs. A. E. Lorber, Misses Helen McDonough, G. Krause, Mellor and F. Oakley, Messrs. Jan Kubelik, Ticciate and S. Murphine, Sir H. E. Pollock, Messrs. G. Moore and Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Cummiskay, Mr. R. Pinks.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, May 8.—For Japan.—Mrs. B. Chahkahna and child, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Patell and child, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Clarke, Miss R. Carter, Mrs. I. E. Moller, Mr. and Mrs., Dr. W. P. C. Hop, Mr. and Mrs. Ariyama and 2 children, Mr. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. E. Abbett, Messrs. V. Mulvary, I. T. Sandersen, Sasaki, K. Aoto and L. Moller.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 8.—For Ningpo.—Miss McConnell, Mrs. Russell.

Per str. President McKinley, May 8.—For Hongkong and Manila.—Messrs. W. L. Newmeyer, G. B. Pattison, L. B. Djing, A. S. Ditesheim and Otto Dietrich, Mrs. J. C. Wayne, Mrs. Owsley, Misses Craig and Doris Henderson, Comdr. C. G. Logan, Mr. A. Hick, Right Rev. Bishop A. Fourquet, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. H. Priestley, Mr. Eric Elliott, Madame C. Sairt-Pol, Mr. J. F. Fisters, Comdr. and Mrs. T. P. Riddle, Mrs. S. K. Walters, Col. B. Winship, Mrs. J. S. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Fisher, Miss Dorothy Fisher, Mr. Dean B. Worthington, Harry S. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Miss Virginia V. Manassa, Mrs. A. N. Brothenton, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Coleman, Mr. V. G. Staten, Mrs. F. H. Dixby, Mrs. V. G. Herron, Mr. Pechenix.

Per str. Tingsang, May 8.—For Northern Ports.—Messrs. Lodge and E. W. Clements, Mrs. Shadrova, Mrs. Romanofskia, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Parr, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. A. F. Evans and 3 children, Messrs. Besonoveel, Mayerovsky, Perry and A. H. Spencer.

Per str. Ninghai, May 9.—For Hongkong.—Mr. H. E. Woodstack.

Per str. Wenchow, May 9.—For Hankow.—Mr. H. G. Stewart.

Per str. Kutwo, May 9.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Busson, Capt. S. Ilvov, Mrs. Cobb and daughter, Messrs. H. Sobbe, Jeam Laurent and Hayley, Rev. V. H. Dennitherne, Mrs. Dennitherne, Rev. Smalley and child, Mrs. Smalley and infant, Dr. Charldte Bacan, Mr. Williams, Misses Anderson, Roberts, Jennings and Densham.

Per str. Kaiping, May 10.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer and child.

Per str. Tuckwo, May 10.—For Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cress, Mr. Hwang, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Messrs. Cannan and L. W. Gardner.

Per str. Hsin Peking, May 10.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. Evans, Mr. G. W. Swire.

Per str. Sunning, May 11.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Dolores Connon, Mrs. Ethel Barnes, Five French Petty Officers.

Per str. Chusan, May 11.—For Antung.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Jenkins and child.

Per str. Tatung, May 11.—For Hankow.—Dr. Simeon, One Petty Officer, Rev. P. G. Rossiats.

BIRTHS

BELL.—On May 4, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. BELL, a son.

BURGESS.—On May 8, 1929, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY BURGESS, a daughter.

CARLE.—On May 10, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Captain and Mrs. CARLE, a son.

HUNTINGTON.—On May 7, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. HUNTINGTON, a daughter.

REMEDIOS.—On May 8, 1929, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. REMEDIOS, a son.

MARRIAGES

AITCHISON-KORNILOFF. — On Saturday, May 4, 1929, at H.B.M. Consulate and at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, JOHN LESLIE, late 1st. Batt. Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regt., son of Dr. HENRY and Mrs. AITCHISON of Park Villa, Wallsend-On-Tyne, to BARBARA AKIMOVNA, daughter of Mon. and Mdme. KORNILOFF, Omsk, Siberia.

STONE-DAWSON.—On May 8, 1929, at the Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., SUSAN CARRIE DAWSON to LANCELOT BROWNING STONE. (By cable).

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month		Barometer 9 A.M.	Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
May	3	30 13	67.8	E	2	59.7	57.7	73.4	59.9	O.
„	4	30.27	66.0	E S E	2	66.8	54.8	75.7	47.7	B.
„	5	30.19	65 8	S S E	4	69.5	57.2	76.5	51.8	C.
„	6	29.93	66.4	E S E	2	63.1	63.0	69.5	60.1	O. R.
„	7	29.95	67.1	S W	2	65.3	61.9	69 6	58.8	O.
„	8	29 96	67.0	Calm	0	67.3	63.0	75.4	57.2	O.
„	9	30.02	66.6	E S E	1	66.6	63.1	73 8	54.6	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date		Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929	Minimum 1928	Maximum 1929	Maximum 1928	Rainfall Inches 1929	Inches 1928
May	3	60 0	65.0	71.0	81.0	Nil	Nil
„	4	54.0	67.0	72.8	78.5	„	„
„	5	55 0	61.5	79.2	74.0	„	„
„	6	61.5	65.5	69.0	78.3	2.12	„
„	7	59 5	71.3	69.2	66.2	0.22	„
„	8	59 0	71 0	71.6	76.5	Nil	„
„	9	58.0	62.0	69.0	71.0	„	„

DEATHS

BAUER.—On Monday, May 6, 1929, in Shanghai, Col. Dr. MAX BAUER, aged 65 years.

DAVID.—On May 7, 1929, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, KIMBIYA TALAHITIYAGE DAVID, aged 65 years.

LEVY.—On May 6, 1929, at the Isolation Hospital, LEONE A. LEVY, aged 64 years, deeply regretted.

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. and Mrs.
WILLIAM SANFORD JACKSON

In affectionate remembrance of ROSALIE ADELAIDE JACKSON, who passed away on January 1, 1921, and her husband WILLIAM SANFORD JACKSON, who passed away on May 7, 1921.

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THE NORTH-CHINA
HONG LIST
FOR 1929

THE Hong List which includes the changes in Hong Staffs effected at the commencement of the year, contains accurate and complete information classified as follows:—

SHANGHAI HONG LIST.—All foreign and many Chinese firms, institutions, consulates, missions, etc., in Shanghai, with staffs arranged alphabetically.

SHANGHAI WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of 11,800 business men and women of Shanghai, with their office addresses.

TRADE DIRECTORY.—A list of Shanghai firms are listed professional or trade headings.

AGENCIES.—Agencies held by Shanghai firms are listed alphabetically, with the firm's name after them.

STREET DIRECTORY.—A list of the streets of Shanghai in English and Chinese, with the occupants of all foreign and many Chinese houses, offices and stores.

RESIDENTIAL DIRECTORY.—A complete list of the foreign residents of Shanghai, men and women, arranged alphabetically, with their private addresses.

RAILWAYS.—A list of the Central and Northern Railways of China, with their foreign and Chinese staffs, including those resident in Shanghai.

MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS.—An alphabetical list of marine officers on coast and riverine steamers trading to and from Shanghai.

FOREIGN NAVAL FORCES.—A list of foreign naval vessels and officers on the China Station.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR.—A list of all the diplomatic and consular officials in China.

OUTPORT HONG LIST.—A list of cities and outports with foreign firms and institutions and their staffs.

OUTPORT WHO'S WHO.—An alphabetical list of foreign residents, compiled from the Outport and Railway Sections of this work.

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